Analyze the impact of the cyber space for working or non-working women

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ABSTRACT

The facilities of computer technology have not come out without drawbacks. Though it makes the life so speedy and fast, but hurled under the eclipse of threat from the deadliest type of criminality termed as 'Cyber-crime' without computers, entire businesses and government operations would almost cease to function. This proliferation of cheap, powerful, user-friendly computers has enabled more and more people to use them and, more importantly, rely on them as part of their normal way of life. The main objective of this study was analyse the impact of cyber space for working and non-working women. The research design was descriptive in nature. Total sample size 100. 50 respondent working women and 50 respondent non-working women were selected from different areas of Lucknow city. The simple random sampling technique was used to collect the data. Results showed that working and non -working respondents faced same impact of cybercrime.

Key Words : Cybercrime, Technology, Working and non-working women

INTRODUCTION

Despite crimeless society is myth, crime is omnipresent phenomenon, and it is non-separable part of social existence, one may get irritate by the question, 'Why there is too much ado about crime? 'No one can deny that crime is a social phenomenon, it is omnipresent, and there is nothing new in crime as it is one of the characteristic features of the all societies existed so far, may it be civilized or uncivilized, and it is one of the basic instincts of all human behavior! However, it should bear in mind that the social concern for high crime rate is not because of its nature, but due to potential disturbance it causes to the society. In addition, some individuals are victims of crime in a more specific sense. The victims of crime may lose anything that has value. Safety, peace, money, and property are perhaps basic values, because they contribute to the satisfaction of many wishes.

Impact of cyberspace such as; Emotional burden, Changing their behaviors, Financial loss, Highly panicked, Interests in life eating, socialing, or even working with daily schedule, Loss interest in basic life activities, The loss of data, Reputation damage, Job loss, Loss of consumer confidence and trust, Regulatory issues, Data breach liabilities.

METHODOLOGY

The aim and objective of the study to analyze the impact of the cyber space for working or non-working women. Descriptive research design was adopted for the present study. The present study was conducted in urban area of Lucknow city. Sampling procedure –The purposive random sampling design was used. Descriptive and relational t-test was used to analyze the data to study the relationship between dependent and independent variables using SPSS Statistics.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Data on the Table 1 showed that 20.0 per cent working respondents accepted to impact of cybercrime has just because of effect in interests in life like eating, socialization, working with daily schedule and also 22.0 per cent nonworking respondent accepted to impact of cybercrime has just because of effect in interests in life like eating, socialization, working with daily schedule.

Sr. No.	Impact	F(%)					
		Working			Nonworking		
		Always	Sometimes	Never	Always	Sometimes	Never
1.	Emotional burden	8 (16.0)	20 (40.0)	22 (44.0)	9 (18.0)	19 (38.0)	22.(44.0)
2.	Changing their behaviours	7 (14.0)	27 (54.0)	16 (32.0)	7 (14.0)	27 (54.0)	16 (32.0)
3.	Financial loss	1 (2.0)	11 (22.0)	38 (76.0)	1 (2.0)	11 (22.0)	38 (76.0)
4.	Highly panicked	1 (2.0)	15 (30.0)	34 (68.0)	1 (2.0)	15 (30.0)	34 (686
5.	Interests in life like eating	10 (20.0)	16 (32.0)	24 (48.0)	11 (22.0)	15 (30.0)	24 (48.0)
6.	Interests in life like socialization	10 (20.0)	17 (34.0)	23 (46.0)	11 (22.0)	16 (32.0)	23 (46.0)
7.	Interests in life like working with daily schedule	10 (20.0)	14 (28.0)	26 (52.0)	11 (22.0)	13 (26.0)	26 (52.0)
8.	Loss interest in basic life activities	2 (4.0)	28 (56.0)	20 (40.0)	2 (4.0)	28 (56.0)	20 (40.0)
9.	The loss of data	5 (10.0)	19 (38.0)	26 (52.0)	4 (8.0)	20 (40.0)	26 (52.0)
10.	Reputation damage	6 (12.0)	3 (6.0)	41 (82.0)	5 (10.0)	3 (6.0)	42 (84.0)
11.	Job loss	0	8 (16.0)	42 (84.0)	0	0	50 (100.0)
12.	Loss of consumer confidence and trust	1 (2.0)	16 (32.0)	33 (66.0)	1 (2.0)	16 (32.0)	33 (66.0)
13.	Regulatory issues	5 (10.0)	16 (32.0)	29 (58.0)	5 (10.0)	17 (34.0)	28 (56.0)
14.	Data breach liabilities	1 (2.0)	9 (18.0)	40 (80.0)	1 (2.0)	9 (18.0)	40 (80.0)

Table 1 : Distribution of respondent on the basis of impact of cybercrime on respondents

56.0 per cent working respondent accepted to impact of cybercrime has just because of loss interest in basic life activities and 50.0 per cent nonworking respondents accepted to impact of cybercrime has just because of loss interest in basic life activities. 84.0% per cent working respondents and 100.0 per cent nonworking respondent accepted too impact of cybercrime has just because of job loss.

Conclusion :

Thus the study conclude that working and nonworking respondents accepted to impact of

cybercrime had just because of effect in interest in life like eating. Socialization, working with daily schedule and also the result shows that working and nonworking respondents accepted to impact of cybercrime had just because of loss in interest in basic life activities and job loss. 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 and NGOs etc. need to work together to bring from such changes.

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