

AWARENESS OF CYBER CRIME AMONG B.ED TEACHER TRAINEES IN PUDUCHERRY REGION

Dr. G. Kumaravelu, Asst. Professor, Senthil College of Education, Puducherry.

ABSTRACT

The present study has been carried out to examine cyber crime awareness among B.Ed., Teacher Trainees. Normative survey method was adopted on a sample of 327 B.Ed., Teacher Trainees from two colleges of education in Puducherry region using simple random sampling technique. To measure cyber crime awareness, the tool developed by Dr. S. Rajasekhar (2010) was used. The study revealed that there exists significant difference in cyber crime awareness of B.Ed., Trainees with respect to Gender, Locality, Educational Qualification, Exposure to Computer, own Computer at 0.01 level. Post hoc Tukey test reveals students studying in private B.Ed., colleges differ significantly at 0.05 level.

INTRODUCTION

Cyber crime is nothing but an emerging and fast growing discipline of crime. This cyber space gives a wider coverage for the countless human activities which converge on the internet. In fact, cyber space is the place frequently where crimes happen at present. Students of present generation seem to be the master in their classrooms by using this cyber space technology. This cyber space technology enhances the learners to be more active and efficient in their learning process. But in spite of these positive facts, students also involve in criminal activities and try to abuse this cyber space technology to transform the collected information is called as cyber crime. Cyber crimes are crimes that are based on technology and this technology itself is used as a tool to do crimes quite freely. Cyber criminals having a sound knowledge of this cyber space technology will be doing cyber frauds, data thefts, etc.

In fact cyber criminals are technocrats who understand the intricacies of information technology. Cyber crimes will be under any limits like boundaries or territorial barriers (Malik, 2011). Government has also taken necessary initiatives to eradicate and control this cyber thefts and infact cyber law is the first initiative by the government. Indian government has passed "IT act 2000" during 2000 to deal with cyber crimes in the sectors of e-banking, e-governance, e-

commerce. Government has also made sure that these crimes are punishable by law. All countries throughout the globe have tough rules to control this cyber crime.

NEED AND SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY

Cyber crime seems to be the serious and tough as far as each and every nation is concerned. Government with all its intelligence departments and policies react so as to eradicate this cyber crime. Government has taken necessary initiatives in creating awareness among the people with the help of the newly emerged cyber cells. Students who are the creators of the future generation are also highly expected to get educated about cyber crimes. Hence there exists a need for study this cyber crime awareness of B.Ed., Teacher Trainees. Teachers are considered and supposed to be the builders of our future society. They interact with students and other key persons of the society very effectively. So there is a felt a dire need to make the Teacher Trainees aware of the cyber crimes.

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

The problem of the present investigation is stated as “Awareness of cyber crime among B.Ed., teacher trainees in Puducherry region”.

OBJECTIVES

The present study has the following objectives:

1. To study the cyber crime awareness of B.Ed., Teacher Trainees.
2. To examine whether there exists a significant difference in the cyber crime awareness of B.Ed., Teacher Trainees with regard to Sex, Locality, Educational Qualification, Exposure to Computer, Own computer.

DESIGN OF THE STUDY

Normative survey method was employed by the investigator for the present study

TOOL USED IN THE PRESENT STUDY

To measure cyber crime awareness, the tool developed by Dr. S. Rajasekhar (2010) was used.

SAMPLE AND SAMPLING TECHNIQUE

A sample of 327 B.Ed., Teacher Trainees from two Colleges of Education had been chosen for the present study using simple random sampling technique.

DATA ANALYSIS

Table 1

SIGNIFICANT DIFFERENCE IN CYBER CRIME AWARENESS OF B.ED., TEACHER TRAINEES WITH RESPECT TO BACKGROUND VARIABLES

Variables	Category	N	Mean	SD	't'	Sig.
Sex	Boys	189	113.97	47.303	2.096	S
	Girls	138	102.72	48.780		
Locality	Rural	146	96.07	49.326	4.566	S
	Urban	181	119.83	44.618		
Educational Qualification	Undergraduate	197	98.60	49.562	5.089	S
	Postgraduate	130	125.31	41.247		
Exposure to Computer	Yes	181	114.81	46.202	2.113	S
	No	146	103.61	49.670		
Own Computer	Yes	197	95.60	48.161	4.022	S
	No	130	115.31	40.136		

From the above table, significant differences are observed in all the sub variables as calculated 't' values are greater than the table value. Therefore, there exists significant difference in Cyber Crime Awareness with respect to Gender, Locality, Educational Qualification, Exposure to Computer, own Computer among B.Ed., teacher trainees.

Table 2

SIGNIFICANT DIFFERENCE IN CYBER CRIME AWARENESS OF B.ED., TEACHER TRAINEES WITH RESPECT TO TYPE OF MANAGEMENT

Variable	Source of variance	Sum of squares	df	Mean squares	'F' value	Sig.
Type of Management	Between Groups	42118.996	3	14039.665	6.346	.000
	Within Groups	714639.151	323	2212.505		
	Total	756758.147	326			

The calculated F value (6.346) which is greater than the table value, hence the hypothesis is retained and concluded that there is a significant difference in Cyber Crime Awareness with respect to Type of management.

For the dimensions of Cyber Crime awareness that differ significantly, follow up (post hoc) test were performed to see which groups differ within the sub samples.

Table 2(a)

POST HOC ANALYSIS OF CYBER CRIME AWARENESS WITH RESPECT TO THE DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLE TYPE OF MANAGEMENT

Variable	(I) Type of Management	(J) Type of Management	Mean difference (I-J)	Std. Error	p
Cyber Crime Awareness	Govt.	Private	19.281*	6.111	.009
		Govt. Aided	-11.661	7.758	.437
	Private	Govt. Aided	1.142	8.845	.999

A careful observation of the table shows that there is a significant difference between Govt. and Private B.Ed., colleges. Mean values revealed that Private colleges scored higher than others.

DISCUSSION

Female students are found to be better in their information like forgery and cyber crime through public media, news papers, mobiles, etc. Urban students are found to be significantly different in their cyber crime awareness because of the opportunities available to them in the city where there is a lot of advancement in technology to know the facts immediately. Students who have their own computer at home are found to be good at cyber crime awareness which makes them to be aware of the Hardware and Software knowledge. Students who are with PG level qualification are found to be better in their cyber crime awareness because of the maximum level of the duration, they could have acquired awareness through various resources available at

present. These findings are predominantly significant for government schools to be more aware of the courses that students are studying. Therefore, it is important that educational institutions should design their curriculum in such a way that these specifications are incorporated so as to motivate the students.

IMPLICATIONS

Cyber crime awareness is required since computer is a prevalent and versatile device. It acts as a nervous system for every advancement in the society. Teachers should be aware of while using their e-mail accounts, while using their Credit or Debit cards in public places and they should sign out from their account without forgetting.

CONCLUSION

Thus from the Present study it is concluded that Gender, Locality, Educational qualification, students possessing own, students having computer knowledge, have Cyber Crime awareness.

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