

# Measuring The Relation Between Awareness And Victim Of Cyber Crime Hacking In The Women Of Rajasthan

Manisha Mathur, "P.D. Scholar", "Mewar University, Chittorgarh", Rajasthan, India,

**Jyoti Prasant Raghav**, "Department of Mathematics", "Mewar University, Chittorgarh", Rajasthan, India

**Prasun Chakrabarti**, Department of Computer Science and Engineering, NJR of Technology, Udaipur, Rajasthan, India

**Biswajit Satpathy**, "Department of Business Administration", "Sambalpur University, Odisha", India

**Neha Sharma,** Department of Computer Science and Engineering, S S College of Engineering, Udaipur, Rajasthan, India

**K Baba Pai**, "Dean Faculty of Engineering and Technology", "ITM SLS Baroda University, Vadodara", Gujarat, India

**Abstract:** Cybercrime rates are increases every minute per seconds. First step taken by the criminals is hack the system of victim and after that they inform a person that you are become victim. So,, can be said that hacking is the initial stage of any cybercrime. This paper attempt to analyze the awareness among the women of Rajasthan and the victims (Women, Rajasthan) of cyber hacking, the authors discuss Cybercrime Hacking, the category and type of the Hacking and relation between the awareness and victim in this paper. In conclusion, the author found that there is significant relation between awareness and the victims. More secure cyber space need to develop awareness against the cyber crime hacking among the women in Rajasthan and also the need for research in this area.

**Keywords:** Cyber Crime Hacking, Protection, Penalties, techno-socio-legal issues, victims

#### INTRODUCTION

Every cybercrime initially start by the hacking of phone, email, website or photo, etc. So it is said to be that hacking is the first step taken by the activist. In simple term, it

is a technical activity of computer experts working with computer to do the job of breaking system by unauthorized manner to access, steal and destroy data or information from a digital devices or system by modifying original program and altering the code itself.

Hacking can be categorized by the use of techniques:

Ethical hacking:Unethical Hackingused for forensic purposeused to fulfillment of the bad intentions or to harmhackers are known asOthers, detect security weakness to exploit or damagedigital detectives.computer security, attack by malicious codes orprograms.programs.

## Major Types of Hacking opt by their harmful purpose:

Black Hat Hackers: These are software and hardware experts with destructive mind. They break security of someone with bad or harmful intention for their personal gain by defraud and blackmailing others. They steal or get harm to their important information or security by altering original website or shutting down network by bypass security protocols..

Green Hat Hackers: These hackers are unskilled newly entered in this field and want to gain and learn more knowledge about hacking techniques and trying to become full-blown hackers.

Blue Hat Hackers: The Blue hat hackers from outside the computer security consulting firms that test a given system for any possible software vulnerability or a bug.

Reconnaissance: initial stage of hacker, in which it is assume that hacker collect all information about their target system, called foot printing. In this stage hacker use network mapping or network vulnerability tools.

Script Kiddies: Immature Juvenile hackers without complete knowledge, more dangerous stab to hack the system, network, websites with script from other fellow hackers. Their intention is to flooded IP address with too much excessive traffic that it collapses.

Log Clearing: A good hacker is tries to overwrite system and application logs, for he or she wants to escape being exposed or his/her presence, will leave no expressions, as the evidence.

Motives Behind the crime: wants to become rich in short time, promptly and easily and want to spend luxury life, has a feeling of jealous, inferiority complex, male dominant society, poor mental state of a man, fallen down morality of a man, bad intentions, and the everyday coming new digital communication technologies like factors are motivated to a man, becomes cybercriminal.

#### **Research Objective:**

To know the relationship between the increasing rate of cyber crime Hacking against women in Rajasthan and the increased awareness among women in Rajasthan.

#### METHOD

Research Design: Case Study method and Survey method

**Participants**: Material of this case was taken by the participant case, and the same news has published in the Newspaper, so many times and data collected by total 80 questionnaire filled by the respondents. Case of participant is more reliable, relevant, intensive, systematic and qualitative method of a research methodology as it is case study method of research methodology. As it has in-depth understanding of the case. It makes stronger the article.

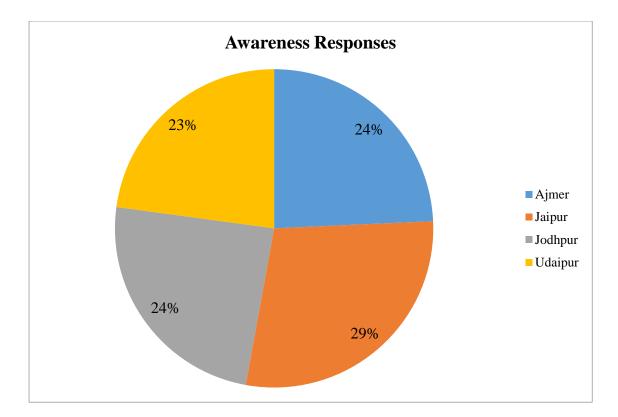
Case: It is a case of hacked email and video, photos of woman by a man. The accused was blackmailing the woman to circulate her obscene photo on internet and demanding a huge amount. He is threatening her that if demand is not meet him, he will circulate her obscene photo video and personal details online. In this case, email Id was hacked and the password of her email id and mobile number by resetting the number was changes by hacker, after that he was sent a mail and threatening to pay such amount. This case study of a woman was telling by her to the researcher during her research. The same case study read in the newspaper so many times.

Data Collection Tools: Questionnaire designed for research, Newspaper, websites

RESPONDENT CITY	RESPONSES	%		
AJMER	17	24.29		
JAIPUR	20	28.57		
JODHPUR	17	24.29		
UDAIPUR	16	22.86		
TOTAL	70			

#### TABLE I CYBER CRIME- HACKING (AWARENESS)

Figure 1 Awareness Responses



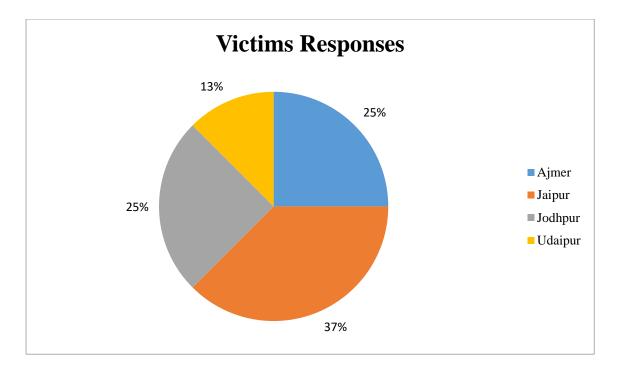
Note: Responses of Respondense about awareness among them towards the cyber crime hacking

# **RESULT, DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION**

RESPONDENT CITY	RESPONSES	%	
AJMER	2	25	
JAIPUR	3	37.5	
JODHPUR	2	25	
UDAIPUR	1	12.5	
TOTAL	8		

TABLE II CYBER CRIME- HACKING (VICTIM)

Figure 2 Victims Responses



#### Note: Responses of Respondense victims of the cyber crime hacking

SUMMARY							
Groups	Count	Su	m	Average	Varia	ance	
Awareness							
Responses	7	97		13.86	0.80	9524	
Victims							
Responses	7	26		3.714	1.23	8095	
ANOVA							
Source of							
Variation	SS	df	MS		F	P valı	ie F crit
Between							
Groups	360.0714	1	360.1	35	1.6977	0.00	4.747225
Within							
Groups	12.28571	12	1.024				
-							
Total	372.3571	13					

Anova: Single Factor

#### CONCLUSION

The study involves cybercrime hacking against women in Rajasthan is increases due to lack of awareness among women about the crime. In this paper the author evidently has shown the need to develop the awareness among the women about cybercrime Hacking. The effective factors of the study such as: awareness and victim clarity has shown by the table, graph and ANOVA table.

Very Few research studies have been done in this area. So need more and more research studies is required in this area, to reduce cybercrimes against women and make safer and secure cyberspace for the women.

## REFERENCES

[1] Munjal, Meenaakshi. (2014). Ethical Hacking: An Impact on Society. Cyber Times International Journal of Technology and Management, 7. 922-931.

[2] AnirudhVK (2019), The thin Ideological Line that separates White Hat Hackers & Black Hat Hackers, analyticsindiamag.com, https://analyticsindiamag.com/the-thin-ideological-line-that-separates-white-hat-hackers-black-hat-hackers/

[3] McGill R.K., Haye C.A., Lipo S. (2017) Cyber Risk. In: G.A.T.C.A. Global Financial Markets, Palgrave Macmillan, Cham, https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-319-61783-1\_20

[4] MahimaRai, H.L.Mandoria (2019), A Study On Cyber Crimes, Cyber Criminals And Major Security Breaches, International Research Journal of Engineering and Technology (IRJET), Volume: 06 Issue: 07 | July 2019 www.irjet.net p-ISSN: 2395-0072, e-ISSN: 2395-0056,

[5] L Zegeye and M. Sailio (2015), "Vulnerability database analysis for 10 years for ensuring security of cyber critical green infrastructures," AFRICON 2015, 2015, pp. 1-5, doi: 10.1109/AFRCON.2015.7332048.

[6] A. Yaacoub, Jp & Noura, Hassan & Salman, Ola & Chehab, Ali. (2021). A Survey on Ethical Hacking: Issues and Challenges. arXiv:2103.15072v1 [cs.CR] 28 Mar 2021, Computer Science > Cryptography and Security, https://www.researchgate.net/publication/350483773\_A\_Survey\_on\_Ethical\_Hac king\_Issues\_and\_Challenges

[7] Shrivastava Vivek, Pangaria Monika (2013), Need of Ethical Hacking in Online World, International Journal of Science and Research (IJSR), India Online ISSN: 2319-7064,

[8] Dr. Sirohi M N (2015), Classification, Hacking and Spam Attacks, Transformational Dimensions of Cyber Crime, Edition Illustrated, Pp 233, Vij Books, India Pvt Ltd, 21-May-2015, political science, Alpha editions-Delhi, ISBN-8193142233, 9788193142233, Google Book

[9] Gaikar Vishal (2011), Get Secure from Computer Hacking and Password Hacker, tricks machine, https://www.tricksmachine.com/2011/03/get-secure-from-computer-hacking-and-password-hacker.html