

Study of Cyber Crime Awareness among Female B.Ed. Trainees

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Abstract:

The purpose of this paper is to explore the cyber crime awareness among female B. Ed. trainees with respect to their type of and locality and find the cyber crime awareness among female B.Ed. trainees. The increased dependence on internet has led to the rise of cybercrime. Cybercrime is a new wave of crimes using internet facilities. Problems such as lack of proper training and education, the poor awareness of cybercrime among female have also contributed to the growth in cybercrime. In the present study researcher adopted descriptive survey method to collect the data for the cybercrime awareness among adolescents. The sample comprised 200 college going female B.Ed. trainees which were selected from government and private colleges. The female B.Ed. trainee belongs to rural and urban areas were taken from Sangrur and Patiala district of Punjab. Samples selected using "Cybercrime awareness scale" constructed and validated by Rajasekar S. (2011). Attempts have been made to assess the impact of females and residential area upon cyber crime awareness level of female B. Ed. trainee. The finding of the showed that the female B.Ed. trainees of government colleges were more aware of cyber crimes as compared to female B.Ed. trainees of private colleges. Moreover, the finding of the study showed that the female B.Ed. trainees of urban areas were more aware of cyber crimes as compared to female B.Ed. trainees of rural areas.

Keywords: Cybercrime, computer, internet Crime, Cyber Security, Urban, Rural.

Introduction

Computers and the Internet have offered great benefits to society. More than one third of the world's total population, had access to the internet. The internet helps us in providing information as well as storing our data. It has become so crucial that it has become a vital part in people's lives. Internet, though offers great benefit to society, however it can also present opportunities for crime, using new and highly sophisticated technology tools. The connected computer machines have created a different world called Cyber world or cyber space. It is a different world altogether, quite different from our real world. With the advent of smart phones in India, communication in life has become smart and easy. Smart phones have not only found place among youth and working class but even toddlers and senior citizens. The internet is one of the most sophisticated technologies created and its

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related technologies are constantly progressing. The number of internet users is increasing gradually around the world. Internet provides great benefit to society but also present chances for crime. Cybercrime also called computer crime, where computer is an instrument to further illegal ends, such as committing fraud, trafficking in child pornography and intellectual property, stealing identities, or violating privacy. Cybercrime mainly consists of unauthorized access to computer systems data alteration, data destruction, theft of intellectual property. Cybercrime as any male factor or other offences where electronic communications or information systems, including any device or the Internet or both or more of them are involved. Here computer may be a tool or a target. Cybercrimes occur due to lack of usage and knowledge on cyber security. Cybercrime refers to offenses including Criminal activity against data, infringement of content and copyright fraud Unauthorized access, child pornography and Cyber –stalking. The United Nations Manual on the prevention and Control of Computer related Crime includes fraud, forgery and unauthorized access in its definition of attacks on individuals and organizations alike. These Crimes may include anything from an Individual's emotional or financial state to a nation's security. These are the two main Categories that defines the makeup of Cyber Crimes Firstly those that target computer networks or devices such as viruses, malware, or denial of service attacks. The Second Category relate to Crimes that are facilitated by computer networks or devices like cyber stalking, fraud, identity-theft, extortion, phishing Cyber crime have expanded to include activities that cross international borders and can now be considered global. International Co-operation is essential if an effective response is to be found effectively combat the issue alone. The increased reliance of individuals/organizations on cyberspace has resulted in to a corresponding increase in the cybercrimes. Lack of proper training and education, and the low level of awareness of the Indian society about the cybercrime have resulted into a spurt of cybercrimes.

Review of Related Literature

Review of literature on cyber crime and social networking sites is to find out what research has already been undertaken in the area of cyber crime and social networking sites, what type of theoretical explanations have been given about this new technological crime which is spreading very fast all over the globe, what have been the causes behind occurrence of online crime and what effect it reflects on Indian society. Besides all this, it is also worthwhile to find out what laws and legislations are present to deal with cyber crime and issues related to social media. As the subject of cyber crime and social networking sites is new in the field of sociology and criminology, there is a paucity of

literature in this area. Not only this, the available literature has many limitations as the area of cyber crime and social networking is wide and dynamic.

Parmar and Patel (2016) concluded from their survey that most of the netizens, irrespective of being related to it field were not able to actively keep themselves updated with the latest information related to cyber law and computer security, they felt that the situation could be ever worse among the netizens who are not associated with it field. They recommended inculcating basis ethics among netizens, while creating awareness on cyber laws in India. A similar kind of result was evidently visible among B.Ed. students of Perambalur district, Tamil Nadu).

Taruna and Mona (2017) conducted a study on cyber crime awareness among teacher trainees. The sample of the study 240 students, 120 boys and 120 girls from rural and urban areas. Only 10 percent of the teacher trainees were excellent cyber crime awareness. 17 percent students was above average. 62 percent teacher trainees were average cyber crime awareness. 5 percent below average awareness. 2 percent teacher trainees were low awareness regarding cyber crime. Spring Neetu (2018) has found significant difference between cyber crime awareness of male and female students. In the study cyber crime awareness level of male was found higher than the female students.

Kumaravelu (2018) has found significant difference between Cyber-crime Awareness of male and female students and significant difference between Cyber-crime Awareness of rural and urban students. In the study cyber crime awareness level of boys was found to be higher than girls and the cyber crime awareness level of urban was found to be higher than rural students. Kumar Rajender (2020) has found significant difference between Cyber-crime Awareness of male and female students and significant difference between Cybercrime Awareness of rural and urban students. Male and urban students have more digital wrongdoing mindfulness than female and rural students.

On the basis of the reviewed literature it was concluded that the awareness about cyber crime need to be explored with a focus on the role of types of school and residing locality of the adolescent.

Statement of the Problem

Study of Cyber Crime Awareness among Female B.Ed. Trainees

Objectives of the Study

1. To study level of cyber crime awareness among Female B.Ed. trainees.
2. To compare levels of cyber crime awareness among Female B.Ed. trainees in relation to locale.

3. To compare levels of cyber crime awareness among Female B.Ed. trainees in relation to type of college.

Hypotheses of the Study

1. There is no significant difference between levels of cyber crime awareness among urban and rural Female B.Ed. trainees.
2. There is no significant difference between levels of cyber crime awareness among Female B.Ed. trainees of government and private colleges.

Delimitations of the Study

1. The study was delimited to only one variable namely cyber crime awareness.
2. The study was delimited to 200 female B.Ed. trainees. Rural/ urban and government and private colleges was taken.
3. The study was delimited to Sangrur and Patiala district only.

Operational Definition

Cyber Crime Awareness

Any crime that is done using computer and internet is known as cyber crime or computer crime.

Research Tool

Following research tool were selected to conduct the study.

Cyber Crime Awareness Scale (2011) by Rajasekar was used to check the level of cyber crime awareness among female B. Ed. Trainees.

Method And Procedures

Descriptive method of research was used for the conduct of the study.

Sampling

The sample of the study 200 B.Ed. students were selected from B.Ed. colleges from Sangrur and Patiala districts. Random Sampling method was used.

Statistical Technique

Mean, median, standard deviation, skewness and kurtosis will be calculated. t-test were be used.

Hypothesis-1

There is no significant difference between levels of cyber crime awareness among female B.Ed. trainees in relation to type of college”

Table 1.1 Cyber Crime Awareness among Female B.Ed. Trainees in Relation to Type of College

| Type of College | N | Mean | SD | SE | t-value | Remarks |
|-----------------|-----|------|-------|------|---------|-----------------------------|
| Government | 100 | 122 | 10.74 | 1.42 | 5.61** | **Significant at 0.01 level |
| Private | 100 | 114 | 9.36 | | | |

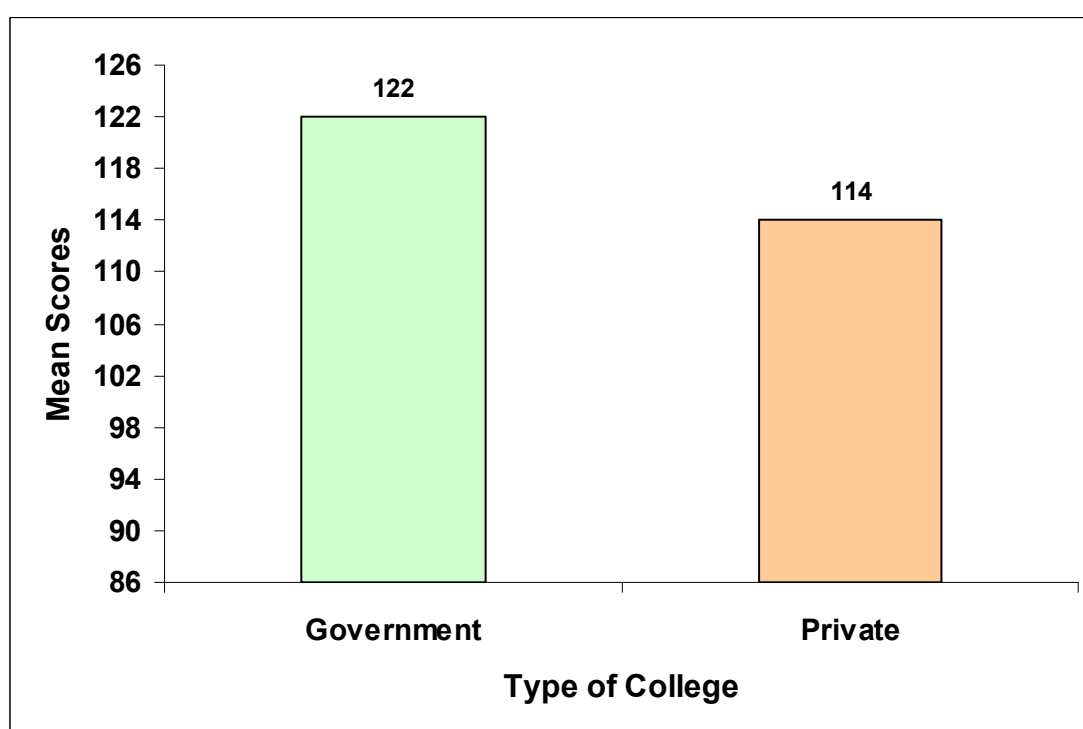


Table 1.1 reveals that mean score of cyber crime awareness of female B.Ed. trainees of government colleges was 122. Whereas the mean score of cyber crime awareness of female B.Ed. trainees of private colleges was 114, Standard deviation was calculated 10.74 and 9.36 respectively. t-value signifying the difference between cyber crime awareness of female B.Ed. trainees of government colleges and private colleges was 5.61 which is significant at 0.01 level. This shows that cyber crime awareness of female B.Ed. trainees of government and private colleges differ significantly. The female B.Ed. trainees of government colleges were more aware of cyber crime as compared to female B.Ed. trainees of private colleges.

Hypothesis-II

There is no significant difference between levels of cyber crime awareness among female B.Ed. trainees in relation to locale”

Table 1.2. Cyber Crime Awareness among Female B.Ed. Trainees in Relation to Locale

| Locale | N | Mean | SD | SE | t-value | Remarks |
|--------|-----|-------|-------|------|---------|-----------------------------|
| Urban | 100 | 121.7 | 10.67 | 1.39 | 5.75** | **Significant at 0.01 level |
| Rural | 100 | 113.7 | 9.02 | | | |

Table 1.2 reveals that mean score of cyber crime awareness of female B.Ed. trainees of urban areas was 121.7 whereas, the mean score of cyber crime awareness of female B.Ed. trainees of rural areas was 113.7. Standard deviation was 10.67 and 9.02 respectively. The *t*-value signifying the difference between cyber crime awareness of female B.Ed. trainees of urban and rural areas was 5.75 which was significant at 0.01 level. The results showed that cyber crime awareness of female B.Ed. trainees of urban and rural areas differ significantly. The female B.Ed. trainees of urban areas were more aware of cyber crimes as compared to female B.Ed. trainees of rural areas.

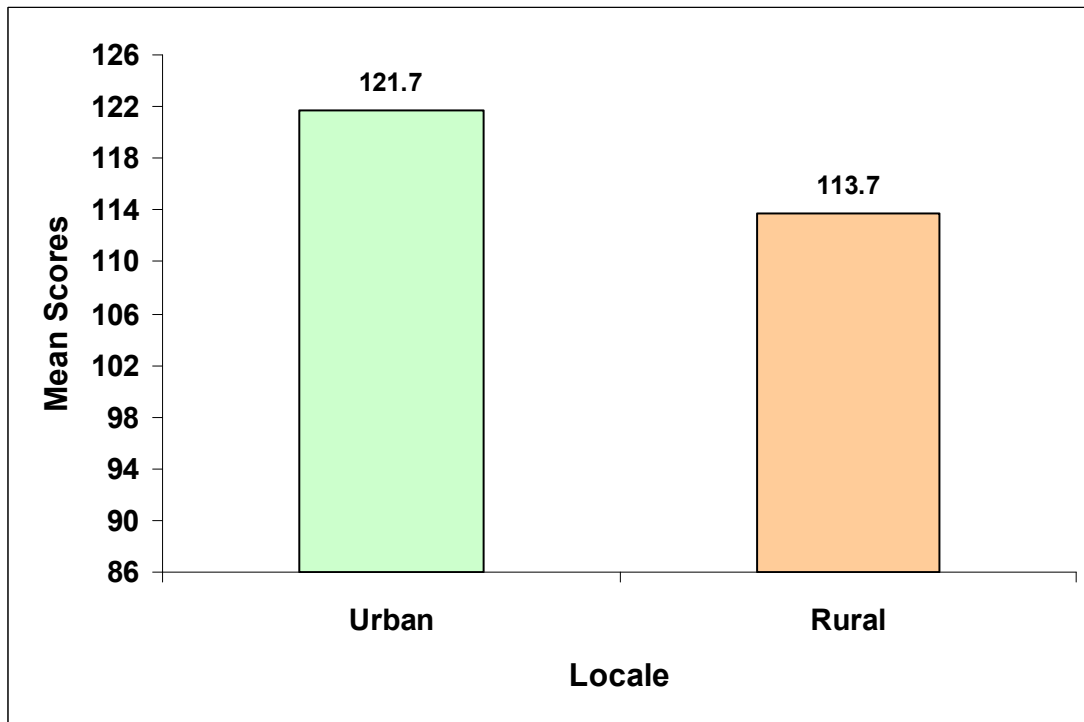


Figure 4.3: Cyber Crime Awareness among Female B.Ed. Trainees in Relation to Locale

Major Finding

1. The female B.Ed. trainees of urban areas were more aware of cyber crimes as compared to female B.Ed. trainees of rural areas. So first hypothesis stating that, “*There is no significant difference between levels of cyber crime awareness among female B.Ed. trainees in relation to locale*” is rejected.

2. The female B.Ed. trainees of government colleges were more aware of cyber crimes as compared to female B.Ed. trainees of private colleges. So second hypothesis stating that, “*There is no significant difference between levels of cyber crime awareness among female B.Ed. trainees in relation to type of college*” is rejected.

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