

## A STUDY OF E- CRIME AWARENESS IN GOVERNMENT AND NON GOVERNMENT SENIOR SECONDARY STUDENTS

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### ABSTRACT

The computer is used in each and every sector wherein cyberspace provides equal opportunities to all for economic growth and human development. Mostly people don't know about cybercrime and cyber laws. So today's need to aware the society about cybercrimes and cyber laws.

**RESEARCH METHODOLOGY:** In the present study, *descriptive research (survey method)* has applied to describe and interpret what exists at present.

**POPULATION:** This research, senior secondary students studying in Rishikesh Nagar Nigam district Dehradun constitute the population (28 senior secondary schools approximate 8,566 students) of the study.

**SAMPLING METHOD, SAMPLE:** In the present study *stratified random sampling technique* used for the selection of sample. sample has selected from 4 government (165 students) & 4 private (168 students) senior secondary school of Rishikesh (Nagar Palika) District Dehradun which has selected randomly.

**RESEARCH TOOL:** Cyber crime awareness inventory developed by researcher for senior secondary school students. It has 40 items. Reliability 0.58 and Validity (concurrent) is 0.52 of this tool.

**STATISTICAL TECHNIQUES:** inferential statistics (test of significance 't' test, correlation of coefficient) use for the analysis of data.

**RESULT:** It is observed that male senior secondary school students have been found high level E- (cyber) crime awareness (E- cyber awareness, cyber knowledge, cyber crime safety and cyber crime law) than followed by female senior secondary school students. In government senior secondary school students have found better E- (cyber) crime awareness in comparison to non-government senior secondary school students. In correlation between internet user and E-(cyber) crime awareness in senior secondary school students positively correlated. Use of internet of senior secondary school students is found to be significantly and negatively correlation with the cyber-crime awareness.

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**KEYWORDS:** E- Crime, Cyber Crime Awareness, Senior Secondary Schools Students.

## INTRODUCTION

Now a day's computer and internet have become very necessary and useful for our daily life. Today internet is the great mediator of our lives. In present day people can get information, store information and share information through the internet. It has given rise to new opportunities in every field like entertainment, business, sports, and education etc. It has universally true that every coin has two sides. Same for the internet it uses has both advantage and disadvantage. And one of the most disadvantages is e-crime. As we know that new technologies manage to develop the student's interest in learning activity. In present days people can get information, store information and share information through the internet. Back 20's years ago there were approx.100000 people uses internet but now around 3,405,518,376 people are surfing the internet around the globe. The growing fastest world of internet is known as e-world. Today e-world are fastest moving and high technology world. Asian countries are the most uses of internet in the world. **Shubham kumar, (2015)** the use of internet in computer is increasing by the students because it has been made mandatory and prescribed in the curriculum due to its importance in the global world. According to the internet status above the top 10 countries of the asia continent have been displayed by the year 2014. In which india is located in the internet in second position.

## REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

**Varghese (2016) "A sociological analysis of cyber crime security awareness among teenagers"** the present study was concluded in such a way that the module on cyber laws is more effective. The study observes that majority of the adolescents are online daily for

a long period of time due to which their studies are affected negatively resulting in poor academic grades. It is also observed that students who use social networking sites on a regular basis tend to have negative effect on health such as stomach aches, poor sleep patterns, eye strain, anxiety and depression.

## OPERATIONAL DEFINITIONS-

- **E-CRIME:** This is any crime that involves computer and a network. In some cases, the computer may have been used in order to commit crime and in other cases the computer may have been the target of the crime.
- **AWARENESS:** Knowledge or perception of a situation or fact. An emotional reaction towards a person or thing is usually termed as awareness. It is actually a personal response to an object, developed through experience which can be called favorable or unfavorable. Awareness may be towards concrete or abstract things.
- **SENIOR SECONDARY SCHOOLS STUDENTS:** In these study senior secondary students mean those students who are studying in class 11 and 12 in senior secondary school.

## RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

1. To study the of e-crime awareness among senior secondary school students.
2. To study the of e-crime awareness among government and private senior secondary school students.

## RESEARCH HYPOTHESES

1. There will be no significance difference in the level of e-crime awareness among male and female senior secondary school

- students.
- There will be no significance difference in the level of e-crime awareness among government and private senior secondary school students.
  - There is no significant relationship between use of internet and cyber crime awareness of senior secondary school students.

(Nagar Palika) District Dehradun which has selected randomly.

**RESEARCH TOOL**

In the present study the cyber crime awareness inventory has been constructed by researcher and it has standardized for data collection. Cyber crime awareness inventory developed by researcher for senior secondary school students. Tool divide in four dimensions (cyber Awareness, cyber knowledge, cyber crime safety and cyber law). It has 40 items. Reliability 0.58 and Validity (concurrent) is 0.52 of this tool.

**RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

In the present study, *descriptive research (survey method)* has applied to describe and interpret what exists at present. (28 senior secondary schools approximate 8,566 students) of the study. In the present study *stratified random sampling technique* used for the selection of sample. Sample has selected from 4 governments (165 students) & 4 private (168 students) senior secondary school of Rishikesh

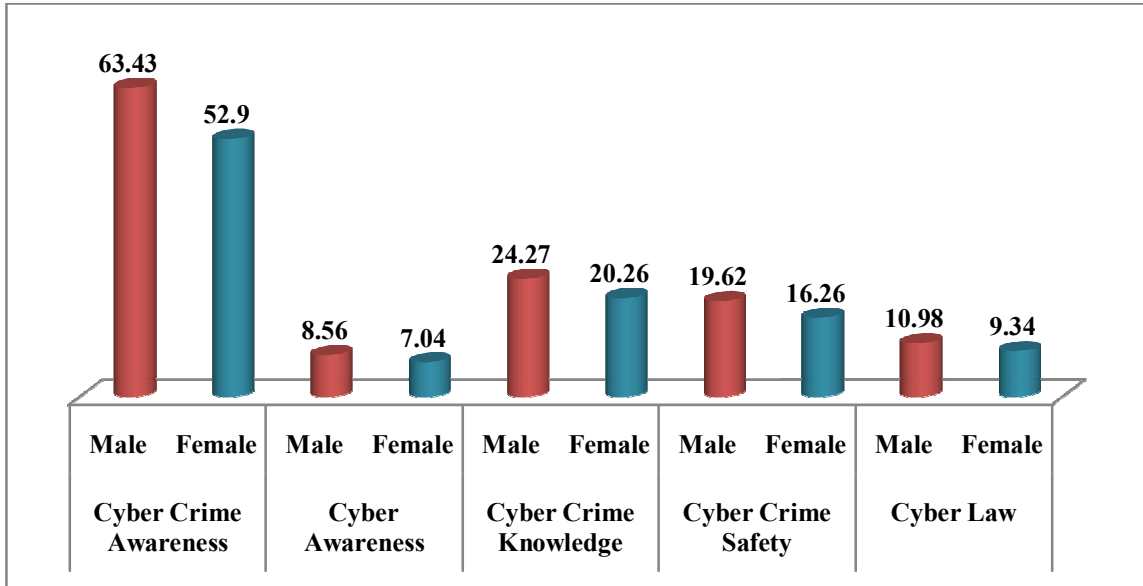
**STATISTICAL TECHNIQUES**

In the present study, the investigator has use inferential statistics (test of significance ‘t’ test, correlation of coefficient) for the analysis of data.

**ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION**

**Table 1.Senior secondary students on E- (Cyber) Crime Awareness**

Dimension	Gender	Mean	SD	d.f.	t-value	p- value	Sig.
Cyber Crime Awareness	Male	63.43	16.28	331	6.64	0	S
	Female	52.9	12.38				
Cyber Awareness	Male	8.56	3.12	331	4.88	0	S
	Female	7.04	2.53				
Cyber Crime Knowledge	Male	24.27	7.39	331	5.47	0	S
	Female	20.26	5.91				
Cyber Crime Safety	Male	19.62	5.13	331	6.62	0	S
	Female	16.26	4.06				
Cyber Law	Male	10.98	3.81	331	4.1	0	S
	Female	9.34	3.48				
*0.01 (2.58) **0.05 (1.96)							
No. of Students Male-166, Female- 167							



Graph 1. Cyber Crime Awareness according to Gender

Table and graph no 01- female students obtained less mean score (m=52.90) in comparison to male students (m=63.43). The t-value is found to be significant at 0.05 level of significance for df 331, it is because that the calculated t-value (6.64) is higher than the table

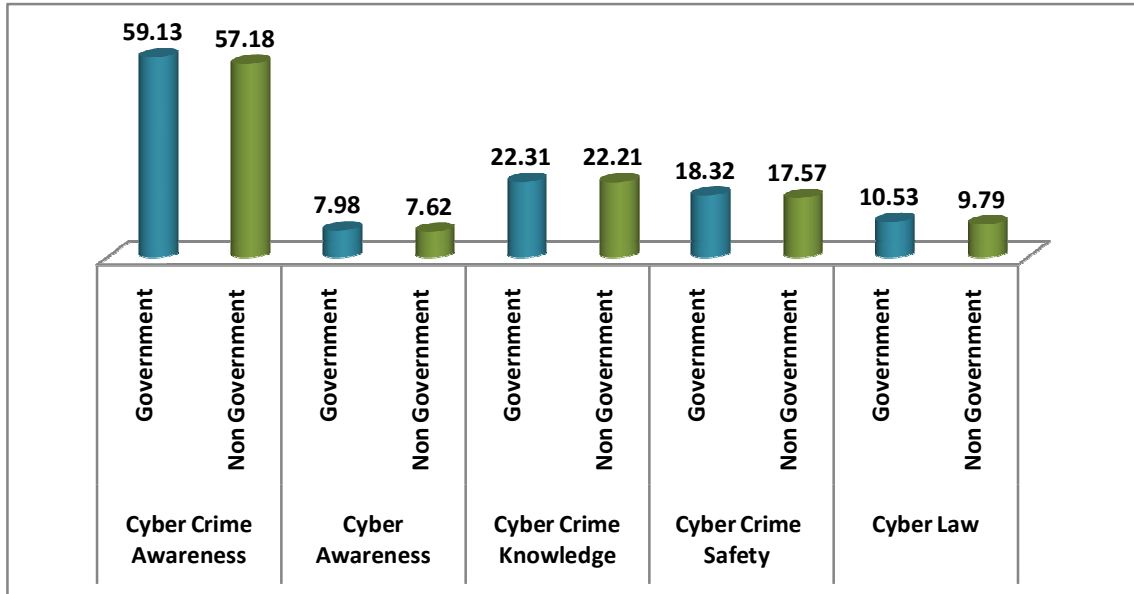
value (1.98). In the Dimension of cyber crime awareness (cyber awareness, cyber crime knowledge, cyber crime safety and cyber law) significant different between male and female students.

Table 2. Senior secondary students on E- (Cyber) crime awareness

Dimension	Type of school	Mean	SD	df	t-value	p- value	Sig.
Cyber Crime Awareness	Government	59.13	14.9	331	1.16	0.25	NS
	Non Government	57.18	15.8				
Cyber Awareness	Government	7.98	3	331	1.13	0.26	NS
	Non Government	7.62	2.87				
Cyber Crime Knowledge	Government	22.31	6.81	331	0.12	0.9	NS
	Non Government	22.21	7.16				
Cyber Crime Safety	Government	18.32	4.52	331	1.39	0.16	NS
	Non Government	17.57	5.26				
Cyber Law	Government	10.53	3.64	331	1.82	0.07	NS
	Non Government	9.79	3.81				

\*0.01 (2.58) \*\*0.05 (1.96)

No. of Students Male-165, Female- 168



Graph 02.E-(Cyber) crime awareness according Types of Schools

Table and graph no 02- Non government school students obtained less mean score (57.18) in comparison to government students (m=59.13). The t-value is found no significant at 0.05 level of significance for df 331, it is because that the calculated t-value (1.16) is lower than the table

value (1.98). In the Dimension of cyber crime awareness (cyber awareness, cyber crime knowledge, cyber crime safety and cyber law) not significant different between government and non government schools students.

Table 3.Relationship between use of internet and area of cyber crime awareness of senior secondary school students.

	Areas of Cyber Crime Awareness	Pearson Correlation (r)	Sig. (2-tailed)	Significant
Uses of Internet	Cyber Awareness	.152**	.005	S
	Cyber Crime Knowledge	.295**	.000	S
	Cyber Crime Safety	.195**	.000	S
	Cyber Law	.230**	.000	S
	<b>Overall Cyber Crime Awareness</b>	<b>.100</b>	<b>.069</b>	<b>NS</b>

\*\*Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).  
At d.f. 331 the 'r' value is significant at .05 level = 0.113

Table no 03- Use of internet is found to be correlated with their cyber crime awareness (overall, 0.100) but it is not found up to a significant level (0.05 level of significance). Area wise it is found to be correlated with their cyber awareness (.152), cyber crime knowledge (.295), cyber crime safety (.195), cyber law (.230) up to a significant level at 0.05 level.

Hence, in case of senior secondary school students for use of internet the hypothesis that, 'There is no significant relationship between use of internet and cyber crime awareness of senior secondary school students.' stands to be accepted for overall cyber crime awareness at 0.01 level of significance.

## MAJOR FINDINGS

The major findings of this study have been presented hypothesis wise as follows-

**HYPOTHESIS (1):** on comparing male and female students on E- (cyber) awareness, male students showed maximum mean score than low mean score girl students of E (cyber) awareness; however the t-value is found to be significant at 0.05 levels and E (cyber) crime knowledge, male students showed maximum mean score than low mean score girl students of E (cyber) crime knowledge; however the t-value is found to be significant at 0.05 levels, E (cyber) safety, male students showed maximum mean score than low mean score girl students of E (cyber) crime safety; however the t-value is found to be significant at 0.05 levels., E (cyber) law, male students showed maximum mean score than low mean score girl students of E (cyber) law; however the t-value is found to be significant at 0.05 level.

**HYPOTHESIS (2):** on comparing government and non government students on E-(cyber) awareness, government students showed maximum mean score than low mean score non government students of E-(cyber) awareness; however the t-value is found to be insignificant at 0.05 levels., E-(cyber) crime knowledge, government students showed maximum mean score than low mean score non government students of E-(cyber) crime knowledge; however the t-value is found to be insignificant at 0.05 levels. E-(cyber) law, government students showed maximum mean score than low mean score non government students of E-(cyber) law; however the t-value is found to be significant at 0.05 levels. E-(cyber) crime awareness, government students showed maximum mean score than low mean score non government students of E-(cyber) law; however the t-value is found to be significant at 0.05 level.

**HYPOTHESIS (3):** use of Internet is found to be correlated with their cyber crime awareness (Overall, 0.100) but it is not found up to a significant level (0.05 level of significance). Area wise it is found to be correlated with their Cyber Awareness (.152), cyber crime knowledge (.295), cyber crime safety (.195), cyber law (.230) up to a significant level at 0.05 level . Hence, in case of senior secondary school students for use of Internet the hypothesis stands to be accepted for **overall cyber crime awareness** at 0.05 level of significance.

## CONCLUSIONS

On the basis of the findings following conclusions has been made-

It has concluded from the study that male senior secondary school students have been found high E- (cyber) crime awareness (E- (cyber) awareness, cyber knowledge, cyber crime safety and cyber crime law) than female secondary school students. This might be because male senior secondary school students have better awareness of internet and study environment and materials in comparisons to female senior secondary school students.

The study that non government senior secondary school students have been found high E- (cyber) crime awareness (E- cyber awareness, cyber knowledge, cyber crime safety and cyber crime law) than government secondary school students. This might be because non government senior secondary school students have better awareness of internet and study environment and materials and they are financially strong in comparisons to government senior secondary school students.

## GENERAL OBSERVATIONS

It is observed that male senior secondary school students have been found high level E- (cyber) crime awareness (E- cyber awareness,

cyber knowledge, cyber crime safety and cyber crime law) than followed by female senior secondary school students. Male students prefer using internet for watching different programmer, online shopping and for educational purpose. It is also observed that boys have been found high level of E- (cyber) crime awareness in comparison of girls. In government senior secondary school students have found better E- (cyber) crime awareness in comparison to non-government senior secondary school students. In correlation between internet user and E- (cyber) crime awareness in senior secondary school students' positively correlated. Use of internet of senior secondary school students' is found to be significantly and negatively correlation with the cyber-crime awareness.

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