Assessment of Types of Cyber Crime Faced By Elderly Across Residence

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---ABSTRACT---
Cybercrime is a kind of crime that happens in "cyberspace", 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 "cyberspace". Elderly is that vulnerable group who has been deprieved from any information regarding latest technologies and innovation especially in the area of computer world and has lack of knowledge about internet and become the victim of different types of cybercrime. The main objective was to assess the types of cyber crime faced by the elderly. The research design was cross-sectional in nature. 60 respondents each residing in their homes and old age homes respectively were selected from different areas of Lucknow city. Total sample size was 120. The purposive random sampling technique was used to collect the data. Finding of the study revealed that majority of respondents reported that they were not affected by cyber pornography, phishing, money laundering, password sniffer, credit card fraud and even web jacking either residing in own homes or old age homes.

KEY WORDS: Cyber crime, Knowledge, Elderly.

I. INTRODUCTION

As the Internet, mobile phones, and other computer technologies have flourished, criminals have found ways to use them for old-fashioned goals such as theft, fraud, intimidation, and harassment. Crimes committed through the use of computer systems are known as cybercrimes. Here are some common cybercrime faced by every individual:

a) Assault by Threat − threatening a person with fear for their lives or the lives of their families or persons whose safety they are responsible for (such as employees or communities) through the use of a computer network such as email, videos, or phones.

b) Child pornography – the use of computer networks to create, distribute, or access materials that sexually exploit underage children.

c) Cyber laundering – electronic transfer of illegally-obtained monies with the goal of hiding its source and possibly its destination.

d) Cyber stalking – express or implied physical threats that creates fear through the use of computer technology such as email, phones, text messages, webcams, websites or videos.**[3]**

e) Cyber terrorism – premeditated, usually politically-motivated violence committed against civilians through the use of, or with the help of, computer technology.

f) Cyber theft is using a computer to steal. This includes activities related to: breaking and entering, DNS cache poisoning, embezzlement and unlawful appropriation, espionage, identity theft, fraud, malicious hacking, plagiarism, and piracy.

g) Hardware Hijacking - Researchers at Columbia University recently discovered a serious security flaw in certain printers, as well. Many printers automatically update their software when accepting a print job, connecting to the Internet to download the latest print drivers.

h) Spam - Unsolicited mass e-mail, known colloquially as "spam", is more than annoying: spam messages can be used to trick people into giving up sensitive personal information (known as "phishing"), or as carriers for computer worms and viruses. **[1]**
i) Script kiddies-A wannabe hacker. Someone who wants to be a hacker (or thinks they are) but lacks any serious technical expertise. They are usually only able to attack very weakly secured systems.

j) Insiders- They may only be 20% of the threat, but they produce 80% of the damage. These attackers are considered to be the highest risk. To make matters worse, as the name suggests, they often reside within an organization.

k) Advanced Persistent Threat (APT) Agents-This group is responsible for highly targeted attacks carried out by extremely organized state-sponsored groups. Their technical skills are deep and they have access to vast computing resources. **[2]**

Additionally, opening spam e-mail could leave you vulnerable to "spoofing", where a spammer gains the ability to send more of this junk e-mail through your account.To keep oneself updated one has to depend on cyber facilities. Not only new or young generation, but adults and even elderly are also taking benefits of internet, computer,etc to perform their day to day activities like paying bills, ticket booking, online shopping, etc but if one has to updated with latest information about computers and cybers he/she may easily become the target of cybercrime. In this case, the most vulnerable group is elderly because most of them don't use computers and internet regulary as the young ones do. They use it occasionally and thus are easily targeted towards cybercrime. **[4]**

II. METHODOLOGY

2.1Aims and Objectives

The aim and objective of the study is to asses about the types of cyber crime faced by Elderly.
Research design A research design is the specification of methods and procedure for acquiring the information needed. The research design for the present study was cross-sectional research design. Cross-sectional method was used because this method is extensive and can be used to collect data from a large sample at a particular point of time.

Sampling Design

The sample for the present study consisted of 120 respondents (60 elderly residing in the homes and 60 elderly residing in old age homes). The purposive random sampling technique used to select the sample from the selected area.

Methods of Data Collection

As the study is Cross- Sectional in nature, survey method was adopted to collect the information from the target population. A well structured and pre tested interview schedule was given to the subjects to their response. Interview schedule was used with great care so as to have minimum possible biasness. "English" version of the interview schedule was used.

Data Analysis

For the analysis of data the following steps were followed:
(A)Coding- A coding plan was developed in which code numbers were given to every question and its responses and then tabulated on the coding sheet.
(B)Tabulation- The coded data was transferred from the coding sheet to comprehensive tables to give a clear picture of the findings.

(C)- Statistical Analysis- The descriptive statistic applied was frequency and percentage distribution.

III. RESULTS
Distribution of respondents on the basis of type of cybercrime faced by elderly (N=120).

S.No.	TYPES OF CYBERCRIME	Elderly residing in Homes N=60		Elderly residing in Old Age Homes N=60	
		YES	NO	YES	NO
		F(%)	F(%)	F(%)	F(%)
1.	Hacking	36 (60.0)	24 (40.0)	25 (41.7)	35 (58.3)
2.	Cyber stalking	4 (6.7)	56 (93.3)	4 (6.7)	56 (93.3)
3.	Spamming	24 (40.0)	36 (60.0)	23 (38.3)	37 (61.7)
4.	Cyber pornography	2 (3.3)	58 (96.7)	0 (0)	60 (100)
5.	Phishing	2 (3.3)	58 (96.7)	1 (1.7)	59 (98.3)
6.	Software piracy	1 (1.7)	59 (98.3)	1 (1.7)	59 (98.3)
7.	Money laundering	0(0)	60 (100)	0 (0)	60 (100)
8.	Password sniffer	2 (3.3)	58 (96.7)	0 (0)	60 (100)
9.	Credit card fraud	7 (11.7)	53 (88.3)	1 (1.7)	59 (98.3)
10.	Web jacking	1 (1.7)	59 (98.3)	0 (0)	60 (100)

The above table indicated that majority of the respondents 60 percent were affected by hacking who were residing in homes whereas more than half of respondents (58.3 percent) were not affected by hacking who were residing in Old Age homes. The reason may be that respondents residing in old age homes don't use computer frequently. Data also showed that majority of the respondents 93.3 percent were not targeted by cyber stalking whether residing in own homes or old age homes.Majority of respondents reported that they were not affected by cyber pornography, phishing, money laundering, password sniffer, credit card fraud and even web jacking either residing in own homes or old age homes. The reason could be rare use of technology and ignorance about these items.

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