



Comparative Study of Cyber Crime among B.Ed and M.Ed Students

Suman, Research Scholar

NIILM University, Kaithal (Haryana)

In this research the research problem was “A Comparative Study of Cyber Crime among B.Ed and M.Ed Students”. This topic was selected considering the current issue in present scenario. ‘Cyber crime’ as any crime that is committed by means of special knowledge or expert use of computer technology. Therefore this topic relates to the awareness of cyber crime of government and private college students. In this research some objectives were formulated i.e. To study the awareness of Govt. & Pvt. College students towards cyber crime on the basis of Gender, Area of Colleges.

Cyber Crimes

These are any crimes that involve computer and a network. In some cases, the computer may have been used in order to commit the crime and in other cases the computer may have been the target of the crime.

ISSN 2454-308X



9 770024 543081

Cyber Criminals

The cyber criminals constitute of various groups/ category. This division may be justified on the basis of the object that they have in their mind.

The following are the category of cyber criminals-

1. Children and adolescents between the age group of 6 – 18 years

The simple reason for this type of delinquent behaviour pattern in children is seen mostly due to the inquisitiveness to know and explore the things. Other cognate reason may be to prove themselves to be outstanding amongst other children in their group. Further the reasons may be psychological even. E.g. the Bal Bharati (Delhi) case was the outcome of harassment of the delinquent by his friends.

2. Organised hackers-

These kinds of hackers are mostly organised together to fulfil certain objective. The reason may be to fulfil their political bias, fundamentalism, etc. The Pakistanis are said to be one of the best quality hackers in the world. They mainly target the Indian government sites with the purpose to fulfil their political objectives. Further the NASA as well as the Microsoft sites is always under attack by the hackers.

3. Professional hackers / crackers –

Their work is motivated by the colour of money. These kinds of hackers are mostly employed to hack the site of the rivals and get credible, reliable and valuable information. Further they are employed to crack the system of the employer basically as a measure to make it safer by detecting the loopholes.

Classical Thinkers on Technology and Crime

Many prominent classical sociologists have contributed towards the social thought on social order, effects of science and technology and crime in society. It is worthwhile to note their viewpoints before reviewing the current literature on technology and crime. **Durkhiem** stressed up on the scientific approach in social thought and viewed a higher rate of crime as inevitable for a modern organic society.



He even calls crime as 'functional' because it brings all organs of society together to find a common solution. In terms of **Marx**, crime arose as a symptom of the contradictions within capitalism .The contemporary society is dominated by Globalized Capitalism which has brought in new forms of crime. **Weber** analyzes society as a 'rational society' built around logic and efficiency rather than on morality or tradition. A modern society is rational society which has seen the emergence of technological specialization, social change and new forms of crime. These classical thinkers expressed their views on technology, crime and its effects on society with a focus on concerns about the changes resulting from technology. Besides they also felt that advancement of technology would result in new forms of crime which are now visible in modern society.

Typology of Cyber crime

Kraut (1998) in one of his earliest studies conducted on the use of the Internet evaluates socio-psychological effect of Internet. It was noted that the more use of Internet is associated with a decline in communication among family members, decline in social association and increase in aggression and depression. Many scholars argue that it is networking which makes people isolated and drift them apart from real life genuine social interaction, while others argue that internet leads to better social association. Kraut compares Internet with the television. Both are primarily used for the purpose of entertainment and information. Even though his study indicates that the use of computer and the internet leads to development of new skills and confidence but when people use these excessively to learn new games, for networking and for seeking new information, it consumes excessive time and leads to reduction in leisure time with the family and sometimes leads to social isolation. The findings of his study highlight that teenagers use the Internet for more hours as compared to adults. This study was conducted in America in 1998. According to Kraut 'Greater use of Net shows a decline in social involvement'. Online friendships have more limitations as compared to face-to-face friendships. Finally, he discusses the need of policy and technology interventions at individual and social level for better interpersonal communication.

TOOL USED IN THE STUDY

CYBER CRIME AWARENESS

In the present investigation, the standardized tool was used by the investigator regarding Cyber Crime Awareness developed and validated by Dr. S. Rajasekar.

STATISTICAL TECHNIQUES

The following Statistical Techniques were adopted to realize the given objectives and to test the hypotheses.

- I. Descriptive Analysis (Mean and S.D)
- II. Test of Significance (t-test)

MAJOR FINDINGS:

The Major findings of the study are:

Hypothesis-1 There is no significant difference in the awareness of Private & Govt. college students towards cyber crime.

Table 1

Mean, D.D. & C.R Value of Private & Government College students towards cyber crime awareness.



S.No.	Variable	N	Mean	S.D.	df	C.R. value	Level of significant
1.	Awareness of Private College students towards cyber crime awareness	200	92.23	6.22	398	2.67	Significant at both levels i.e. .05 & .01 level
2.	Awareness of Government College students towards cyber crime awareness	200	90.69	5.29			

df= 398 .05=1.96 .01=2.33

Hypothesis-2 There is no significant difference in the awareness of Male & Female Government college students towards cyber crime.

Table 2

Mean, S.D. & C.R Value of Male & Female Government College students towards cyber crime awareness.

S.No.	Variable	N	Mean	S.D.	df	C.R. value	Level of significant
1.	Awareness of Male Govt. College students towards cyber crime awareness	100	90.21	5.23	198	3.40	Significant at both levels i.e. .05 & .01 level
2.	Awareness of Female Govt. College students towards cyber crime awareness	100	87.72	5.12			

df= 198 .05=1.97 .01=2.35

Hypothesis-3 There is no significant difference in the awareness of Urban & Rural Government college students towards cyber crime.

Table 3

Mean, S.D. & C.R Value of Urban & Rural Government College students towards cyber crime awareness.

S.No.	Variable	N	Mean	S.D.	df	C.R. value	Level of significant
1.	Awareness of Urban Govt. College students towards cyber crime awareness	100	88.38	5.12	198	3.14	Significant at both levels i.e. .05 & .01



2.	Awareness of Rural Govt. College students towards cyber crime awareness	100	86.12	5.02			level
df= 198		.05=1.97		.01=2.35			

In Hypothesis No. 1- There exists significant difference between Private & Government College Students regarding awareness towards cyber crime. The calculated value of C.R. is more than standard table value at both levels of significance; therefore hypothesis No.1 is rejected. Further it is analyzed that the mean value of Private College Students is more than Govt. College Students regarding awareness of Cyber Crime. It is finally concluded that the awareness of Private College Students is more than Government College Students towards cyber crime.

In Hypothesis No. 2- There exists significant difference between Male & Female Government College Students regarding awareness towards cyber crime. The calculated value of C.R. is more than standard table value at both levels of significance; therefore hypothesis No.2 is rejected. Further it is analyzed that the mean value of Male Government College Students is more than Female Government College Students regarding awareness of Cyber Crime. It is finally concluded that the awareness of Male Government College Students towards cyber crime is more than Female Government College Students.

In Hypothesis No. 3- There exists significant difference between Urban & Rural Government College Students regarding awareness towards cyber crime. The calculated value of C.R. is more than standard table value at both levels of significance; therefore hypothesis No.3 is rejected. Further it is analyzed that the mean value of Urban Government College Students is more than Rural Government College Students regarding awareness of Cyber Crime. It is finally concluded that the awareness of Urban Government College Students is more than Rural Government College Students towards cyber crime.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

1. **Balkin, J.M. et al. (2007).** Cybercrime: digital cops in a networked environment. New York: New York University Press (NYU).
2. **Baudrillard, Jean (1994),** Simulacra and Simulation (The Body, In Theory: Histories of Cultural Materialism, The University of Michigan press, , USA.
3. **Beck, Ulrich (1992),** Risk society Towards a New Modernity, Sage Publications, New Delhi.
4. **Best , John W. (1997).** Research in Education, IV Edition. New Delhi:
5. **Bhatt, B.D and Prakash, R. (1994).** Modern Encyclopedia of Educational Technology, New Delhi: Kanishka Publishers.
6. **Bhushan K. (2012),** India ranks fifth among cybercrime affected country, retrieved from <http://www.thinkdigit/Internet/India-ranks-fifth-among-cyber-crimeaffected9476.html> on September 5,2012.
7. **Brenner, W.Susan (2010),** Cybercrime: Criminal threats from cyberspace. Greenwood Publishing group, Westport.
8. **Carrett (2000).** Statistics in Psychology and Education, Bombay: Siemens Publication Ltd.
9. **Castells, Manuel (1996),** The information Age : Economy Society and Culture Vol.1 : The Rise of the Network Society. Blackwell Publishers Cambridge MA. Oxford UK.