



**“A STUDY OF CYBER-CRIME AWARENESS AMONG COLLEGE STUDENTS IN
SONEPAT DISTRICT”**

MR. PAWAN KUMAR ARYA

Assistant Professor, Delhi College of Education-DIRD

Affiliated GGSIP University, New Delhi

Abstract

Today, criminals that indulge in cyber-crimes are not driven by ego or expertise. Instead, they want to use their knowledge to gain benefits quickly. They are using their expertise to steal, deceive and exploit people as they find it easy to earn money without having to do an honest day's work.

Cyber-crimes have become a real threat today and are quite different from old-school crimes, such as robbing, mugging or stealing. Unlike these crimes, cyber-crimes can be committed single handedly and does not require the physical presence of the criminals. The crimes can be committed from a remote location and the criminals need not worry about the law enforcement agencies in the country where they are committing crimes. The same systems that have made it easier for people to conduct e-commerce and online transactions are now being exploited by cyber criminals. The following are objectives of the present study. Such as; to study the attitude of college students towards Cyber-crime Awareness, to study the attitude of B.A. students towards Cyber-crime Awareness, to study the attitude of B.Ed. students towards Cyber-crime Awareness, to study comparatively the attitude of B.A. & B.Ed. students towards Cyber-crime Awareness, to study the attitude of male & female B.A. students towards Cyber-crime Awareness and to study the attitude of male & female B.Ed. students towards Cyber-crime Awareness. In the present study 40 college students of District Sonepat selected by the investigator in which 20 B.A. students and 20 B.Ed. students was selected. 10 Male and 10 Female students from each stream were selected as sample of study.

Keywords: Cyber-crime, Awareness, College student

Introduction

Education should enable one to overcome the problems and obstacles, which he might face in life. Education aims and objectives change their dimensions and priorities according to the complexities and technological advancement of modern society.

From personal computers in the home used to track checking accounts and keep household inventories in databases to large supercomputers that control space missions and run the world's largest companies, computers have become commonplace. The number of individual who have access to the information on those computers has increased as the communications industry has undergone a revolution in recent years, and uncontrolled access to information presents a very real threat in most business and some government information.

When the internet was developed, the founding fathers of the internet hardly had any inclination that the internet could also be misused for criminal activities. Today, there are many disturbing things happenings in cyberspace. Obviously, it was just a matter of time before criminals discovered the advantages of computers and make it increasingly possible to get proprietary information of financial institutions and other firms. Because of the highly significant role that computers play in modern life, there is a need to keep information on machines secure from tampering, from unauthorized dissemination, and from unauthorized removal.

In India, cyber and victimization in the cyber space had remained a subject of great trepidation, but lacks awareness. Bizarre combination of nature of attacks; ever changing trends of the victimization, limited knowledge about direct laws which address cyber-crimes in India and rights of victims in cases of cyber-attacks, contribute greatly towards forming a weird approach to cyber space on a regular basis for professional, commercial, socializing and educational purpose.

Since the IT sector in India have been a boom in the 1990's, (which still continues,) almost every household falling in the economic zone of moderate income groups to high income groups, have interest access at home and people from the age group of 13 to 70 years, belonging to these clusters, are regularly using the internet either at home, or at work places, or at educational institutes, or at cyber cafes. But along with internet dependency, victimization of 'cyber citizens' and also of those who are not in the 'internet', have grown in an alarming rate, in spite, India has an exclusive legislation dedicated for information

technology, e-governance, ecommerce and also e-socialization to a certain; this has hardly helped in curbing the never increasing victimization of individuals in the cyber space in India.

Statement of the problem

“A study of cyber-crime awareness among college students in Sonapat district”

Operational definition of the terms used

- i) Cyber-crime - Cyber-crime as a crime committed over the Internet. Cyber-crime as any crime that is committed by means of special knowledge or expert use of computer technology.
- ii) Awareness - Awareness is the state or ability to perceive, to feel, or to be conscious of events, objects, or sensory patterns. In this level of consciousness, sense data can be confirmed by an observer without necessarily implying understanding. More broadly, it is the state or quality of being aware of something.
- iii) College Student - A student who is studying in any institution providing education after 10+2 in order to qualify for a degree/diploma is called a college student.

Types of Cyber-crimes

When any crime is committed over the Internet it is referred to as a cyber-crime. There are many types of cyber-crimes and the most common ones are explained below:

Hacking: This is a type of crime wherein a person's computer is broken into so that his personal or sensitive information can be accessed. In the United States, hacking is classified as a felony and punishable as such. This is different from ethical hacking, which many organizations use to check their Internet security protection. In hacking, the criminal uses a variety of software to enter a person's computer and the person may not be aware that his computer is being accessed from a remote location.

Theft: This crime occurs when a person violates copyrights and downloads music, movies, games and software. There are even peer sharing websites which encourage software piracy and many of these websites are now being targeted by the FBI. Today, the justice system is addressing this cyber-crime and there are laws that prevent people from illegal downloading.

Cyber Stalking: This is a kind of online harassment wherein the victim is subjected to a barrage of online messages and emails. Typically, these stalkers know their victims and instead of resorting to offline stalking, they use the Internet to stalk. However, if they notice

that cyber stalking is not having the desired effect, they begin offline stalking along with cyber stalking to make the victims' lives more miserable.

Identity Theft: This has become a major problem with people using the Internet for cash transactions and banking services. In this cyber-crime, a criminal accesses data about a person's bank account, credit cards, Social Security, debit card and other sensitive information to siphon money or to buy things online in the victim's name. It can result in major financial losses for the victim and even spoil the victim's credit history.

Malicious Software: These are Internet-based software or programs that are used to disrupt a network. The software is used to gain access to a system to steal sensitive information or data or causing damage to software present in the system.

Child soliciting and Abuse: This is also a type of cyber-crime wherein criminals solicit minors via chat rooms for the purpose of child pornography. The FBI has been spending a lot of time monitoring chat rooms frequented by children with the hopes of reducing and preventing child abuse and soliciting.

Objectives of the study

The following are objectives of the present study. Such as

1. To study the attitude of college students towards Cyber-crime Awareness.
2. To study the attitude of B.A. students towards Cyber-crime Awareness.
3. To study the attitude of B.Ed. students towards Cyber-crime Awareness.
4. To study comparatively the attitude of B.A. & B.Ed. students towards Cyber-crime Awareness.
5. To study the attitude of male & female B.A. students towards Cyber-crime Awareness.
6. To study the attitude of male & female B.Ed. students towards Cyber-crime Awareness.

Hypotheses of the study

1. There is no significant difference in the attitude of B.A. & B.Ed. students towards Cyber-crime Awareness.
2. There is no significant difference in the attitude of male & female B.A. Students towards Cyber-crime Awareness.
3. There is no significant difference in the attitude of male & female B.Ed. students towards Cyber-crime Awareness.

Limitations of the study

Even though the investigator tried his best to make the study as successful as possible. But there are certain limitations such as:-

1. The present study delimited to Sonapat District of Haryana.
2. The study delimited to B.A. & B.Ed. students of Sonapat District.

Research Method

Research may be defined as the application of the scientific method in the study of problems. At times, the terms research and scientific method are used interchangeably. Research is a systematic attempt to obtain answers to meaningful questions about phenomena or events through the application of scientific procedures.

Method of the study

In order to realize the aforesaid objectives Survey method is employed in the present study.

Population

A population refers to any collection of specified group of human beings or of non-human entities such as objects, educational institutions, time units, geographical areas, prices of wheat or salaries drawn by individuals.

Population of the study

B.A. & B.Ed. college students of Sonapat District are population in the present study.

Sample

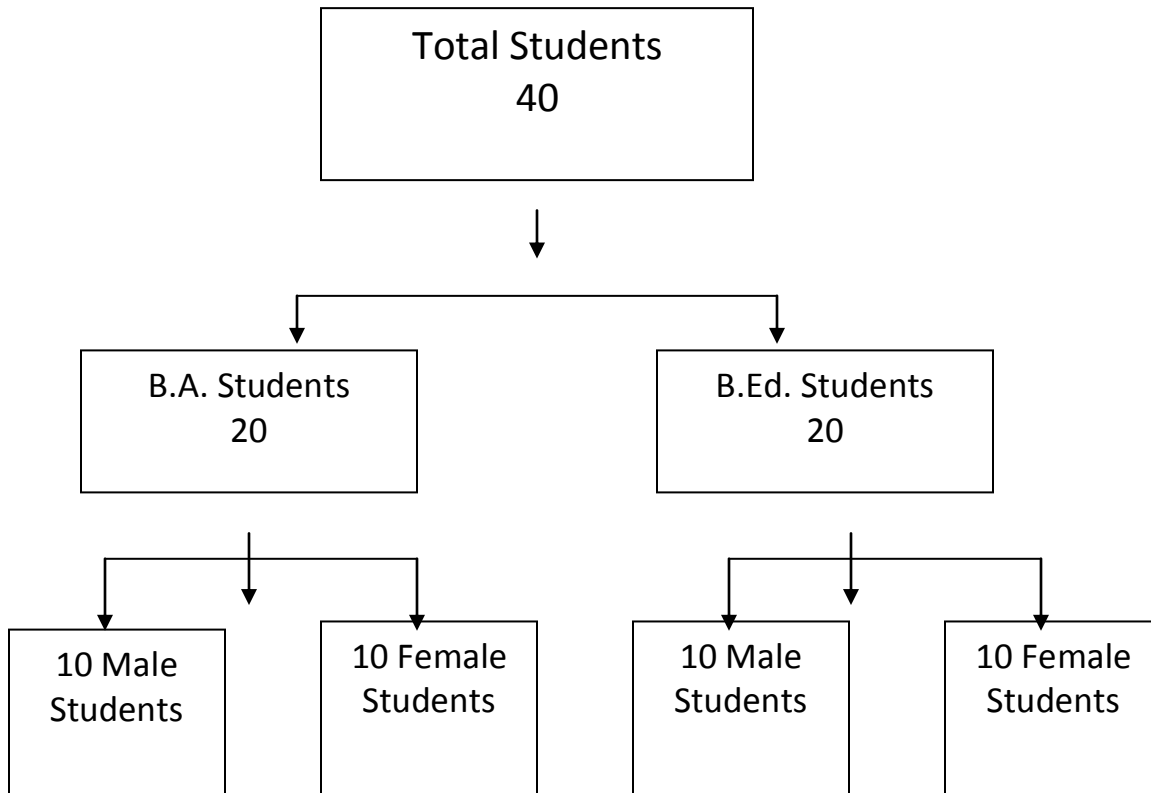
The sample has been defined as “A miniature picture of the entire group of aggregate from which it has been taken.”

A sample is a small proportion selected from observation and analysis. By observing the characteristics of the sample one can make certain inferences about the population from which it is drawn, contrary to some popular opinion samples are not selected haphazardly. It is not feasible to contact each and every element of the population. The investigator has to be connected with some individuals who would represent the whole population. The representative proportion of the population is called sample. According to Good, “A sample is a miniature population. To be true, sample must be represent-active of the population and must be adequate in number.”

Sample of the study

In the present study 40 college students of District Sonapat selected by the investigator in which 20 B.A. students and 20 B.Ed. students are selected. 10 Male and 10 Female students from each stream are selected as sample of study.

Sample Design



Tool used for the study

For the present investigation A self-made questioner prepared for collected the data of study.

Analysis and interpretation of data

Analysis and interpretation of data requires an adequate knowledge of techniques to be applied, interpretation is thus by no means a mechanical process. It calls for a critical examination of the analysis of data score conclusions. Hence analysis and interpretation being core research must be given due weightage.

A study of cyber-crime awareness among college students in Sonapat district

TABLE -1

Sr. No.	Question	Gender	20 B.A. Students			20 B.Ed. Students		
			Yes %	Undecided %	No %	Yes %	Undecided %	No %
1-	Are you use computer & Internet in your daily life?							
		10 Male	88	4	8	96	4	0
		10 Female	100	0	0	92	0	8
2-	Have you knowledge about cyber-crime or crime committed by the use of the means of a computer?							
		10 Male	96	4	0	88	8	4
		10 Female	84	0	16	60	2	28
3-	Is cyber-crime a complicated problem in modern world?							
		10 Male	92	8	0	96	4	0
		10 Female	84	6	0	88	8	4
4-	Can a person can go jail for cyber-crime?							
		10 Male	76	4	0	60	2	20
		10 Female	92	8	0	96	4	0
5-	Do you think that physical harm is possible with cyber-crime?							
		10 Male	60	3	8	60	2	24
		10 Female	76	2	12	60	3	8

- After analysis and interpretation of data it is found that 88% male and 96% female B.A. students and 100% male and 92% female B.Ed. students are agree with question “Are you use computer & Internet in your daily life?”.
- 88% male and 96% female B.A. students and 100% male and 92% female B.Ed. students are agree with question “Have you knowledge about cyber-crime or crime committed by the use of the means of a computer?”.
- 92% male and 96% female B.A. students and 84% male and 88% female B.Ed. students are agree with question “Is cyber-crime a complicated problem in modern world?”
- 76% male and 60% female B.A. students and 92% male and 96% female B.Ed. students are agree with question “Can a person can go jail for cyber-crime?”
- 60% male and 60% female B.A. students and 76% male and 60% female B.Ed. students are agree with question “Do you think that physical harm is possible with cyber-crime?”

TABLE -2

Sr. No.	Question	Gender	20 B.A. Students			20 B.Ed. Students		
			Yes %	Undecided %	No %	Yes %	Undecided %	No %
6-	Do you think that psychological harm is possible with cyber-crime?							
		10 Male	92	8	0	92	0	8
		10 Female	100	0	0	96	4	0
7-	Is hacking a cyber-crime?							
		10 Male	96	4	0	88	4	12
		10 Female	84	6	0	100	0	0
8-	Is cyber harassment is a cyber-crime?							
		10 Male	88	1	0	92	4	4
		10 Female	84	2	4	88	4	8
9-	Do you know about cyber space?							
		10 Male	68	6	16	80	1	4
		10 Female	76	8	16	48	6	36
10-	It cyber space covered would wide area of internet?							
		10 Male	72	2	8	76	2	4
		10 Female	80	1	8	76	4	4

- After analysis and interpretation of data it is found that 92% male and 92% female

B.A. students and 100% male and 96% female B.Ed. students are agree with question “Do you think that psychological harm is possible with cyber-crime?”.

- 96% male and 88% female B.A. students and 84% male and 100% female B.Ed. students are agree with question “Is hacking a cyber-crime?”
- 88% male and 92% female B.A. students and 84% male and 88% female B.Ed. students are agree with question “Is cyber harassment is a cyber-crime?”
- 68% male and 80% female B.A. students and 76% male and 48% female B.Ed. students are agree with question “Do you know about cyber space?”
- 72% male and 76% female B.A. students and 80% male and 76% female B.Ed. students are agree with question “It cyber space covered would wide area of internet?”.

TABLE -3

Sr. No.	Question	Gender	20 B.A. Students			20 B.Ed. Students		
			Yes %	Undecided %	No %	Yes %	Undecided %	No %
11-	Is there any comprehensive law on cyber-crime?		Yes %	Undecided %	No %	Yes %	Undecided %	No %
		10 Male	84	6	0	68	2	20
		10 Female	68	2	12	80	6	4
12-	Do you have knowledge about the categories of cyber-crime?		Yes %	Undecided %	No %	Yes %	Undecided %	No %
		10 Male	76	1	12	72	4	24
		10 Female	60	2	12	56	6	28
13-	Do you think that cyber-crime is related with property also?		Yes %	Undecided %	No %	Yes %	Undecided %	No %
		10 Male	84	8	8	88	4	8
		10 Female	80	2	8	84	2	4

14-	Do you think that cyber-crime is related with government?		Yes %	Undecided %	No %	Yes %	Undecided %	No %
		10 Male	96	4	0	68	6	12
		10 Female	72	6	12	56	6	8
15-	Have you every gotten an email that you were certain of being spam?		Yes %	Undecided %	No %	Yes %	Undecided %	No %
		10 Male	84	8	8	48	2	32
		10 Female	44	8	48	48	1	40

- After analysis and interpretation of data it is found that 84% male and 68% female B.A. students and 68% male and 80% female B.Ed. students are agree with question “Is there any comprehensive law on cyber-crime?”.
- 76% male and 72% female B.A. students and 60% male and 56% female B.Ed. students are agree with question “Do you have knowledge about the categories of cyber-crime?”.
- 84% male and 88% female B.A. students and 80% male and 84% female B.Ed. students are agree with question “Do you think that cyber-crime is related with property also?”.
- 96% male and 68% female B.A. students and 72% male and 56% female B.Ed. students are agree with question “Do you think that cyber-crime is related with government?”.
- 84% male and 48% female B.A. students and 44% male and 48% female B.Ed. students are agree with question “Have you every gotten an email that you were certain of being spam?”.

TABLE -4

Sr. No.	Question	Gender	20 B.A. Students			20 B.Ed. Students		
			Yes %	Undecided %	No %	Yes %	Undecided %	No %
16-	Does spame e-mail weapon of cyber criminals?		Yes %	Undecided %	No %	Yes %	Undecided %	No %
		10 Male	76	8	16	72	8	20
		10 Female	48	2	32	52	2	16
17-	Have you meet any person whom you encountered only in a chat room?		Yes %	Undecided	No %	Yes %	Undecided	No %
		10 Male	36	4	60	52	4	40
		10 Female	40	2	48	44	6	40
18-	Has your identity ever been stolen?		Yes %	Undecided	No %	Yes %	Undecided	No %
		10 Male	32	0	68	56	1	32
		10 Female	56	4	40	36	2	52
19-	Do you know anyone who has suffered from identity theft online?		Yes %	Undecided	No %	Yes %	Undecided	No %
		10 Male	32	8	60	64	4	32
		10 Female	60	8	32	44	2	48
20-	Has your P.C. ever been infected by a computer virus that damaged your P.C. components?		Yes %	Undecided	No %	Yes %	Undecided	No %
		10 Male	52	1	36	68	1	20
		10 Female	60	2	20	68	2	20

- After analysis and interpretation of data it is found that 88% male and 96% female B.A. students and 100% male and 92% female B.Ed. students are agree with question “Are you use computer & Internet in your daily life?”.
- 88% male and 96% female B.A. students and 100% male and 92% female B.Ed. students are agree with question “Have you knowledge about cyber-crime or crime committed by the use of the means of a computer?”.
- 92% male and 96% female B.A. students and 84% male and 88% female B.Ed. students are agree with question “Is cyber-crime a complicated problem in modern world?”
- 76% male and 60% female B.A. students and 92% male and 96% female B.Ed. students are agree with question “Can a person can go jail for cyber-crime?”
- 60% male and 60% female B.A. students and 76% male and 60% female B.Ed. students are agree with question “Do you think that physical harm is possible with cyber-crime?”

TABLE -5

Sr. No.	Question	Gender	20 B.A.Students			20 B.Ed. Students		
			Yes %	Undecided %	No %	Yes %	Undecided %	No %
21-	Have your received any email that achvrtised child pornography?							
		10 Male	24	2	64	36	6	48
		10 Female	48	4	48	40	8	52
22-	Do you feel like there is any other type of cyber-crime that has not been covered in this questionnaire?							
		10 Male	72	1	16	56	8	16
		10 Female	72	2	8	60	1	24

23-	Do you feel that you are well protected with cyber-crime?		Yes %	Undecided	No %	Yes %	Undecided	No %
		10 Male	60	4	36	68	0	22
		10 Female	72	2	16	68	2	12
24-	Are you aware of the R.A. 10175 also called as “The cyber-crime prevention act of 2012”?		Yes %	Undecided	No %	Yes %	Undecided	No %
		10 Male	56	1	32	52	6	32
		10 Female	44	2	36	64	2	24
25-	Have you read the RA 10175 “The cyber-crime prevention act of 2012”?		Yes %	Undecided	No %	Yes %	Undecided	No %
		10 Male	56	2	32	60	8	32
		10 Female	48	6	36	60	8	32

- After analysis and interpretation of data it is found that 92% male and 92% female B.A. students and 100% male and 96% female B.Ed. students are agree with question “Do you think that psychological harm is possible with cyber-crime?”.
- 96% male and 88% female B.A. students and 84% male and 100% female B.Ed. students are agree with question “Is hacking a cyber-crime?”.
- 88% male and 92% female B.A. students and 84% male and 88% female B.Ed. students are agree with question “Is cyber harassment is a cyber-crime?”.
- 68% male and 80% female B.A. students and 76% male and 48% female B.Ed. students are agree with question “Do you know about cyber space?”.
- 72% male and 76% female B.A. students and 80% male and 76% female B.Ed. students are agree with question “It cyber space covered would wide area of internet?”.

TABLE -6

Sr. No.	Question	Gender	20 B.A. Students			20 B.Ed. Students		
			Yes %	Undecided %	No %	Yes %	Undecided %	No %
26-	Are you agreeing with Cyber law?							
		10 Male	52	8	20	80	2	8
		10 Female	64	2	4	84	4	12
27-	Is there you want to something correct in the law?							
		10 Male	36	8	56	52	8	40
		10 Female	44	4	32	76	2	12
28-	Are you use any anti – virus software in your computer?							
		10 Male	80	6	4	80	1	4
		10 Female	76	2	12	72	6	12
29-	Do you have any exhaustive definition of cyber-crime ?							
		10 Male	60	8	12	52	2	16
		10 Female	52	6	32	64	8	28
30-	Are cyber-crimes a Federal offences ?							
		10 Male	88	8	4	60	3	30
		10 Female	52	8	0	76	4	0

- After analysis and interpretation of data it is found that 88% male and 96% female B.A. students and 100% male and 92% female B.Ed. students are agree with question “Are you use computer & Internet in your daily life?”.
- 88% male and 96% female B.A. students and 100% male and 92% female B.Ed. students are agree with question “Have you knowledge about cyber-crime or crime committed by the use of the means of a computer?”.
- 92% male and 96% female B.A. students and 84% male and 88% female B.Ed. students are agree with question “Is cyber-crime a complicated problem in modern world?”
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TABLE -7

Sr. No.	Question	Gender	20 B.A. Students			20 B.Ed. Students		
			Yes %	Undecided %	No %	Yes %	Undecided %	No %
31-	Are computer related crimes are as illegal as any other crime?							
		10 Male	88	4	8	80	1	4
		10 Female	84	2	4	84	6	0
32-	Are you use online banking and billing?							
		10 Male	68	0	32	80	4	16
		10 Female	84	1	4	76	8	16

33-	Are you worried about hacking of your bank account ?		Yes %	Undecided	No %	Yes %	Undecided	No %
		10 Male	64	1	24	72	4	24
		10 Female	72	2	16	76	6	8
34-	Is cyber-criminal done economical fraud with innocent persons ?		Yes %	Undecided	No %	Yes %	Undecided	No %
		10 Male	96	0	4	72	2	16
		10 Female	84	1	0	88	1	0
35-	Is there a need for Cyber law ?		Yes %	Undecided	No %	Yes %	Undecided	No %
		10 Male	84	6	0	96	4	0
		10 Female	96	1	0	92	8	0

- After analysis and interpretation of data it is found that 88% male and 96% female B.A. students and 100% male and 92% female B.Ed. students are agree with question “Are you use computer & Internet in your daily life?”.
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TABLE -8

Sr. No.	Question	Gender	20 B.A. Students			20 B.Ed. Students		
			Yes %	Undecided %	No %	Yes %	Undecided %	No %
36-	Do you think general awareness about cyber-crime is necessary?		Yes %	Undecided %	No %	Yes %	Undecided %	No %
		10 Male	96	1	0	84	8	8
		10 Female	83	2	8	88	4	8
37-	Do you think general awareness about cyber law is necessary?		Yes %	Undecided	No %	Yes %	Undecided	No %
		10 Male	92	3	4	76	6	8
		10 Female	96	2	0	92	8	0
38-	Can cyber law helpful to stop and control cyber-crime?		Yes %	Undecided	No %	Yes %	Undecided	No %
		10 Male	92	2	4	84	1	4
		10 Female	84	1	4	76	2	4
39-	Are intelligence play a important role to fight with cyber-crime ?		Yes %	Undecided	No %	Yes %	Undecided	No %
		10 Male	96	2	0	88	8	4
		10 Female	96	3	0	80	2	0
40-	Is awareness about cyber law useful to prevent cyber-crime ?		Yes %	Undecided	No %	Yes %	Undecided	No %
		10 Male	96	0	4	92	8	0
		10 Female	72	4	8	84	2	4

- After analysis and interpretation of data it is found that 88% male and 96% female B.A. students and 100% male and 92% female B.Ed. students are agree with question “Are you use computer & Internet in your daily life?”.
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Findings of study

- After analysis and interpretation of data it is found that 88% male and 96% female B.A. students and 100% male and 92% female B.Ed. students are agree with question “Are you use computer & Internet in your daily life?”.
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- 88% male and 92% female B.A. students and 84% male and 88% female B.Ed. students are agree with question “Is cyber harassment is a cyber-crime?”.
- 68% male and 80% female B.A. students and 76% male and 48% female B.Ed. students are agree with question “Do you know about cyber space?”.
- 72% male and 76% female B.A. students and 80% male and 76% female B.Ed. students are agree with question “It cyber space covered would wide area of internet?”.
- After analysis and interpretation of data it is found that 84% male and 68% female B.A. students and 68% male and 80% female B.Ed. students are agree with question “Is there any comprehensive law on cyber-crime?”.
- 76% male and 72% female B.A. students and 60% male and 56% female B.Ed. students are agree with question “Do you have knowledge about the categories of cyber-crime?”.
- 84% male and 88% female B.A. students and 80% male and 84% female B.Ed. students are agree with question “Do you think that cyber-crime is related with property also?”.
- 96% male and 68% female B.A. students and 72% male and 56% female B.Ed. students are agree with question “Do you think that cyber-crime is related with government?”.
- 84% male and 48% female B.A. students and 44% male and 48% female B.Ed. students are agree with question “Have you ever gotten an email that you were certain of being spam?”.
- After analysis and interpretation of data it is found that 88% male and 96% female B.A. students and 100% male and 92% female B.Ed. students are agree with question “Are you use computer & Internet in your daily life?”.
- 88% male and 96% female B.A. students and 100% male and 92% female B.Ed. students are agree with question “Have you knowledge about cyber-crime or crime committed by the use of the means of a computer?”.
- 92% male and 96% female B.A. students and 84% male and 88% female B.Ed. students are agree with question “Is cyber-crime a complicated problem in modern world?”
- 76% male and 60% female B.A. students and 92% male and 96% female B.Ed. students are agree with question “Can a person can go jail for cyber-crime?”
- 60% male and 60% female B.A. students and 76% male and 60% female B.Ed. students are agree with question “Do you think that physical harm is possible with cyber-crime?”
- After analysis and interpretation of data it is found that 92% male and 92% female B.A. students and 100% male and 96% female B.Ed. students are agree with question “Do you think that psychological harm is possible with cyber-crime?”.

- 96% male and 88% female B.A. students and 84% male and 100% female B.Ed. students are agree with question “Is hacking a cyber-crime?”
- 88% male and 92% female B.A. students and 84% male and 88% female B.Ed. students are agree with question “Is cyber harassment is a cyber-crime?”
- 68% male and 80% female B.A. students and 76% male and 48% female B.Ed. students are agree with question “Do you know about cyber space?”
- 72% male and 76% female B.A. students and 80% male and 76% female B.Ed. students are agree with question “It cyber space covered would wide area of internet?”.

Conclusions of study

Hypotheses 1- In the present study after the analysis of data it is concluded that t-value of the attitude of B.A. & B.Ed. students towards Cyber-crime Awareness is found 0.45. Comparing t-value with that from the table, it may be concluded that since the obtained t-value 0.45 is less than the table value 1.98 at 0.05 level of significance and 2.62 at 0.01 level. Thus found null hypothesis accepted on 0.05 level and 0.01 level.

After interpretation of data it is concluded that there is no significant difference in the attitude of B.A. & B.Ed. students towards Cyber-crime Awareness. The attitude of B.A. & B.Ed. students towards Cyber-crime Awareness are of same level.

Hypotheses 2- In the present study after the analysis of data it is concluded that t-value of the attitude of male & female B.A. students towards Cyber-crime Awareness is found 0.034. Comparing t-value with that from the table, it may be concluded that since the obtained t-value 0.034 is less than the table value 2.011 at 0.05 level of significance and 2.682 at 0.01 level. Thus found null hypothesis accepted on 0.05 level and 0.01 level.

After interpretation of data it is concluded that there is no significant difference in the attitude of male & female B.A. students towards Cyber-crime Awareness.

Hypotheses 3- In the present study after the analysis of data it is concluded that t-value of the attitude of male & female B.Ed. students towards Cyber-crime Awareness is found 0.094. Comparing t-value with that from the table, it may be concluded that since the obtained t-value 0.094 is less than the table value 2.011 at 0.05 level of significance and 2.682 at 0.01 level. Thus found null hypothesis accepted on 0.05 level and 0.01 level.

After interpretation of data it is concluded that there is no significant difference in the attitude of male & female B.Ed. students towards Cyber-crime Awareness

Educational implications of the study

1. Present study should be helpful to aware students about cyber-crime so that to be aware of internet related crimes.
2. The study should helpful the students to get knowledge about internet related crimes.
3. Present study should be helpful to aware teachers about cyber-crime so that to be aware of internet related crimes.
4. Present study should be helpful to balance modernity & spirituality in teachers and students attended special courses designed value to make them specially responsible.
5. The study should be helpful to the government to aware people from cyber-crime and protect them to apply precautions against cyber-crime.

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