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A STUDY ON DATA PROTECTION AND CYBER SECURITY AWARENESS AMONG THE COLLEGE STUDENTS

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Abstract

This essay aims to measure the degree of data protection and cyber security awareness among college students. The research report focuses on whether or not they are know about the rights and whether or not how to use it properly and how to secure our personal data from the others . Via the random sampling method, we chose 50 college students from the Chengalpattu district of Tamil Nadu. The online data awareness ability test utilised the data that was collected using the questionnaire technique. We must first be aware of the harm being done by the online data . If the harm occurred, our way of life would completely crumble. Then we lost our privacy and got tough to live peacefully , and we are looking for what are the rights we have for to prevent our data.

➤ **Keywords** : Cyber laws uses, online Safety Development, data protection awareness .

I INTRODUCTION

In this research paper, we observe the awareness of cyber security among college students. They are aware of the rights they possess, how to use them, and the advantages of cyber security. Let's talk about the copyright, which is another right to safeguard our intellectual property. Our copyright helps to safeguard our intellectual property against infringement, as well as our privacy. The disadvantage of copyright is that if it is used, we

are unable to critique any online information, and if people post whatever they want, there is greater risk because it helps to prevent unintended events from occurring. At the same time, we have lost our freedom of speech most of the time; we have to criticise whatever we want, but this right also affects our freedom of speech rights.

So in this research paper, we examine the college student's awareness about the cyber security uses. We conduct a survey about these cyber rights , and the college student answers the questions in such a way that we consider the student's awareness level.

II LITERATURE REVIEW

Richardson (2011) of Computer Security Institute (CSI) found that malware infection continues to be the most commonly experienced attack on ICT systems. On the other hand, malware can prove to be an attacking tool for stealing private, business, financial information and other personal information, for example, stealing people's credit card details or to send an email spam, for monitoring user's web browsing behaviour, (Jang-Jaccard and Nepal, 2014). More recently, in 2013, the Kaspersky Lab quoted that about 91% of the organisation surveys reported that their IT Infrastructure had been the target of at least one external attack in the past 12 months. They also reported that malware, spam, phishing, network intrusion and the theft of mobile devices increased significantly compared to

2012 for these five threats (Kaspersky Lab. Global, 2013). B

Wilshusen (2012) highlights the serious outcomes and effects of cyber incidents on businesses. These incidents include data theft, malicious software infections and sensitive personal data such as, credit and debit card information, which must be protected against unauthorized use. In addition, it is necessary to identify the source of the threats, types of cyber exploits and the common cyber security technologies that can serve to prevent such threat or to reduce vulnerability of cyber-attacks. The technologies include antivirus software, firewalls, intrusion Detection and prevention systems, computer forensic tools, digital signature and certification as well as Biometrics. This can play a vital role in improving the level of security.

III METHODOLOGY

Study Location: Chengalpattu district of Tamil Nadu

Study Duration: 16 Mar 2023 to 25 Mar 2023 – 9 days

Sample Size: 50

Research Method: Descriptive survey method of the co-relational type and Stratified Random Probability Sampling

Research Objectives: The following objectives were proposed:

- 1) To find out the level of awareness towards cyber security uses among college students
- 2) To compare cyber rights awareness and sustainable development towards society among college students based on gender of the students.
- 3) To compare the Sustainable development among college students based on level of awareness towards online security.

Study Mode: Synchronic study because the entire data is collected within a single time frame google form

Questionnaire Type: Likert Scale marking

Languages Used: English, Tamil,

Gender & State Parity: Break-down data of the survey:

| Gender | Frequency | Percentage |
|--------|-----------|------------|
| Male | 25 | 50 |
| Female | 25 | 50 |
| Total | 50 | 100 |

Regarding the gender of the study respondents, both of the respondents are responding equally (50%) male, rest of them are female

| Age | Frequency | Percentage |
|----------|-----------|------------|
| 18 -21 | 40 | 80 |
| 21 above | 10 | 20 |
| Total | 50 | 100 |

About the age of the study respondents majority of the study respondents (80%) are coming under the age group of 18 to 21 years old, remaining of the study respondents are 21 years old

| Educational Qualification | Frequency | Percentage |
|--|-----------|------------|
| UG(1 st to 3 rd Year) | 40 | 80 |
| Professional Course (4 th and 5 th Year) | 7 | 14 |
| PG | 3 | 6 |
| Total | 50 | 100 |

About the Educational Qualification most of the respondents (80%) are study UG (1st to 3rd Year), the next majority of the respondents (14%) are

study Professional Course (4th and 5th Year) and remaining of the respondents are study PG

| Parents Occupation | Frequency | Percentage |
|--------------------|-----------|------------|
| Government Sector | 14 | 28 |
| Private Sector | 17 | 34 |
| Business | 19 | 38 |
| Total | 50 | 100 |

Regarding the Parents Occupation of the study respondents, majority of the respondents Parents Occupation are (38%) Business next of the Respondents Parent's Occupation are (34%) Private Sector and rest of them parent's Occupation are Government Sector.

1. Copyright is helpful to protect our work from the others

| Options | Frequency | Percentage |
|----------|-----------|------------|
| Agree | 40 | 80 |
| Neutral | 10 | 20 |
| Disagree | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 50 | 100 |

About the Question of the study respondents most of the study respondents (80%) are selected agree and the rest of them selected neutral

2. Copyright affects the freedom of speech

| Options | Frequency | Percentage |
|----------|-----------|------------|
| Agree | 10 | 20 |
| Neutral | 0 | 0 |
| Disagree | 40 | 80 |
| Total | 50 | 100 |

About the Question of the study respondents most of the study respondents (80%) are selected disagree and the rest of them selected agree

3. Copyright affects the freedom of business

| Options | Frequency | Percentage |
|----------|-----------|------------|
| Agree | 12 | 24 |
| Neutral | 0 | 0 |
| Disagree | 38 | 76 |
| Total | 50 | 100 |

About the Question of the study respondents most of the study respondents (76%) are selected disagree and rest of them selected agree

4. When we use the copyright if some person stole our intellectual property

| Options | Frequency | Percentage |
|----------|-----------|------------|
| Agree | 50 | 100 |
| Neutral | 0 | 0 |
| Disagree | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 50 | 100 |

About the Question all of the respondents are selected agree

5. When we use copyright if they use our content to criticize

| Options | Frequency | Percentage |
|----------|-----------|------------|
| Agree | 0 | 0 |
| Neutral | 10 | 20 |
| Disagree | 40 | 80 |
| Total | 50 | 100 |

About the Question of the study respondents most of the study respondents (80%) are

selected disagree and rest of them selected neutral

6. if they use our intellectual property and they give their effort to better it than they use it

| Options | Frequency | Percentage |
|----------|-----------|------------|
| Agree | 34 | 68 |
| Neutral | 0 | 0 |
| Disagree | 16 | 32 |
| Total | 50 | 100 |

About the Question of the study respondents most of the study respondents (68%) are selected agree and rest of them selected disagree

7. If someone uses your full Intellectual property without your permission is also covered by the copyright.

| Options | Frequency | Percentage |
|----------|-----------|------------|
| Agree | 50 | 100 |
| Neutral | 0 | 0 |
| Disagree | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 50 | 100 |

In this study all of them selected agree

8. if we didn't claim the pattern right then we can't claim the copyrights.

| Options | Frequency | Percentage |
|----------|-----------|------------|
| Agree | 42 | 84 |
| Neutral | 0 | 0 |
| Disagree | 8 | 16 |
| Total | 50 | 100 |

About the Question of the study respondents most of the study respondents (84%) are selected agree, next majority of respondents are selected disagree (16%) and rest of them selected neutral

9. Most of the fraud events are held online but the copyright reduces the events.

| Options | Frequency | Percentage |
|----------|-----------|------------|
| Agree | 45 | 90 |
| Neutral | 0 | 0 |
| Disagree | 5 | 10 |
| Total | 50 | 100 |

About the Question of the study respondents most of the study respondents (90%) are selected agree, and rest of them selected disagree

IV CONCLUSION

The cyber security is more important to protect our IP and privacy at the same time the some disadvantage also there like we have right to criticize whatever we want in social topic but in this cyber security and our cyber rights affect our freedom of speech in some times but in this cyber security helps more like our privacy ,etc . As a result, this research paper examines how much awareness among college students in the Chengalpattu district have about the cyber security and sustainable development, which is why a survey was conducted and a research paper was written

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