

Students Awareness towards Cyber Crime and Cyber Law

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ABSTRACT

The aim of the study is student's awareness towards cyber crime and cyber law. In recent years usage of internet is increasing day by day at the same time cyber crime also increasing. Students are victimized easily from cyber crime criminals. In order to prevent cyber crime and protect students from victimization we have to create some awareness and safety measures. A well-structured questionnaire survey method was applied to analyze the student's awareness in the area of cyber-crime and cyber law. This survey conducted in Coimbatore city and the sample size was 60 students. This survey examines the youth's awareness about cyber-crime and cyber law and some suggestions are set forth to overcome these issues.

Keywords: Cyber crime, Victimization, Cyber Law, Victimization, Analyze, Awareness, Criminals, Safety.

1. INTRODUCTION

In today's modern era internet plays a significant role in student's life. The Internet contains everything we need. So, students are using and depending on it more and more. They use internet for Academic activities, accessing of social networking sites, online shopping and banking, play games, download images, music, videos etc. Everyone uses devices smart gadgets such as tablets, smart phones for easy and quick access to internet and increase the usage timings . There are millions of computers connected to the internet. Everyone appreciates the use of Internet but there is another side of the coin that is cyber crime by the use of Internet. Cybercriminals use the internet and computer technology to hack user's personal computers, Smartphone data and personal details from social media, business secrets, national secrets etc. Criminals who perform these illegal activities through the internet are called – Hackers. Though law enforcement agencies are trying to tackle this problem, it is growing regularly and many students have become victims of identity theft, hacking and malicious software. One of the best ways to stop these criminals and protect sensitive information is by making use of inscrutable security that uses a unified system of software and hardware to authenticate any information that is accessed over the Internet.

2. SCOPE OF THE STUDY

The proposed research work attempts to study the awareness of cyber crime and cyber law among PSG Arts and Science college students in Coimbatore.

3. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The respondents of the study were UG, PG, M.Phil, Ph.D students in PSG Arts and Science college. There were in all 60 students were selected for the purpose of the study.

4. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

- To know the awareness about various categories of cybercrime among students
- To find out the awareness of cyber law among students.

5. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Chinyere Amni Philips (2018) observed the awareness and involvement in cyber crime among undergraduate students in Universities in River state Nigeria. The present study aims to know about the level of awareness and involvement level of cyber crime of undergraduate students in public universities in river state .The present study conclude that undergraduate students are very much aware of cyber crime and are very much involved in cyber crime activities.

Manisha Kumbhar(2017) examined a study of cyber crime awareness for prevention and its impact. The present study aims to study the awareness about cyber crime and to study the various precautions taken by the user while using internet. They found that majority of the respondents are highly aware about cyber crime and they feel insecure about security measures.

Sreehari (2018) researched a study of awareness of cyber crime among college students with special reference to Kochi. The main aim of the study is to understand the awareness, various government schemes of cyber crime among college students in Kochi and to find out the various precautions taken by user to prevent cyber crime. The concluded that most of the students are aware about cyber crime and not aware about cyber law.

Lalitha Muniandy (2017) conducted a study on Cyber Security Behaviour among higher Education Students in Malaysia. The main aim of the study is too identify the cyber Security behaviour of higher education students in Malaysia. The study concluded that cyber security behaviour among respondents was generally unsatisfactory in all five cyber security issues that had been studied in this research.

Archana Chanuvai Narahari (2016) researched a Study on Awareness about cyber crime and security among young netizens of Anand. The main objective of the study is to find out the levels of awareness among internet users regarding cyber crimes and to design a framework to uphold the awareness programmes among internet users to curb the cyber crime and cyber security. The present study found that internet users in Anand are not thoroughly aware of cybercrimes and cyber security that are prevailing.

6. ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

PERCENTAGE ANALYSIS

TABLE 1 DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF THE RESPONDENTS

FACTORS	GROUP	NO. OF RESPONDENTS	(%)
Gender	Male	29	48.3
	Female	31	51.7
Marital Status	Married	2	3.3
	Unmarried	58	96.7
Area of Residence	Rural	17	28.3
	Urban	29	48.3
	Semi –Urban	14	23.3
Age	Below 19 Years	25	41.7
	20 – 21 years	25	41.7
	22-23 years	6	10.0
	24-25 years	4	6.7
Educational Qualification	UG Level	25	41.7
	PG Level	25	41.7
	M.Phil	6	10.0
	Ph.D	4	6.7
	Others		
Year of studying	First Year	9	15.0
	Second Year	17	28.3
	Third Year	19	31.7
	Fourth Year		
	Fifth Year	15	25.0
Educational Background	Science	34	56.7
	Arts	26	43.3
Family Monthly income	Below Rs.20,000 0	10	16.7
	Rs.20,001 -30,000	10	16.7
	Rs.30,000 – 40,000	7	11.7
	Rs.40,001 – 50,000	18	30.0
	Above Rs.50,000	15	25.0
Type of internet used	Wi – fi	7	11.7
	Cell phone networks	20	33.3
	Both	33	55.0
Internet Browser	Internet explorer	1	1.7
	Chrome	56	93.3
	Mozilla fire fox	1	1.7

	Others	2	3.3
Search Engine	Google	56	93.3
	Bing	2	3.3
	You tube	1	1.7
	Google scholar	1	1.7
Frequency of using internet	less than 2 yeas	8	13.3
	2-3 hours	13	21.7
	3-4 hours	17	28.3
	4-5 hours	6	10.0
	5-6 hours	6	10.0
	more than 6 hours	10	16.7
Period of using internet	Less than 2 yeas	8	13.3
	2-3 hours	13	21.7
	3-4 hours	17	28.3
	4-5 hours	6	10.0
	5-6 hours	6	10.0
	More than 6 hours	10	16.7

The above table shows that the majority of the respondents are female (51.7%), in the age group of 18 - 19 years (43.33%),unmarried (96.7%), residing in urban area(48.3%), with the undergraduate level (63.3%) and earning a monthly income of Rs.40,001 to Rs.50000 (30.0%).Majority of the respondents are using Both Wi- Fi and Cell phone networks for internet usage(55%), using google chrome for internet browsing (93.3%) and search engine(93.3%). Most of them are spending 3-4 hours (28.3%) in browsing internet and are using internet for the period of less than 2 years (43.3%).

TABLE NO 2 RESPONDENTS SOURCE OF AWARENESS ABOUT CYBER CRIME

FACTORS	GROUP	NO. OF RESPONDENTS	(%)
Source of awareness about cybercrime	Friends & relative	25	41.7
	Self	9	15.0
	Awareness Programmes	8	13.3
	IT professionals	6	10.0
	Academic learning	3	5.0
	News papers	4	6.7
	Websites	4	6.7
	TV & radio	1	1.7

It is inferred from the above table most of the respondents are aware about cyber crime through Friends and relatives (41.7)

TABLE NO 3 RESPONDENTS SOURCE OF AWARENESS ABOUT CYBER LAW

FACTORS	GROUP	NO. OF RESPONDENTS	(%)
Source of awareness about cyber law	Friends and relatives	22	36.7
	Self	13	21.7
	Awareness programme	8	13.3
	IT Professional	2	3.3
	Academic learning	9	15.0
	Newspaper	4	6.7
	Websites	2	3.3

It is inferred from the above table most of the respondents are aware about cyber law through Friends and relatives (36.7).

TABLE NO 4 RESPONDENTS AWARENESS TOWARDS CYBER CRIME

S.NO.	TYPES OF CYBER CRIME	VALUES	RANK
A	Hacking	176	4
B	Cyber – stalking	162	8
C	Virus dissemination	185	2
D	Dissemination of obscene material/pornography	163	7
E	Cyber terrorism	166	5
F	Cyber defamation	160	
G	Online fraud and cheating	190	1
H	Phishing	153	9
I	E – mail spoofing	178	3
J	Forgery	166	5
K	E-mail bombing	149	11
L	Data diddling	151	10
M	Salami attacks	128	13
N	Internet time thefts	140	12
O	Logic bombs	134	14

It is concluded that majority of the respondents are extremely aware about online frauds and cheating followed by Virus dissemination, E – mail spoofing, Hacking, Cyber terrorism, Forgery, Dissemination of obscene material /pornography, Cyber – stalking, Cyber defamation, E-mail bombing Phishing, Trojan horse, Data diddling, Internet time thefts, Logic bombs, Salami attacks.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The respondents have put forward certain recommendations. Most of the students are from rural areas and they are not aware about cyber crime. Majority of the students are not aware about cyber law. State government and educational institutions will take necessary steps to create awareness about cyber crime and cyber law through awareness campaigns, workshops, conference, parents police meeting etc. Coimbatore city provide a strong cyber cell mechanism for prevent cyber crime in future.

7. CONCLUSION

This research proved that most of the students are aware about cyber crime. It is clear that the ratio of awareness among the respondents regarding cyber crime is high for online frauds and cheating when compared to other crimes. At the same time it also shows that most of the students are not aware about cyber law. Most of the students are spending 3 – 4 hours on the internet. Also maximum students stated that they have no idea about safety of their money and information while being online. Some of the students have faced cyber crime victims but they failed to come forward to lodge a complaint in police. In order to prevent cyber crime certain precautionary measures have to be taken by students from occurring again.

8. REFERENCES

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