

# *Research on the Status Quo and Containment Mode of Juvenile Cyber Crime*

Li Qi

*Basic Teaching Department, Shandong Huayu University of Technology, Dezhou, Shandong, China  
253034*

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**Abstract:** Cybercrime is a criminal act committed by using a computer as a criminal tool. Including the use of hacking technology and computer viruses to steal personal information, stealing other people's QQ passwords, online game accounts and bank cards and credit card numbers, to steal other people's property, and to create and disseminate pornographic information, online extortion and theft. At present, the main force of cybercrime in China is adolescents. The cause is psychological immaturity, moral education and legal concepts are weak. Curbing youth cybercrime is the main goal of family education and school education.

## **1. The main features of juvenile cybercrime**

Cybercrime is based on the development of the network. The use of the network for criminal activities mainly utilizes the characteristics of digital, virtual, transcending time and space, and concealment of the network itself. Cybercrime also has the following characteristics.

### **1.1 High intelligence**

The use of network technology for criminal activities requires the perpetrator to have computer knowledge, understand the performance of the network products, and the construction principles. Teenagers are those who have a certain degree of education and are energetic. They use the Internet to carry out criminal activities. They carry out exploration and curiosity. The original intention is not to steal property, but to show their computer talent.

### **1.2 Diversification of criminal motives**

Another difference between juvenile cybercrime and socialized criminality is the diversification of criminal motives. The motivation for socializing crime is to get money, or because of emotions. But the motive for networked crime is not so simple to satisfy personal interests, but has a variety of characteristics. Teenagers' cybercrime mainly has crimes that satisfy their own desires. Usually, some teenagers with particularly high Internet addictions are addicted to the game, so their pocket money is restricted by parents. Many online games require a lot of money. Young people have no financial resources. They have locked their eyes on the Internet and used their computer knowledge

to "earn money". The cybercrime of teenagers who show their computer talents is not intended to benefit. But to "innovate" to show off their own network technology, through the development of virus programs, to meet their own vanity in a way that harms network security. There are also activities that use web technology to search for human flesh, spread rumors, make fake news videos, etc. They have no intention of engaging in these activities, and they belong to the "technical itching" type, which belongs to the curiosity and impulsive psychology of young people.

### **1.3 Great social harm**

Cybercrime is extremely harmful to the society. On the one hand, the Internet is extensive, and on the other hand, the Internet has a wide spread. Once a crime is committed, the impact can spread to various industries and seriously affect social life. At present, the economic activities of all countries in the world are trading on the Internet. Military and political are also inseparable from the Internet. Once computer hackers invade these areas, the losses will be incalculable. In terms of information dissemination, the influence of human flesh search and fake news is also caused by the rapid spread of the network and the wide audience, which has a serious impact on people's lives and social security.

### **1.4 Limitation beyond time and space**

The Internet is characterized by no time and space restrictions. Criminals commit crimes. It may take several months to prepare, but it takes only a few minutes or a few seconds to implement them. The impact is enormous, but it takes a long time to find criminals. Because cybercrime has no exact location and no exact time, it is hard to prevent. After causing a strong social impact, it takes a lot of effort to eliminate the social impact, but because criminals are not restricted by time and space, capturing is a difficult problem for the judiciary.

## **2. The causes and current situation of juvenile cybercrime**

### **2.1 Causes of juvenile cybercrime**

The causes of juvenile cybercrime are divided into internal causes and external causes. The internal causes are mainly the physiological and psychological aspects of adolescents. In terms of physiology, the cybercriminals of young people are between the ages of 14 and 25. The adolescents are from a childish to mature stage, and they are easy to accept new things, but they lack the ability to distinguish. They are exposed to the family and school environment, little knowledge of the social environment, strong curiosity and curiosity, making them obsessed with information-rich networks, and some negative information is also completely accepted by them. On the psychological side, teenagers need to find a venting channel because of the pressure of learning, being in love, or being frustrated when looking for a job. Because the network is virtual, it becomes the main channel for them to vent.

External causes of juvenile delinquency include social attitudes, improper education, and lax legal supervision.

The social impact is mainly under the economic tide. The evaluation of personal value by society is not the level of moral literacy, but the thickness of economic income. To make young people's values full of money worship, chasing wealth has become the goal of young people's struggle. Using the network to steal information from the Internet, the economic profits obtained are considerable; the use of the network to promote popularity is also a way to obtain economic benefits. The network red economy and the live broadcast economy have stimulated the mentality of young

people to use the network to make profits, and they often go away. The road to cybercrime. Improper education is mainly due to the fact that school education in China pays more attention to the dissemination of cultural knowledge, sometimes ignoring the moral cultivation and mental health education of young people. In school education, because of utilitarian drive, teachers only pay attention to some students with good grades. Students with poor grades are not scrutinized in school, and they are scolded by their parents in the family, becoming a symbol of incompetence. Because he was despised, he developed a strong revenge mentality and used his own knowledge of the network to do what he wanted to prove that he was not the worst. Our country's laws have not severely punished young people's cybercrime and have no deterrent effect. For the protection of minors is too loose, the minors can not kill the death penalty, the punishment of cybercrime is also loose, and does not play a warning role for young people.

## **2.2 The status quo of juvenile cybercrime**

With the development of science and technology, cybercrime has been characterized by a younger age and diversification. The emergence of smart phones has enabled young people who are in contact with the Internet to gradually spread from high school, junior high school and even primary school students. The younger the age, the lower the network, the lower the resolution, and the more likely the phenomenon of crime caused by curiosity and ignorance. The cybercrime diversification is divided into diversification of criminal subjects and diversification of criminal methods. The main body of juvenile cybercrime is in the early stage of the network, mainly focusing on high-education groups with high school education and above, and college-based, high-intelligence groups with network knowledge. With the development of the network and the generation of intelligent tools, the criminal subjects not only have college students, but also middle school students and even social personnel. In the past few years, among the cybercrime teenagers, non-student groups accounted for the majority. On the contrary, the proportion of college students also declined.

## **3. The containment of juvenile cybercrime**

In view of the current situation and causes of cybercrime among young people, to curb youth cybercrime, it is necessary to form a correct network culture concept from the aspects of family, school and law through moral education, psychological counseling and legal punishment.

### **3.1 Moral education in the family and school**

Many of the cybercriminal groups in the youth are "bad students" that parents and schools call. The common feature of these students is that they do not love learning and willfulness. Some parents and teachers gave up management, so they put their energy on the network. For such students, we must first start from the family. Parents should be good at managing and educating their children. From a young age, they should not develop the habit of getting the wind to rain. It is not possible to comply with the child's strength, so that the child is easy to develop a character that is unique and difficult to correct when entering adolescence. In learning, we must be good at discovering the child's strengths and educating students in a way that teaches students in accordance with their aptitude, instead of using the total score to ask them and improve their self-confidence. In moral education, we must cultivate a good moral outlook, respect others, and be good at looking at people and things from the perspective of others. In school education, we must also pay attention to cultivating students' good interests. The courses of moral, intellectual, physical and artistic education are fully open to meet the different interests of students and enable them to transfer their

energy from the network. In family education, parents should be good at communicating with their children and understanding their psychological needs so as to curb their desire to surf the Internet. Parents should help children establish a correct outlook on life and let them know more about society and avoid becoming a member of the ivory tower.

### 3.2 Using legal means to curb cybercrime

At present, network knowledge has been popularized, but the legal protection work related to the network has been seriously lagging behind, which has made cybercrime repeatedly prohibited. In response to this phenomenon, China should establish a network-specific law, starting from the source of the purification network, through the network platform to curb the emergence of false news, improve the access platform, and severely crack down on the establishment of pornographic websites and phishing websites. For hacking behaviors, virus software intrusions, and theft of bank accounts in cybercrime, once it is discovered, regardless of age, it will be severely attacked, so as to curb the expansion of youth cybercrime to a younger age, and it can also arouse juvenile delinquency.

## 4. Conclusion

Adolescents are the future of the country and entrust the hope of the nation. At present, the number of juvenile delinquents has risen markedly and the types have become more diverse. It is showing a more complicated situation. We must thoroughly study new situations, fully mobilize family, school and social forces, and increase early warning and supervision, especially to strengthen juvenile delinquency. Prevent and promote the healthy growth of adolescents.

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