

A Study on Awareness among the B. Ed. College Students Towards Cybercrime

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Abstract

The present research paper was expressed to study the awareness among training college students towards cybercrime. The researcher emphasises to compare the awareness among their location, gender and academic stream. In the present study descriptive survey method was applied, Random sampling technique was used on selected samples. The samples were collected from training college of Cooch Behar district. A standardize scale is used in the present study. Some important statistical techniques are used for data interpretation. The Cybercrime Awareness Scale developed by Rajasekar (2011) was used in this study. The findings of the study is that there is significant difference was found on cybercrime awareness among B. Ed. students of Cooch Behar in relation to their academic stream, gender and locality.

Key words: Cybercrime, Awareness, Training college.

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I. Introduction :

Information and communication technology is used in the field of education. The benefit are taken by all the stakeholders of educational institutions. Computer, mobile phone and internet are widely used among the students. There are merits and demerits of use of internet among the students. Sometime internet is used by the students in unethical way which is very dangerous for the young generation. Most of the time, girl students are the real victims for cybercrime. It is requires to be more conscious about the cybercrime. Cybercrime may occur through computer and mobile phones. According to Oxford university 'cyber crime as a crime committed over the internet'. J. Haidg (2011) defined cybercrime as offences that are committed against individual or group of individual with a criminal motive to intentionally harm the reputation of the victim or cause physical or mental harm to the victim directly or indirectly, using modern telecommunication networks such as the internet (chat, emails, notice boards and groups and mobile phone via SMS / MMS). The motto of the study is to know the awareness of trainee students towards cybercrime.

II. Review of Related Literature :

Geol, U. (2014)¹ concluded a study on awareness among B. Ed. teacher trainees towards cybercrime of State Haryana of Sonapat district. The study expresses that there was no significant difference between male and female regarding cybercrime but there were significant differences exist towards cybercrime awareness in location and the stream of study of B. Ed. trainees.

Malhotra, T. & Malhotra, M. (2017)² conducted on cybercrime awareness among teacher trainees. It was found that most of the prospective teachers have a comparatively moderate regarding awareness level of cybercrime.

Bansal, P. (2008)³ th types of teacher education institution and behavioural patterns of trainee teachers have a significant influence on their cybercrime awareness level.

Sreehari, A. *et al.* (2018)⁴ conducted a study awareness of cybercrime among college student at Kochi district. The study shows that most of user are aware of cybercrime but still download various content which are under cybercrime. The student fail to report against cybercrime at concern authority to prevent crime.

Sunder, P. (2018)⁵ conducted a study among different college teachers like teacher training college, general degree and engineering college towards cybercrime. There is a significant difference regarding cybercrime in terms of gender an locality.

Singh, R. & Sharma, A. (2019)⁶ conducted a study on cyber law awareness in H. S. level students of rural and urban areas of Jaipur district. There is no significant difference in mentioned category.

Babu, J. & Jayakumar, P. (2020)⁷ conducted a study on the attitude and awareness of women about cyber offences in the area of social work place intervention. It was found that woman feel fear to raise their voice against their harassment because lack of technological knowledge about use of gadget.

Rationale of the Study :

Different agencies try to protect cybercrime and save the pupils from bad effects. Cybercrime law was introduced in our country but day by day ??? crime increasing tendency. From the above mentioned view, question arose in my mind that how much was the awareness regarding cybercrime among the trainee ? There is a gap in awareness of cybercrime among trainees in Cooch Behar district.

Objectives of the Study :

- 1) To estimate and compare the cybercrime awareness among the trainee students with respect to their academic stream (Arts and Science).
- 2) To estimate and compare the cybercrime awareness among the trainee students of Cooch Behar district with respect to their locality (rural and urban).
- 3) To estimate and compare the human rights awareness among the trainee students of Cooch Behar district with respect to their gender (male and female).

Hypothesis of the Study :

H₀₁ : There is no significant difference between the Arts and Science trainee college students towards awareness of cybercrime.

H₀₂ : There is no significant difference between the rural and urban trainee college students towards awareness of cybercrime.

H₀₃ : There is no significant difference between the male and female trainee college students towards awareness of cybercrime.

Statement of the Problem :

The present study is expressed in such a way ‘A study on awareness among the B. Ed. college students towards cybercrime’. This study intended to find out the level of awareness , locality, gender and academic stream.

Methodology of the Study :

Research method is very important in a research process. Planning and well described method will be provided by the researcher. A scientific and feasible plan to solve a problem under investigation matter. The investigator has adopted description survey method in view of the objectives of the study. Descriptive survey method was applied in the present study. Data were collected from the students of B. Ed. college of Cooch Behar through a standardize questionnaire. The above mentioned students of B. Ed. college of Cooch Behar are the population of the present study.

Sample of the Study :

The sample consisting 152 students were selected from eight B. Ed. colleges of Cooch Behar. Out of these eight colleges, four were taken from urban areas and four were taken from rural areas of Cooch Behar. The sample was selected randomly based on locality, gender, academic stream which were dealt as independent variables whereas awareness of cybercrime was taken as dependent variable.

Description of Samples

Locality		Gender		Academic Stream	
Rural	Urban	Male	Female	Arts	Science
84	68	95	57	101	51
152		152		152	

Tools used in the Study :

In present study a standardized Cybercrime Awareness Scale was used. The scale was constructed by Rajasekar (2011) for the data collection.

Data Collection :

Data for the study was collected by administering the said scale to the selected sample by the investigator. The obtained data with respective different background variable were tabulated and subjected to statistical analysis employing appropriate statistical techniques. Before administering the tool, the investigator

put the students at ease by experiencing the purpose of administration and motivated them to give their responses. The students were asked to clear their doubts before filling up the questionnaire. Proper time was allotted to complete the work. The standardized scale is administered to assess the level of cybercrime awareness among the B. Ed. trainee students. Thirty six questions are adopted having 21 positive and 16 negative items along with the 5 point Likert scale of strongly agree, agree, undecided, disagree, strongly disagree carry a weightage of 5, 4, 3, 2, 1 for the positive items and just the reverse in case of negative items.

Statistical Techniques and Research Approach :

The raw data collected through scale from the students were tabulated on M. S. Excel 2002 and analysing data through SPSS 20 version. Mean, SD, t-test are used in the study.

Justification of the Study :

Today we see the different types of cybercrimes in our daily life. Common human violations regarding cybercrime occur in different areas like religious racism, intolerance etc. Cybercrimes are barriers to human development. In this context how much aware regarding cybercrime among B. Ed. students in respect to their acadagie stream, locality, gender based.

Hypothesis – 1 : There is no significant difference between the Arts and Science of B. Ed. college students towards awareness of cybercrime.

Table – 1 : Awareness of cybercrime of B. Ed. college students with respect to their acadagie stream

Sl. No.	Acadagie Stream	N	Mean	SD	t-value	Level of Significance
1.	Arts	101	146.25	9.49	3.42	Sig. at 0.05 level
2.	Science	51	152.80	13.92		

t-value at 0.05 level is 1.98.

From Table–1 it is found that the calculated t-value of 3.42 is greater than the criterion value of 1.98 at 0.05 level and therefore it is significant. So it is concluded that there is significant difference between Arts and Science B. Ed. college students towards awareness of cybercrime. Hence the hypothesis–1 is accepted.

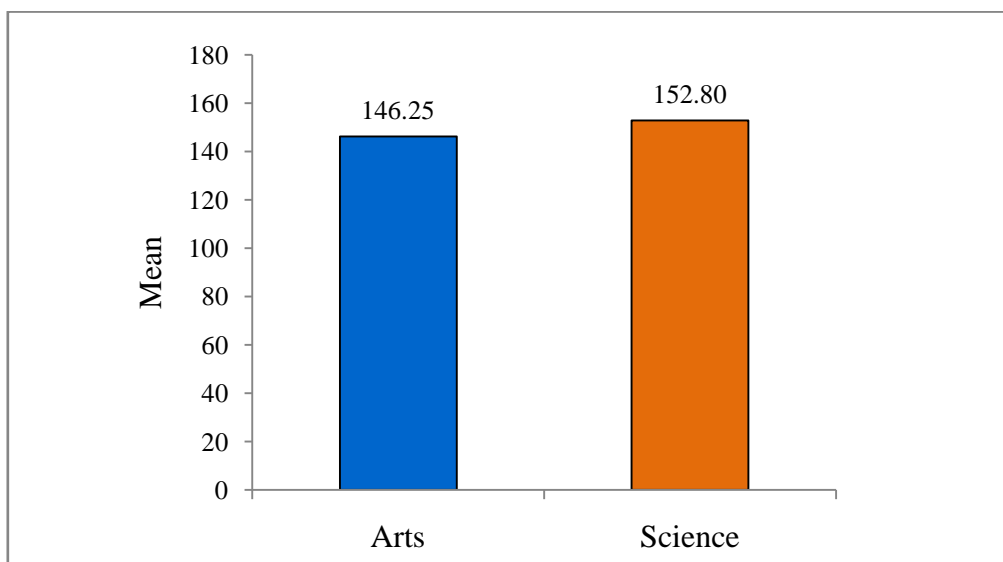


Fig. 1 : Graph showing awareness of cybercrime between Arts and Science B. Ed. college students

Discussion :

The result of this study shows that Arts and Science B. Ed. students significantly differ in cybercrime awareness. Low level of cybercrime awareness in Arts than Science students due to lack of information technology regarding cybercrime.

Hypothesis – 2 : There is no significant difference between the urban and rural of B. Ed. college students towards awareness of cybercrime.

Table – 2 : Awareness of human rights of B. Ed. college students with respect to their locality

Sl. No.	Academic Stream	N	Mean	SD	t-value	Level of Significance
1.	Urban	68	158.11	16.72	3.34	Sig. at 0.05 level
2.	Rural	84	168.04	19.32		

t-value at 0.05 level is 1.98.

From Table–2 it is found that the calculated t-value of 3.34 is greater. than the criterion value of 1.98 at 0.05 level and therefore it is significant. So it is concluded that there is significant difference between urban and rural B. Ed. college students towards awareness of human rights. Hence the hypothesis–2 is accepted.

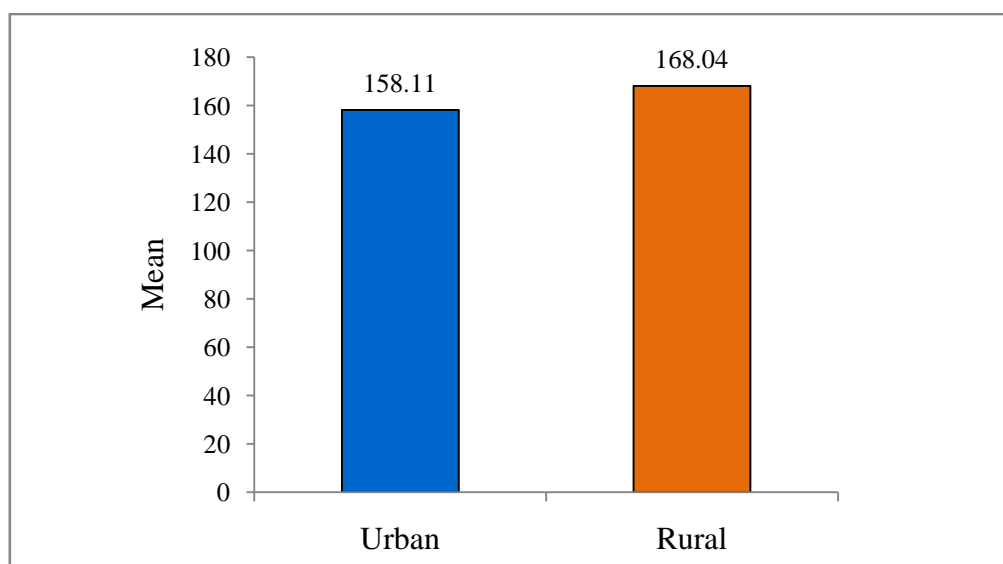


Fig. 2 : Graph showing awareness of cybercrime between urban and rural B. Ed. college students

Discussion :

The result of this study shows that urban and rural B. Ed. students significantly differ in human rights awareness. Both students are aware of cybercrime due to knowledge in using technology.

Hypothesis – 3 : There is no significant difference between the male and female of B. Ed. college students towards awareness of cybercrime.

Table – 3 : Awareness of cybercrime of B. Ed. college students with respect to their gender

Sl. No.	Academic Stream	N	Mean	SD	t-value	Level of Significance
1.	Male	95	159.12	11.16	4.44	Sig. at 0.05 level
2.	Female	57	148.78	17.54		

t-value at 0.05 level is 1.98.

From Table–3 it is found that the calculated t-value of 4.44 is greater than the criterion value of 1.98 at 0.05 level. From the result it is understood that there is significant difference among the male and female B. Ed. college students towards awareness of cybercrime. Hence hypothesis–3 is accepted.

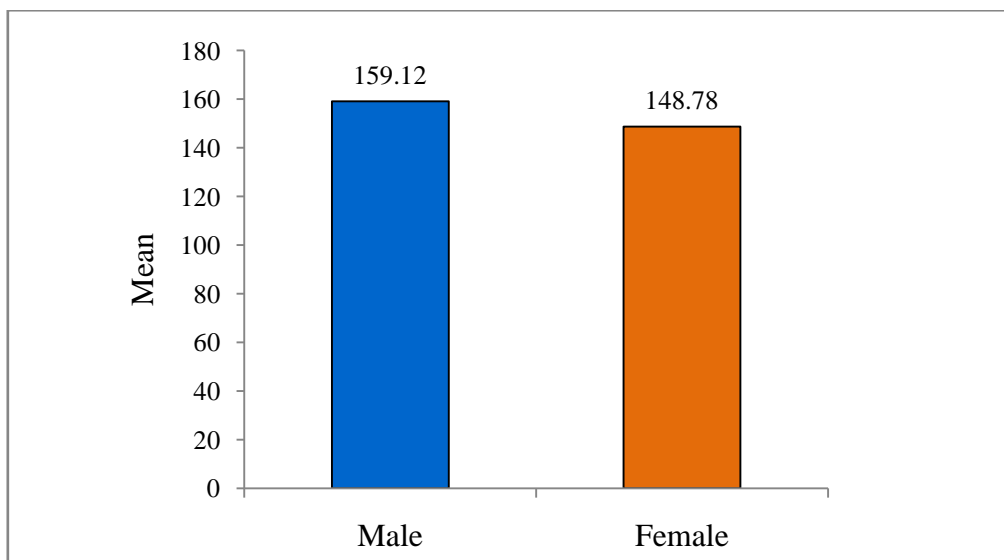


Fig. 3 : Graph showing awareness of cybercrime between male and female B. Ed. college students

Discussion :

The result of this study shows that male and female B. Ed. students significantly differ in cybercrime awareness. Both students are aware because of getting effective technological knowledge regarding cybercrime.

Major Findings of the Study :

1. Science students of B. Ed. college show more awareness towards cybercrime than Arts students.
2. Rural students of B. Ed. college show more awareness towards cybercrime than urban students.
3. Male students of B. Ed. college show more awareness towards cybercrime than Female students.

Delimitation of the Study :

1. The study is confined to B. Ed. training colleges only.
2. Only Cooch Behar district is selected for the study.
3. The variables of the study are delimited to demographic variables like location, gender and academic stress only.
4. The study is delimited to small samples for the trainees of different B. Ed. colleges only.
5. The study is confined only to selected statistical analysis.

III. Conclusion :

The students who have less knowledge about internet and computer technology, cybercrime is very harmful to that type of users. Now-a-days mobile phone is also harmful to promote the cybercrime. In this context every one need to aware about its negative impact. Students and teachers should have sufficient knowledge about the wrong effects of cybercrime. The educational institute may introduce curriculum regarding cybercrime activities and its demerits. In the present study investigator found that students are not fully aware of cybercrime activities. The head of the institution should take proper steps to aware the future generation. The students need to know about cybercrime activity and need to know how to prevent the crime.

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