



ISSN: 0976-3031

Available Online at <http://www.recentscientific.com>

CODEN: IJRSFP (USA)

International Journal of Recent Scientific Research
Vol. 9, Issue, 5(1), pp. 27073-27075, May, 2018

**International Journal of
Recent Scientific
Research**

DOI: 10.24327/IJRSR

Research Article

AWARENESS OF CYBER CRIME AMONG TEENAGERS

Deepa Swamy*

Department of Home Science, Govt. Arts Girls College, Kota

DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/10.24327/ijrsr.2018.0905.2182>

ARTICLE INFO

Article History:

Received 24th February, 2018
Received in revised form 19th
March, 2018
Accepted 16th April, 2018
Published online 28th May, 2018

Key Words:

Cyber crime

ABSTRACT

Any type of crime like leaking, checking personal or general information with the help of computer and internet is called cyber crime. Blue whale game is the latest example of cyber crime against society. At large scale teen age group children did suicide without any reason. Daily Newspaper is filled with news of different cybercrime including cheating in exams, bank robbery, copying research paper etc. Government has taken step to stop the cyber crime by making IT Act 2000. The main objective of Research was to find out the knowledge of cyber crime among teenagers using internet. Three hundred samples using internet were randomly selected for the study. A preliminary investigation was taken by the researcher. The structured questionnaire of Dr. S. Rajasekar was used to complete the task. Most of the teenagers do cyber offence without knowledge. There are different ways to overcome cyber crime by making different policies. Results indicates that teenagers using internet has less knowledge about cyber crime. Even they are doing some type of cyber crime without knowledge.

Copyright © Deepa Swamy, 2018, this is an open-access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License, which permits unrestricted use, distribution and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited.

INTRODUCTION

Any type of crime like leaking, checking personal or general information with the help of computer and internet is called cyber crime. Cyber crime is done by intellectual person having in-depth knowledge of computer. This gives financial loss, social defamation or other type of harm to the sufferer. Cyber crime is shooting up very fast now a day due to easy availability of internet. Precaution should be taken more by the people who are using internet banking, online shopping, social media or other official or non official work frequently on net. Personal data of an individual can be used for different crime purpose. New generation (especially teenagers) are getting more affected by cyber crime as they are less aware of security available on net.

Classification of cyber crime

S no	Type of crime	Negative Effect
1	Cyber crime against person	Cyber stalking, dissemination of obscene material defamation, Hacking, cracking, email spoofing, SMS spoofing, carding cheating and fraud, child pornography, assault by threat.
2	Crimes against persons property	Intellectual property crime, cyber squatting, cyber vandalism, hacking computer system, transmitting virus, cyber trespass, internet time thefts.
3	Cyber crime against government	Cyber terrorism, cyber warfare, distribution of pirated software, possession of unauthorized information.
4	Cyber crime against society at large	Child pornography cyber trafficking, online gambling, financial crime, forging.

Blue whale game is the latest example of cyber crime against society. At large scale teen age group children did suicide without any reason. Daily Newspaper is filled with news of different cybercrime including cheating in exams, bank robbery, copying research paper etc. Government has taken step to stop the cyber crime by making IT Act 2000.

Objective: To find out the knowledge of cyber crime among teenagers using internet.

METHODOLOGY

Three hundred samples using internet were randomly selected for the study. A preliminary investigation was taken by the researcher. Before conducting the study researcher personally explain the 'if an but' of the research and how to fulfill the Performa.

*Corresponding author: **Deepa Swamy**
Department of Home Science, Govt. Arts Girls College, Kota

The assurance was given to samples that are information given by then will be used only for research work. The structured questionnaire of Dr. S. Rajasekar was used to complete the task. There was forty two statements in the scale. The scale has as many as 21 positive and 15 negative statements. An individual's score is the sum of the scores of the 36 items. Each statement has five options from strongly agree. Agree indicated disagree strongly disagree. Positive statement gives from 5 to 1 number. Whereas negative statement from 1 to 5 number. The scene will range from minimum 36 to 180 maximum. The reliability of cyber crime awareness scale was established by the split half method

Delimitation of study: The study was delimited to teenagers using internet frequently.

Recommendation

1. The study further recommended for different age group.
2. The study can be done on the people having cyber café.
3. Pre and post study can be done providing knowledge on cyber crime.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

It is always better to make use of current antivirus software in your computer was strongly agreed by 80% of the respondents as term antivirus is known by common men.

Sending threatening MMS or SMS to other mobile is not crime this statement was undecided by 50% of the respondents this is because forwarding message in social media is a method of recreation now a days. Sharing password of email or bank account to any one is dangerous was strongly agreed by 85% of the respondent. High percentage of positive result indicates that different steps taken by the government and banks are making aware to public by sending messages regarding not to share passwords, Pirated software should not be installed into the mobile phone or computer was undecided by 05% of the respondents. High percentage of negative result was as research was on the teenagers they do not even know the complete meaning of the "Pirated software". Terminology "Pirated software" made them confuse and usually teenagers download software without knowing "if and but". Handover mobile phone to unauthorized service centre to rectify the defect was disagree by 70% of the respondents because unauthorized service centre take less amount and less time of respondents. Almost 90% of the samples agree that they must always sign out after you finish your email session as it is a basic ethic of internet user and no one want to share their email material with anyone. Confusing statement was on response to unknown number through mobile number (for 80% of the samples). Confusion is more as mobile companies are giving different scheme to the consumer in data of mobile.

Privacy for teenagers is becoming important now days as 80% of the sample lock the mobile phone by using a password after every use. Security is secondary preference than privacy for locking mobile by password in teenage. Most of the respondents i.e. 70% strongly agree in use of anti spyware software in computer. Researcher asked about the meaning of spyware but satisfactory answer was not provided but respondent have understood "anti" meaning software saving the computer. Anti-spyware software is a type of program

designed to prevent and detect unwanted spyware program installations and to remove those programs if installed Mobile phone is having valid IMEI number (International Mobile Equipment Identity) or not was disagreed by 65% of the respondents, as samples were not aware of IMEI number. Visiting unsecured websites will harm personal computer was strongly agreed by 70% of the respondents. This is positive statement has more weight age. This was outcome because knowledge of unsecured website is given while teaching basic of computers. Keeping off the Bluetooth device when it is not in use was strongly agreed only by 10% of respondent whereas 40% of samples were confused and were not able to take any decision regarding Bluetooth.

Withdrawing money from ATM through other not dangerous was strongly disagreed by 80% of the samples. This positive knowledge credit goes to banks and government. They are spreading knowledge through different means of communication.

Antivirus in mobile is not required; while browsing through internet was disagree by 60% of the samples. Samples (teenagers) have misconception that new generation mobile has inbuilt antivirus.

Downloading copyrighted movies without prior permission through internet is an offence were strongly disagreed 30% of respondents followed by 20% sample disagreed.

Now a day downloading different entertainment materials are easy through internet. Teenagers are very frequent in downloading without knowing that is an offence if it is done without permission. Sending password or PIN number through email is not always secured as said by 30% of the respondents rest 40% of the samples agreed with this statement.

Storing the passwords in the hard disk of your computer is always safe was agreed by 70% of the respondents were as only 20% of the samples were disagreed by this. Corrupting the files or information in other computer or mobile is not an offence was confusing point for 50% of the samples whereas only 20% of respondents agreed that it is an offence.

Responding to the SMS information from unknown number to you mobile is not advisable by 80% of the respondents whereas 20% of the sample do this but just for fun. Spreading Trojan horses through email legal was agreed by 70% of respondents. Trojan horse is any malicious computer program, which misleads users of its true intent. Since teenagers does not know the terminology. So they did the offence just for fun.

Summary

This research can be eye opener for the government to make aware of cyber crime among teenagers. It is becoming necessary to raise awareness among teenagers for internet/government should also take serious steps and policies as e-governance are in trends.

Most of the teenagers do cyber offence without knowledge. There are different ways to overcome cyber crime by making different policies.

References

1. Wow Essay (2009), Top Lycos Networks, Available at: <http://www.wowessays.com/dbase/ab2/nyr90.shtml>.
2. Crime in the Digital Age by Peter Grabosky and Russell Smith, Sydney: Federation Press, 1998
3. CAPEC (2010), CAPEC-117: Data Interception Attacks, Available at: <http://capec.mitre.org/data/definitions/117.html>.
4. Gifty Agrawal: General Awareness on Cyber Crime Available at: www.ijarcsse.com vol 5 issue 8, august 2015
5. Oracle (2003), Security Overviews, Available at: http://docs.oracle.com/cd/B13789_01/network.101/b10777/overview.htm,
6. Computer Hope (2012), Data Theft, Available at: <http://www.computerhope.com/jargon/d/datathef.htm>.
7. IMDb (2012), Unauthorized Attacks, Available at: <http://www.imdb.com/title/tt0373414/>, Virus Glossary (2006),
8. Virus Dissemination, Available at: http://www.virtualpune.com/citizencentre/html/cyber_crime_glossary.shtml,
9. Legal Info (2009), Crime Overview aiding and abetting or Accessory, Available at: <http://www.legalinfo.com/content/criminal-law/crime-overview-aiding-and-abetting-or-accessory>.
10. India emerging as major cyber crime centre (2009), Available at: <http://wegathernews.com/203/indiaemerging-as-major-cyber-crime-centre/>,
11. Information regarding cyber laws, IT Act 2000 from <http://www.cyberlawsindia.net/cyber-india.html>

How to cite this article:

Deepa Swamy.2018, Awareness of Cyber Crime Among Teenagers. *Int J Recent Sci Res.* 9(5), pp. 27073-27075.
DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/10.24327/ijrsr.2018.0905.2182>
