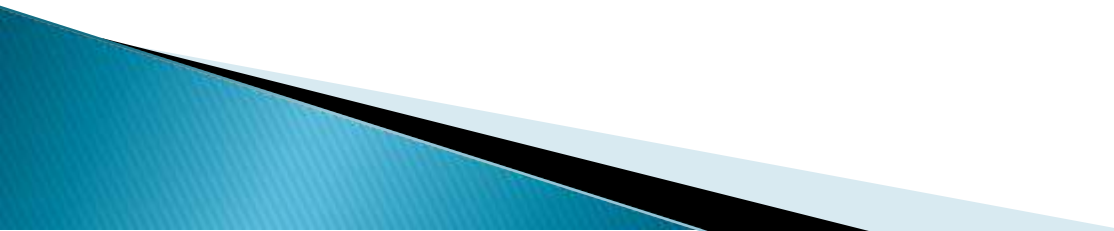

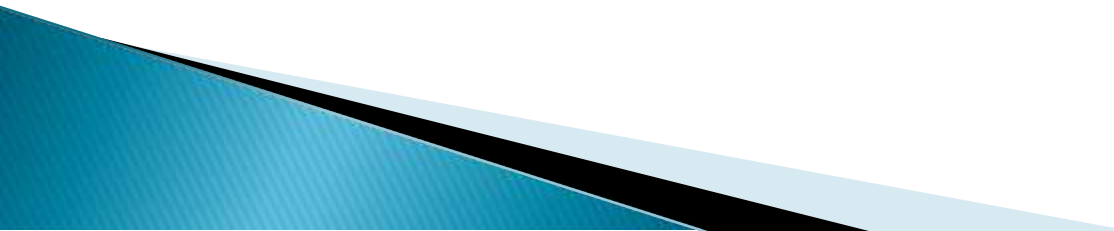


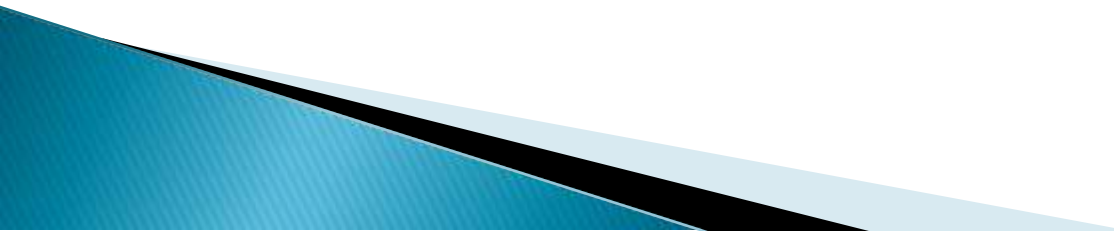
# **CYBER CRIME**



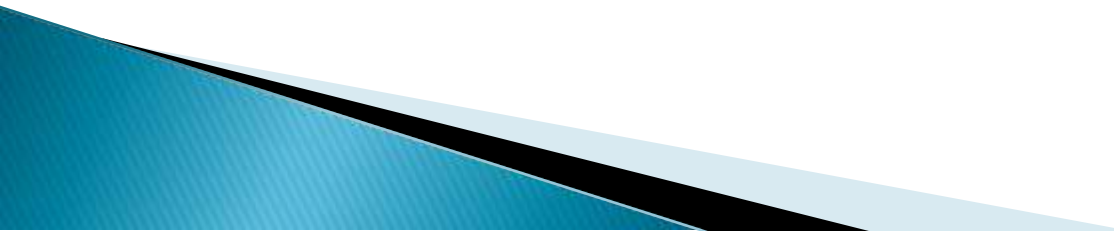
- The term cyber crime is a misnomer .The concept of Cyber crime is not radically different from the concept of conventional crime. Both include conduct whether act or omission, which cause breach of rules of law and counterbalanced by the sanction of the state.
  - A crime may be said to be any conduct accompanied by act or omission prohibited by law and consequential breach of which is visited by penal consequences .
  - Cyber crime is the latest and perhaps the most complicated problem in the cyber world. cyber crime may be said to be those species ,of which ,genus is the conventional crime, and where either the computer is an object or subject of the conduct constituting crime.
- 

- ▶ Computer crime is a general term that embraces such crimes as phishing ,credit card frauds, bank robbery , industrial espionage , child porn, kidnapping children via chat rooms, scams, cyber terrorism ,viruses, spam and so on.
  - ▶ Most crimes are computer related and facilitated crimes.
  - ▶ Leakage of military information from internet is another internet crime
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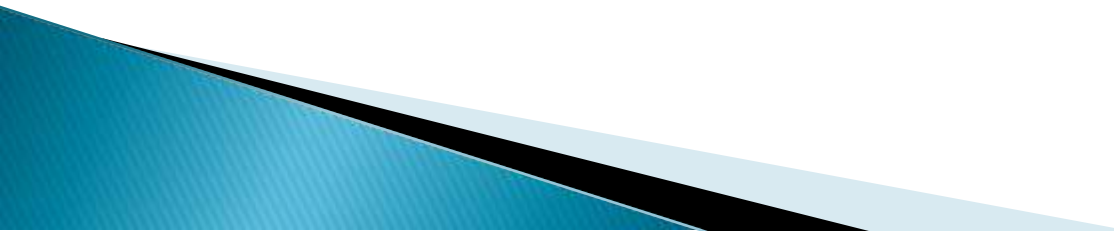
- ▶ The reality is that Internet criminals are rarely caught .One reason is that hackers will use one computer in one country to hack another computer in another country. And that criminal is not working alone . Loosely organized groups-which security experts call “web gangs” –conduct much of the illegal activity online.

- ▶ The structure of web gangs may be patterned on that of traditional organized crime, in which the members of the group may never come into contact with one another and may never be aware of who they are working for.
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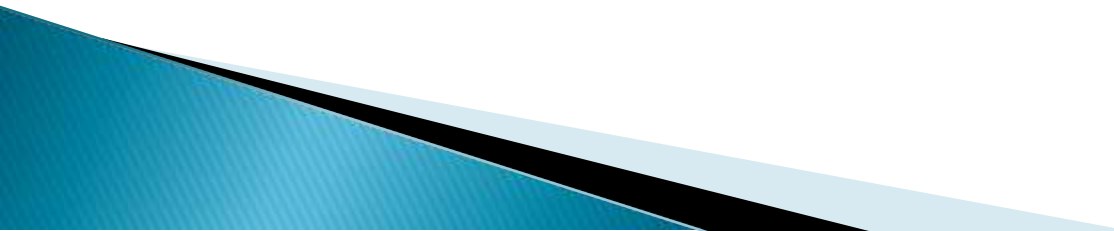
# CYBER CRIMINALS

- ▶ The cyber criminals belong to different groups. This categorisation has made on the basis of the object that they have in there mind in committing crime. The following are the different types of cyber criminals.
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# 1.Children and adolescents between the age group of 6-8 years

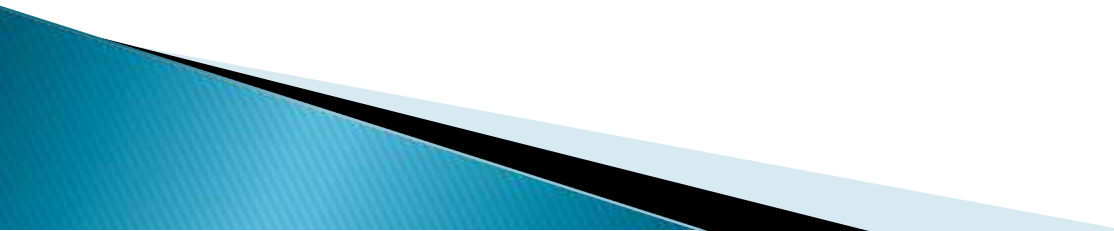
- ▶ The main reason for this type of criminal behaviour pattern among children is mostly due to the curiosity to know and explore the things. Other similar reason may be to prove themselves to be out standing amongst other children in their group. Some times ,the reason may be physiological even.
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## 2.Organised hackers

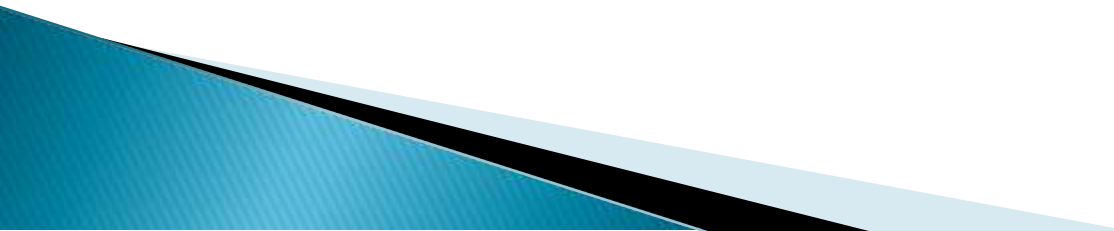
- ▶ These kind of hackers are mostly organised together to fulfill certain objective. The reason may be to fulfil their political bias, fundamentalism ,etc. The people from enemy countries are some times involved in hacking .
  - ▶ They mainly target the Indian government sites with the purpose to fulfil their political objectives. Further the NASA as well as the Microsoft sites is always under attack by the hackers.
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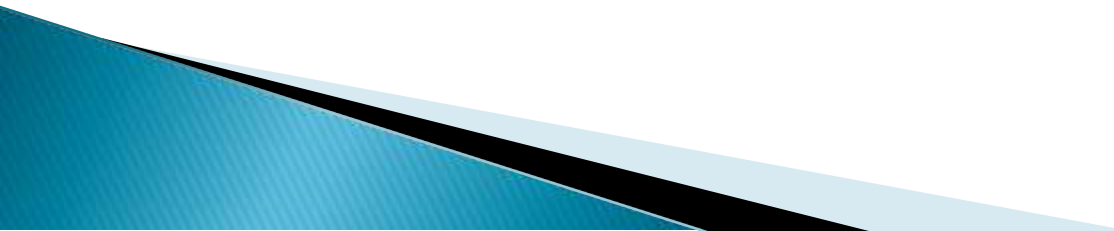
### 3. Professional hackers

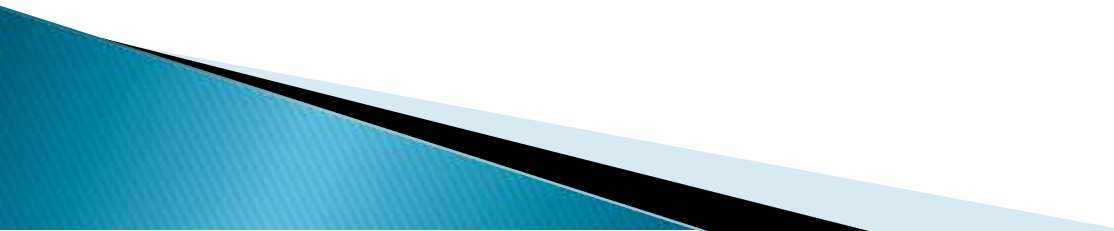
- ▶ Professional hackers are motivated by the attraction of money. These kinds of hackers are mostly employed to hack the site of the rivals and get credible, reliable and valuable information .Further they are even employed to crack the system of the employer basically as a measure to make it safer by detecting the loopholes.
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## 4. Discontented employees

- ▶ This group include those people who have been either sacked by their employer or are dissatisfied with their employer.
  - ▶ To avenge they normally hack the system of their employee.
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# SECURITY AND PRIVACY ISSUES

- ▶ Before the advent of computers ,valuable information of both business and non-business organisations was kept safely in paper records and files .However , information recorder and stored in computer files, as in the case of modern computerised information system, can easily be accessible to any number of people including out siders.
  - ▶ The data in computer files are more susceptible to destruction , fraud , error ,and misuse.
- 

- ▶ A failure in the working of computers for a few hours may cause serious damages and consequences to an organisation .
  - ▶ Information is a valuable asset , its security is all the more important than other kinds of tangible assets in the organisational context.
  - ▶ Security refers to the policies , procedures and technical measures and to prevent un authorised access , alteration, theft or physical damage to relation systems. The basic objective of information security is the protection of interests of those who depend on information from damages resulting from computer disasters .
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**Thank You...**

