

Open DOORS to DANGER on Social Network: Case Studies-In Rural Area of Sangli-Maharashtra (India)

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Abstract - Social networking sites allow people to connect with each other to have a virtual communication. People join Social networking sites to create a virtual profile and stay connected with old friends across the world. Social network is a public network, but some time it may become a reason for anxiety. Once you uploaded photos, videos or personal details on the SNS sites, you are helpless to control its circulation. When someone starts blackmailing on social media using your personal profile, your personal life starts affecting. This study focused on how to stay away from cyber harassment. Awareness of Section 66C, 66E, 67, 67A, and Section 67B to deal with cyber-crime, and also discuss how adolescent girls are affected by cyber crimes in social networking sites through three recent cases.

Keywords: Cyber Crimes, Section 66C, Section 66E, Section 67, Section 67A, Section 67B, Social networking, cybernetic.

I. INTRODUCTION

With social networking sites allowing the young users the opportunity to mix with a huge network of known as well as unknown friends. Today youngsters facing a new type of Facebook addiction, they are goes wrathful behind it. They being immersed in cybernetic life and forgetting about the physical world around them. Accessing the internet through the mobile phones has made it easier for the young generations to get logged-in into Facebook, Insta, Twitter and WhatsApp most of the time and post updates about their daily activities. Making impressive profile on SNS and sharing personal information is also one type of fame among the youngsters, especially female uploaded their personal photos on SNS and updates their status regularly. They didn't aware about that the crime knocks their door. Knowingly or unknowingly we aspects the friend request from strangers and start chatting with them. Sometime cybercriminal make a fake account and try to attract a female between age group of 16-20. This is an age of immaturity and girls belong to this age group fall in the virtual relationship. In a similar case, Ashleigh Hall, a 17 year old girl, accepted friend request from a 33 year old man who created a Fake profile as a teenager on

Facebook. She had no idea that the person whom friend request accepted by her was a criminal and rapist. Unfortunately Ashleigh was murdered by that person ("Facebook – crime," 2010). The current study shows an impact of cybercrime by the inappropriate use of social networking sites on female's life through case discussion of (1) Reena , 19 years, currently student of First year Engineering. (2) Kavita, 21 years, Final year student of B. Com. (3) Hemangi, 23 years, final year, MBA student. Through this study, researcher is trying to aware all under-18 girls about IT section to fight against cyber-crime.

II. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

"Social networking: Are cyber teens in danger?" written by Willard (2007), through this article he feel concerns related to teen use of social networking sites to disclosure unsafe sexual behavior and posting. San Diego (2007) in the article titled 'Social Networking Sites Could Open Doors to Danger' reported that majority of users are surprised to find their information is public and that could be open doors for danger'. Tan (2008) in the article 'social networking: Danger - Warning for Teens' says to parents: 'parent should discuss with their child, who they are talking with online. Child should be aware about friends and fully read their friend's online profiles to understand him. "Social networking dangers exposed" written by Brenner (2009) state that, most of the attackers can hijack a person's social account and use it as a launching pad for additional attacks against other users. (Wallbridge 2009) privacy settings are there to protect user's information. Lack of knowledge or care by the user, it is difficult to balance the right of privacy and control of personal information. (Moreno 2010) young people to be aware and they have to be informed about the pro and cons of use of social networking sites to avoiding legal nonsense so that the cyber world becomes a safer

III. CYBER CRIME

Cybercrime involves a computer and a network in crime in which computer have been used as the target. (Seth, 2007) Criminals plainly invent different ways to commence criminal activities such as fraud, blackmail, theft, forgery, and

embezzlement using Internet. Under IT Act 2008, S.66E has been introduced to protect physical or personal privacy of an individual. Service providers on the Internet now ought to be careful in the collection and broadcasting of personal data.

Section 66C: Identity theft and cheating by personating

Section 66C of the IT Act set punishment for identity theft and provides that anyone who fraudulently makes use of the electronic signature, password or individuals unique personal identification feature shall be punished with imprisonment which may extend to 3 (three) years and shall also be liable to fine which may extend to 1 lac Indian Rupees.

Section 66E: Punishment for violation of privacy

Intentionally or knowingly transmits the image of a human being private parts on social media without his or her consent, under circumstances breach the privacy of that person, shall be punished with imprisonment which may extend to three years and shall also be liable to fine which may extend to 2 lac Indian Rupees.

- 1) Transmit – Send visual images electronically with the intent;
- 2) Capture - with respect to an image, means to videotape, photograph or record by any means;
- 3) Private area – the persons unclothed body parts or undergarment clad genitals, buttocks or female breast;
- 4) Publishes - means reproduction in the printed or electronic form and making it available for public;
- 5) Under circumstances violating privacy - means circumstances in which a person can have a reasonable expectation that
- 6) He or she could disrobe in privacy, without being concerned that an image of his private area was being captured; or
- 7) Any part of his or her private area would not be visible to the public, regardless of whether that person is in a public or private place.

Sections 67, 67A and 67B: Obscenity

Sections 67, 67A and 67B of the IT Act prescribe punishment for publishing obscene material; containing sexually explicit act or material depicting children in sexually explicit act, shall be punished with imprisonment which may extend to three years and shall also be liable to fine which may extend to 5 lac Indian Rupees.

IV. CASE STUDIES

Reena (Sangli – Maharashtra - India), 19 years, currently student of first year engineering: She has her SNS account and she used daily to post pictures in her profile

during covid-19 lockdown. On 15th July 2021 when she was browsing the net, she got her pictures in the title of call girl. She immediately call one of her friends saying that she had seen her picture in a call girls list and asked his to view it immediately. She was amazed and immediately went to that profile. She was shocked for a moment because she did not even know who did such nonsense with her. She did not know what to do. Her friend suggests her to remove the picture immediately and go to the police. She did not want to make a big issue; she took the aid of her friends to resolve the issue instead of going to the police. After the incident, her parents had insisted that she should not post her pictures on SNS. Her parent knows about cyber laws, but they think it was only for very severe cases like hacking, phishing etc.

Kavita, (Tanang, Miraj – Maharashtra - India) 21 years, Final year student of B. Com.: Her scrapbook was available to public until that particular incident happened. One guys on SNS started scrapping her obscene messages. She did not even know who he is. These scraps were in Hindi Bengali and in English. She read Hindi and English scraps and all the scrap was good about her but didn't understand Bengali so she ignores it. She not gets it what was written in these scrap, one day she got a person who speak in Bengali. She talks about her Bengali massages and show her scrapbook. When her friend translated those scrap from scrapbook and told her about disgust. She felt bad of herself. She deleted those obscene scraps immediately and put her scrap book to private. She sought her friend's help to track down; the friend lodged a complaint with the cyber crime officials. The officials tracked down the person who was doing this. After the incident, she locked her scrap book, photos, videos and testimonials only allowing her name to be displayed. She learnt that her safety is in her hands and needs to monitor and control it herself without allowing anybody to disturb her!

Hemangi, (Malgaon, Miraj – Maharashtra - India) 23 years, final year, MBA student: About a 5 year ago (in 2016), her SNS profile was hacked by somebody and that person started uploading adult (sexy) videos on her profile. She did not know about it first because she was 12th science student and she were concentrating on her studies. One of her friends told her that she was screening sexy videos from her profile. She was shocked and immediately after going home she tried logging into her profile and was unable to do so. She then realized that her profile has been hacked and she immediately removed it. She told her parents and friends about the incident for help her. Her parents did not want to make a big issue out of it; they did not going to the police. After the incident, her parents had insisted that she should not make any profile on SNS. She did not know about the cyber laws when the incident happened but now she says she is well aware of it. As a result, now she has her account on SNS. As a safety she

stopped joining too many communities and stopped posting any personal information in her profile. She suggests the same to the girls who want to safeguard themselves on SNS.

How to remain safe in SNS

While using social networking sites you must be aware of certain things when discussing your private life in public. Researcher explores some tips that can make you safe on the networking sites.

- 1) Keep your information private and accessible only to people in your friend list.
- 2) Don't accept stranger's friend request.
- 3) Don't post very personal information like your email id, date of birth, contact number, home address and information about your family members on the profile.
- 4) Be cautious while posting your photo.
- 5) Don't post your current location when on a tour, this information will invite criminals.
- 6) Don't post negative things about your life or somebody's life.
- 7) Don't trust on any virtual friend, he/she may be a bogus user on SNS.
- 8) Don't fix meeting appointment with virtual friends, until you know about him/her.
- 9) Don't share your emotions with virtual friends; they may get advantage of it.

V. CONCLUSION

Facebook has the biggest bunch of users in the age group of 15 to 25 years. The growth of social networking sites shows a significant change in the social and personal behavior of Internet users. SNS has become an essential medium of communication and entertainment among the young adults, but youngsters are not concerned with giving personal data or placing detailed information on their profile pages. Posting updates is the favorite pastime for the youngsters, later it was found that the young users' account had been hacked and someone else was posting these updates on (Female) her name. The incidences of pornography, identity theft and other types of privacy concerns are increased. On the contrary, parents should be aware about cybercrime and cyber law and insist their sons/daughters to be aware about it in order to ensure social networking sites better protect its young participants. In order to reduce the incidence of cybercrime, the young users are required to be aware and attentive while using SNS. Because a change in teen culture is questionable, the worries behind social networking sites must be acted with more responsibility. Action must be taken to reduce the incidence of pornography, identity theft and other types of privacy concerns.

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