Kalpana Verma
Student, M.Sc. Department of
Human Development & Family
Studies, School for Home
Science, Babasaheb Bhimrao
Ambedkar University (A Central
University), Lucknow,
Uttar Pradesh, India

Shalini Agarwal
Assistant Professor,
Department of Human
Development & Family Studies,
School for Home Science,
Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar
University (A Central
University), Lucknow,
Uttar Pradesh, India

Correspondence
Kalpana Verma
Student, M.Sc. Department of
Human Development & Family
Studies, School for Home
Science, Babasaheb Bhimrao
Ambedkar University (A Central
University), Lucknow,
Uttar Pradesh, India

Investigate the types of cybercrime faced by working and non-working women

Kalpana Verma and Shalini Agarwal

Abstract
Cybercrime is a kind of crime that happened in "cyber space", that is crime that happens in the world of computer and the internet. Although many people have a limited knowledge of "cybercrime", this kind of crime has the serious potential for severe impact on our lives and society, because our society is becoming an information society, full of information exchange happening in "cyber space". Women are the sensitive part of society. The main objective was analysing the types and prevalence of cybercrime faced by working and non-working women. The research design was descriptive in nature. 50 respondent working and 50 respondent non- working were selected from different areas of Lucknow city. Total sample size was 100. The simple random sampling technique was used to collect the data. Results showed that both working and non -working respondents faced same type to cybercrime.

Keywords: Cybercrime, knowledge, women

Introduction
Cybercrime, also called computer crime, is any illegal activity that involves a computer or network-connected device, such as a mobile phone. The Department of Justice divides cybercrime into three categories: crimes in which the computing device is the target, for example, to gain network access; crimes in which the computer is used as a weapon, for example, to launch a denial of service (DoS) attack; and crimes in which the computer is used as an accessory to a crime, for example, using a computer to store illegally-obtained data. Types of cyber-crime that are committed against women.
Amongst the various cyber-crimes committed against individuals and society at large the crimes which can be mentioned as specially targeting women are as follows: –Harassment via e-mails, Cyber-stalking, Cyber pornography, Cyber defamation, Morphing, Email spoofing, hacking.

Methodology
The aim and objective of the study to investigate the types and prevalence of cybercrime faced by working and non-working women. Descriptive research design was adopted for the present study. The present study was conducted in urban area of Lucknow city. The purposive random sampling design was used. Descriptive and relational and t-test was used to analyze the data to study the relationship between dependent and independent variables using SPSS Statistics 20 version.

Result and discussion
Data on table 1 discuss the types of cybercrime faced by respondents result showed that both working & nonworking respondents 34.0 percent, 32.0 percent sometimes faced harassment via e-mail. More than half of respondents 54.0 percent for working & 56.0 percent for nonworking sometimes faced cyber stalking. Most of the respondents never faced cyber pornography. Most of the respondents 80.0 percent working & nonworking never faced cyber deformation but few respondents 32.0 percent both working and non-working said sometimes they faced cyber bulling while most of the respondents both working and non working said they never faced hacking of information problem, email, shopping and morphing.
Thus, it was concluded that commonly the cybercrime faced by both type of respondents were same like cyber stalking, harassment via email, cyber bulling.

Table 1: Distribution of respondent on the basis of types of cybercrime faced by respondent and its frequency working women.

S.no	Types of cybercrime	Respondent (N=100)					
		Working			Nonworking		
		Always	Sometimes	Never	Always	Sometimes	Never
1	Harassment via e-mail	9 (18.0)	17 (34.0)	24 (48.0)	10 (20.0)	16 (32.0)	24 (48.0)
2	Cyber stalking	8 (16.0)	27 (54.0)	15 (30.)	7 (14.0)	28 (56.0)	15 (30.0)
3	Cyber pornography	0	5 (10.0)	45 (90.0)	0	5 (10.0)	45 (90.0)
4	Cyber defamation	2 (4.0)	8 (16.0)	40 (80.0)	2 (4.0)	8 (16.0)	40 (80.0)
5	Morphing	6 (12.0)	13 (26.0)	31 (62.0)	6 (12.0)	13 (26.0)	31 (62.0)
6	E-mail spoofing	5 (10.0)	11 (22.0)	34 (68.0)	5 (10.0)	12 (24.0)	33 (66.0)
7	Hacking of information	6 (12.0)	6 (12.0)	38 (76.0)	6 (12.0)	6 (12.0)	38 (76.0)
8	Cyber bullying	9 (18.0)	16 (32.0)	25 (50.0)	9 (18.0)	16 (32.0)	25 (50.0)
9	Cyber flirting	10 (20.0)	18 (36.0)	22 (44.0)	11 (22.0)	17 (34.0)	22 (44.0)

Table 2: T-value between working status and types of cybercrime faced.

S.no.	Working status	Mean	S.D.	T	Sig	Conclusion
1	Working	13.62	3.75	.014	.90	NS
2	Non-working	13.66	3.80			

Data in table 2 showed p (0.90) no significant difference between working status and types of cybercrime thus as that as $P>0.005$, null hypothesis was accepted. Mean values also showed the same.

Conclusion
The prime problem with cybercrime is that the victim is unaware of the latest technologies and trends. Indian women are still not open to immediately report the cyber abuse or cybercrime. Thus the study conclude that no major difference in cybercrime faced by working & non working women. Both are faced same cybercrime, either she is working or non working women. In the present study both working and non-working women highly faced cyber flirting and less than cyber pornography faced by working and non- working women. T-value showed that no significant difference between working status and types of cybercrime. Hence, to counter cybercrime against women in India, not only stricter penal reforms are needed but also a change in education system is a huge requirement. Such change cannot come from within a single block of society but people, government & NGO's etc. need to work together to bring forth such changes.

Recommendations
1) The same study may be conducted on large sample.
2) The same study may be conducted across gender.

References
1. Sharma T *et al*. cyber against women in the cyber space Aayushi International Interdisciplinary Research Journal. 2015, II.
2. Tanya Shah, Akancha Srivastava. Indian Women at Risk in the Cyber Space: A Conceptual Model of Reasons of Victimization. International Journal of Cyber Criminology. 2014; 8(1):57-67.
3. Halder D, Jaishankar K. Cyber socializing and victimization of women. Temida, 2009; 12(3):5-26.
4. Hall DT, Francine EG. Career choices of married women: effects on conflict, role behavior, and satisfaction. Journal of Applied Psychology. 1973; 58(1):42-48.
5. Alam SS, Yeow PHP, Loo HS. An Empirical Study on Online Social Networks Sites Usage: Online Dating Sites Perspective. International Journal of Business and Management. 2011; 6(6):155-161.
6. Gable SL. Approach and avoidance social motives and goals. Journal of Personality. 2006; 71:175-222.