

Activity - 8

(2-02-22)

Online National Level  
Essay writing Competition  
by Markanda National  
College, Shahabad Markanda

Debn.

Diary No. .... 203 .....  
Date ..... 02/02/21 .....  
Dayanand Mahila Mahavidyalaya



# MARKANDA NATIONAL COLLEGE SHAHABAD MARKANDA-136135

(A NAAC Re-accredited Institute)

Affiliated to Kurukshetra University, Kurukshetra, Haryana

Dr. Deepa  
Mrs. Bhavani

## ONLINE NATIONAL LEVEL ESSAY WRITING COMPETITION-2022

Organized by

Department Of Computer Science

&

Department Of English

**THEMES:**

- QR Codes as a Physical Marketing Technology
- Social Media and Privacy
- Contribution of Technology in Education
- Virtual Reality: The Technology of the Future
- Cybercrime and How not be its victim

### THE RULES GOVERNING THE COMPETITION

1. The essay should be written only in English and in NOT MORE than 1200 words long, excluding references.
2. The competition is open for the UG/PG Students. One College/University can submit only 2 Entries
3. It should be word-processed preferably using Microsoft Word, using single line spacing, Font Colour Blue with font size 16 with each page numbered. and with the essay title on the top of each page. The essay should NOT be printed double-sided, so there should be typing on just one side of each page.
4. You may include any pictures or other illustrations.

Dr. Deepa  
Mrs. Bhavani  
Dr. Swati Mohite  
Dr. Nishu  
Dr. Jyoti  
Dr. Sushita



(Estd. 1982)

दयानन्द महिला महाविद्यालय, कुरुक्षेत्र  
DAYANAND MAHILA MAHAVIDYALAYA, KURUKSHETRA

NAAC Accredited Grade 'A'

Ref. No. (क्रमांक) DMN/22/130

Date (दिनांक) 08.02.22

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To

The Principal,  
M.N. College,  
Shahabad (M).

**Sub: Online National Level Essay Writing Competition – 2022.**

Sir,

This is reference to your office mail dated 02.02.2022 regarding Online National Level Essay Writing Competition being organized by Department of Computer Science & Department of English of your college. In this regard four entries has been submitted on the given link. Detail of student is given below:

S. No.	Name of Student	Class	Roll No.	Topic
1.	Neha	B.A. I (V)	1212093002010	Social Media and Privacy
2	Riya	B.A. I (V)	1212093002047	Contribution of Technology in Education
3.	Pushpa	M.A. (F)	120209152003	Contribution of Technology in Education
4.	Amandeep	B.A. II	120209002237	Cybercrime and How not to be its Victim

With kind regards,

Yours faithfully,

Principal  
Principal

Dayanand Mahila Mahavidyalaya  
Kurukshetra (Haryana)



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*No. 10/2022*

## Dayanand Mahila Mahavidhyalya

Name: Neha  
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*Neha*

## Social Media and Privacy

In the 21st century, sharing posts and texting on social media such as Facebook and Instagram has become part of people's daily life. However, when this personal information is continuously being uploaded on internet, not only can your personal circle see it, but so can everyone else in the world, such as criminals and intelligence agencies. Although some might believe that privacy settings can be controlled by the content creator, in recent events it is clear that privacy is no longer a choice of an individual. Moreover, there are no existing laws that are able to effectively stop our private communication and information from being disclosed to the third party. For example, viral content, if unnoted by the owner, could potentially result in serious breaches of privacy and create in-person dilemmas unforeseen on an online platform.

People in the digital age must begin to advocate for a more sensitized environment concerning where the boundaries of privacy should be and be aware of how much is actually being controlled by the practical user. Should we have an expectation of privacy when we use social media? Ideally, we should. Privacy is a basic human right that everyone deserves, and it should not be restricted due to the progression of technology. However, the reality is that inhabitants in this complex digital ecosystem are gradually losing their privacy. Digital citizen's not only have their personal information constantly stored, but their everyday movements are transparent to the public as well. Therefore, users on social networking sites reserve the right to be aware that everything posted on or passing through the internet is at high risks to be exposed to others, no matter what your privacy setting is.

Moreover, the government should take action to properly regulate privacy conditions on social media, preventing social media companies, law enforcement agencies, and criminals from illegally using and monitoring personal information. According to the official "Company Info" of Facebook, which has been deemed as one of the most popular social networking website worldwide, there are 2.23 billion users in 2018, and nearly half of them use Facebook every single day (2018). This also means there are 2.23 billion people in the world "agree" to Facebook's privacy condition, though most of them might never actually fully read said terms and conditions. Therefore, those casual users may never know that users are actually responsible to take their own actions if they desire their own online privacy.

As stated in a news article exposing Facebook's privacy settings, "to opt out of full disclosure of most information, it is necessary to click through more than 50 privacy buttons, which then require choosing among a total of more than 170 options" (Bilton, 2010). In other words, users have to spend a considerable amount of time to protect

their privacy, their basic human rights, even though many of them are unaware that loopholes even exist. Nonetheless, even if a user changes all the privacy settings on the website, some pieces of information are still vulnerable to be stolen. For example, there is a function called "community pages", which "automatically links personal data, like hometown or university, to topic pages for that town or university" (Bilton, 2010). Overall, if users are not aware of these details, their personal data can be easily accessed by anyone with greater knowledge of the computer system or database. However, what should be most importantly noted is that overall users are given a false sense of security.

Additionally, private policies are usually inscrutable for normal people. "Facebook's privacy contract is 5830 words long," written in incomprehensible legal language (Bilton, 2010). Any normal person would have difficulty to understand it. Even if some users could and would actually read it, they have no opportunity to negotiate with it. And even if they read it, most likely many only have the option to accept the sketchy terms that would violate their own rights in order to stay in touch with their friends. That is our current reality. In fact, according to Lee Rainie's report, a 2014 survey from Pew research center found that "80% of social media users said they were concerned about advertisers and businesses accessing the data they share on social media platforms" (2018). This demonstrates that most social networking sites, including Facebook, tend to expose as much material as possible to attract a greater audience, as well as businesses, to maximize their profits and popularity.

Although it is natural for companies to be motivated by profit and boosting their marketing revenue, it is undeniable that human rights are unfortunately being swept under the rug as a result. Are there any existing laws that could protect us against these crises? Unfortunately, despite privacy issues having been constantly brought to public's attention recently, the law is currently of little help to protect users' privacy. Based on Semitsu's research, a professor from University of San Diego School of Law, "a warrant is only necessary to compel disclosure of inbox and outbox messages less than 181 days old, based on Facebook's own interpretation of federal privacy laws" (2011). Semitsu reveals that what we usually think is "personal" is not actually true because social media companies often benefit through the grey areas of law. However, even if Facebook adopted the clearest of policies, for now, user data is still at a high risk of being disclosed.

The first main reason is that federal courts have failed to properly adapt the Fourth Amendment law to the realities of digital culture. Second, is that Congress has failed to meaningfully revise the Electronic Communications Privacy Act (ECPA) for over a quarter century (Semitsu, 2011). From these facts, it is reasonable to conclude there are no

solidly existing law or laws that could regulate and control privacy issues on social networking sites. Hence, I assert that the government should take action to protect citizen's privacy on social media as soon as possible because we are reaching a point in technology where the fine line between on-screen and off-screen are becoming meshed together. Social media surveillance from government agencies is another surrounding controversial issue. Some might think that it is legitimate protection mechanism for polices and intelligence agencies to trace our posts and online activities because that type of information is already somewhat public. For instance, Gillespie, a professor from Lancaster University Law School, states that "when postings are public and available for all to see it is unlikely that it could be concluded that the viewing of the information is covert in that there must be an awareness that those in authority could look at the postings" (Gillespie, 2009).

However, there might be more to consider than what we originally thought. First, information that the government can monitor might be far more than those that are considered "public" by a normal user. As I have described above, according to Semitsu's report, except for inbox and outbox messages less than 181 days old, "everything else can be obtained with subpoenas that do not even require reasonable suspicion" (Semitsu, 2011). This could threaten people's freedom of speech and other rights that are supposedly protected by the law, which is especially dangerous for those who hold unpopular perspectives and support minorities causes. Some might doubt the necessity and importance of privacy.

The common saying goes, "if you did not do anything wrong, then you have nothing to worry". However, I question that statement with the rebuttal of who gets to define the boundary between "wrong" and "right"? What if your positions are against the government? A prime example is Edward Snowden. Snowden, a former employee of CIA who leaked government surveillance programs to the public, has asserted that "[a]rguing that you don't care about the right to privacy because you have nothing to hide is no different than saying you don't care about free speech because you have nothing to say" (Snowden, 2015). In fact, Scott explains in his research that the Department of Homeland Security has actually began monitoring activities, even events expected to be peaceful, related to "Black Lives Matter" on social media accounts including Facebook, Twitter, and Vine since the protest started in Ferguson (Scott, 2017).

In fact, report also showed that "DHS previously contracted with General Dynamics to monitor, in general, the news, specifically social media, for any reports that reflected badly on DHS or the U.S. Government" (Scott, 2017). All in all, government surveillance could pose a profound impact on basic human rights. Collecting data and monitoring movements from any normal citizen was not an easy task in the past, at least not as



simple as today, so there might be no policies to set an adequate boundary of government surveillances on internet. However, if we constantly lack new regulations to properly maintain our technological community, the freedom that we relish in person today may not have the same outcome online.

Though people's privacy is supposed to be protected, some may argue that social media users should not expect privacy since they have disclosed their personal data and private life "voluntarily". This might sound approvable at first glance, but this is actually not an excuse for social media companies, authorities and others to access and use people's information in unwarranted situations. First, it is quite difficult for the majority of online citizens to completely opt out of social media and online communication in our modern society. Not only because of social interactions with friends and relatives, but also because of integral sites like LinkedIn and other imperative sites for job postings that normalize an individual in our society today. I personally have an experience of joining a new social media due to a course requirement in school. Second, even if one could avoid to use any social media, their data might still be disclosed due to posts created by other users.

For example, "[o]n closed Facebook profiles, a photo might be 'tagged' with the name of a person who might not even themselves have a Facebook account, and so have no access or notice to remove the tag" (Edwards & Urquhart, 2016). Therefore, information could still be collected from someone random on the internet, and there is no way to stop everyone that has your photo and data to upload it on social media. To sum up, contrary to common belief, whether someone chooses to join a certain social media platform or not and what to disclose on it, simply are not voluntary choices in our current day and age. It is not a valid argument to say that social media users do not deserve protection of privacy because they chose to share their own information with others. In conclusion, our lives today are written out in these thousands and millions of Facebook posts, Facebook Messenger texts and Instagram photos.

These social media platforms create an extraordinary networking for us to connect with others both on a different personal level, but also to connect with others in a different time zone or across the globe. Yet, at the same time of enjoying this glorious and complex internet ecosystem, we should also be aware of our privacy, especially those that are generally considered to be private by users such as inbox and outbox messages. Because social media content is controlled by the company of that platform, even if users restrict access to their materials, they are still disclosed to as least one third party.

However, to say that we give up our rights of privacy on social platforms because we are not experts in law and are not able to negotiate the terms and conditions with large companies seems surreal. To say that we should not expect privacy and allow

companies, authorities and criminals access our data because we and our friends join social networking sites seems like an unreasonable bargaining tool, hijacking the common man. Putting all the points above together, we should keep fighting for the revision of laws that regulate information securities and privacy before we have to accept the Hobson's choice: either break off all connections and benefits on social media or give up our rights of privacy

(This essay is written by Neha)



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# ONLINE NATIONAL LEVEL ESSAY WRITING COMPETITION

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*Devesh*

**DAYANAND MAHILA MAHAVIDYALAYA**

**NAME : RIYA**

**CLASS: BA 1<sup>ST</sup> YEAR VOCATIONAL**

**ROLL NO: 1212093002047**

**TOPIC: CONTRIBUTION OF TECHNOLOGY IN EDUCATION**

**FATHER'S NAME :Mr. VINOD KUMAR GIRDHAR**

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*Deepa*

## ROLE OF TECHNOLOGY IN FUTURE EDUCATION IN FUTURE EDUCATION

### CONTRIBUTION OF TECHNOLOGY IN EDUCATION

Technology has made education readily available and today we have numerous sources to clear a doubt easy access to the internet and other helping resources has made education easy as well as enjoyable these modern gadgets also save time and energy

### ROLE OF TECHNOLOGY IN PRESENT EDUCATION

1. Technology machine is the level of education and makes it a lot easier to Direct Access to the internet has made education is it has updated the level now adding students don't have to wait for the teacher to complete the topic they can quickly learn to read but I was then it on an online platform for with the help of different educational apps
2. Nowadays text live computer laptop for mobile phones are readily available and easy-to-use helping our educate yourself
3. Technology in education is beneficial for those who don't have much time on a day-to-day basis especially those who works as a person wants to work and learn a new skill to improve or replace his her work so that he can easily of an online course
4. During the covid-19 pandemic the schools are closed for more than five months and the online possible way of education was online more
5. Technology recent students on the being an educated for ear due to the technology that made education possible during covid-19 cases there are multiple smart classes available every where which increases student interest and motivation them to learn and read

## **ROLE OF TECHNOLOGY IN FUTURE EDUCATION IN FUTURE EDUCATION**

1. In the coming future even books will be available online which will reduce the burden of a bag of school going children.
2. The proportion of digital education will help saving the environment as well as will also help in increasing population pollution caused by the burning of unwanted materials
3. Education will become easy and accessible to everyone and it will help students
4. It will help students read learn understand think analyse and the program logically this will help in increasing the standards of education
5. Distance will never be an obstacle for students Aspiring to gain knowledge with the help of technology
6. Technology helped us to perform advanced level research program and learn new things

The time has changed changed to books everyone should get a chance to explore their knowledge and made of education should also be changed on the student should be given a chance to learn something new and exciting and Technology make it possible

## **IS TECHNOLOGY REALLY HELPFUL IN EDUCATION**

1. Technology something and you subject of education on because it is equally important
2. it has become an integral part of education
3. nowadays are you have to know your syllabus for want to clear the topic every time it is possible and available online
4. in olden days students used to read from their books and if they face any problem they had to ask a teacher
5. but in today's Arab and Technology is a part of education student easily get multiple options too slow query questions

6. these gadgets are easily available and also same time

## **IMPORTANCE OF TECHNOLOGY**

technology provider digital platform and now days it has become an important part of our life where ever you go to see the use of technology schools are running with the new type of smart glasses and the smart glasses are the best example of technology reviews of technology has made education easy as well as interesting usually children's don't like going to school but after introducing the smart message that just learn been there apart from these class is there is also much software available for educational purposes that happened keeps us updated and helps to learn new things all there are both positive and negative aspects of using technology still we hope for the best there are different topics are available on YouTube and there are many education apps available we can read from them and daily can learn new things

## **CONCLUSION**

Technology is helpful in many ways especially in terms of education it helps students to develop interest and learn new things nowadays a newly born child gets used to a mobile phone and when kids will get their education on this platform they will just love it the use of technology in education will bring a drastic change in our education system one side will encourage students to study where as on the other side will also have them in their studies in many ways technology teaches US new things and also encourage us to develop new ideas and promote our creativity we can easily connect with people and solve our problems



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## Topic – Contribution of Technology in Education

### Introduction

In this modern life, technology is playing a great part of people daily lives, so it is important for human to learn on how to use it at an early age. Nowadays, technology plays an important role in education where it helps to improve student achievement and also improve the ways of teaching. That is why each school district, teacher, and parent should periodically review the advantages and disadvantages of technology in education settings.

### Advantages of Technology in Education

#### 1. Creates new ways to learn for student.

Technology allows teachers to create an exciting way to educate students. Teachers can now incorporate images, videos & other graphics when delivering lessons. Specific websites, apps & programs will enable teachers to vary how they provide instructions. Teachers & professors have the option to use advanced teaching methods, such as podcasts, blogs & social media.

#### 2. Provides access to an unlimited amount of information and data.

Technology helps the students make the task of learning easier. Students had to venture to the library & sort through stacks of books to find the information. With the aid of technology, they can gather the information almost instantly because the Internet allows students to gather the information more rapidly.

#### 3. Reduces educational costs.

With the introduction of technology in education, resources have become more accessible, which resulted in declining tuition fees, the

need for books and their price, as well as the reduced need for study supplies. The introduction of e-books has made things easier for low-income families.

In addition, another positive side-effect of using e-books in education is the fact that they indirectly contribute to the reduction of deforestation, which is one of the major environmental problems.

#### **4. Allows for the teaching of needed vocational skills.**

Although there are regions of extreme poverty and isolation which do not have Internet access. By introducing technology to students from an early age, we can teach them the critical vocational skills that are necessary for success in a digital world. That is why writing continues to be a top priority, formatting guidelines and software use after, and knowing how to research efficiently is approached as an essential skill.

#### **5. Choice between real-time learning and learning at own pace.**

Listening to a teacher giving a lesson in real time provides students with a stronger sense of belonging, and allows them to socialize with their peers, same as face-to-face interaction with the teacher. On the other hand, more independent students who are confident in their own time management and commitment management skills can learn whenever they feel like it.

### **Disadvantages of technology in education**

#### **1. Distracting to students.**

Technology tools in the classroom can be a distraction. Students learn less when they use computers or tablets during lectures. They tend to earn worse grades. Electronic devices distract from learning, both for users and for those around them. Between a tablet & a textbook, students are likely to gravitate towards learning when reading a book,

while they are likely to use a tablet to play games or spend time on social media.

## **2. Causes medical problems.**

Symptoms of this issue include back pain, eye pain, and neck pain, feelings of tiredness, blurred vision, and problems with focus. Continuous screen usage may lead to issues with early myopia. For some people, the impact of this health issue is cumulative, which means the time they spend in front of a phone, tablet, and television can contribute to eye health issues as well.

## **3. Easier to cheat.**

Students can foster cheating in class & on assignments. They can find ways to cheat. They can send that data to anyone else with a phone. There must also be strict rules in place about the use of technology during quizzes or tests when an exact measurement of student knowledge is needed to evaluate their overall progress.

## **4. Reduces direct peer interaction.**

Although digital technologies have been shown to improve student advancement, and project collaboration, they, however, disregard our biological need for interaction in real time. Young people hesitate to interact with their parents, teachers and peers. The only solution that and educational institutions can offer is to encourage young people to engage in face-to-face interaction with others.

## **5. Maintaining technology is expensive.**

The cost of upgrading or maintaining technology is often overlooked. Whether technology is in the classroom or at home, there is the issue of affordability to worry about in today's world. Some households cannot afford to purchase computers for their kids to manage their work. So, educational institutions are obligated to estimate the actual

long-term costs of that investment, and how it will reflect on tuition fees that students and their parents need to pay.

### **Conclusion**

To sum up, teaching and learning can be done without technology, but the question is – how useful the acquired specific skills will be after a few generations of technological backwardness. Students with greater access of technology can learn more and have access to lessons more often, which means they have additional information exposure that can increase their opportunities to succeed.

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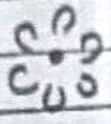
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-: Topic :-  
Cybercrime and How not to be  
its victim

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*Amandeep*

# Cybercrime and How not to be its Victim

## ★ Introduction

Cybercrime is the crime that is conducted involving the computer and networks. The computer might be the tool used to commit the crime or the intended target on which the crime has been committed. Cybercrime may be a crime to intentionally harm the reputation of an individual in the digital world, which might cause physical and mental harm to the individual. It also threatens a person and nation's security and financial health. Issues like hacking, copyright infringement, unwarranted mass-surveillance, etc. are some of the significant and high prolific crimes that are committed. Computers can be used as both tools and hacker utilizing the equipment. These crimes generally involve less technical expertise and typically exploit human weakness.

Just like individuals walking around leaves marks, a skilled tracker can follow. Identities and locations are left by the cybercriminals even though they provide the best efforts to track their tracks. To develop the clues, international treaties are ratified between the countries so that they can follow the concern of hackers committing the crimes and frauds.

The malicious activity of cybercrime was first reported in 1970 when new computerized phones were being targeted. Technicians found ways to play long-distance calls through a series of codes. They were the first to exploit the system by modifying both software and hardware to steal long-distance phone time.

It was the instance that made people understand that the computer systems are more vulnerable to criminal activity, and more the complex the system became, it became more susceptible to cybercrime.

## ★ Types of Cyber Crime →

1. Identity Theft :- In this sort of cybercrime, criminals access the profile of the user and use their personal information



to steal funds or commit fraud based on the user. The criminal can also generate your digital account and utilize the same to commit fraud and even claim benefits from the various government schemes in your name. The criminal uses the password obtained from hacking the victim's personal information from social media or by sending phishing emails.

2. Cyberstalking: - In this particular cybercrime, it involves online harassment where the victim is subjected to a plethora of online messages and emails. Typically the stalker uses social media, webcams, and search engines to intimate the victim and instill fear. The stalker knows the victim and makes the person feel afraid and concern for their safety.

3. Cyberextortion: - This kind of crime also occurs when the website, email server is threatened with repeated denial of service or attacks by the hackers. The hackers demand money in return of promise to stop attacking and provide protection. By the latest reports, the cybercrime extortion is more and more attacking the

corporate website and their networks, crippling their capability to operate and demanding payments to restore their service. At least 20-30 cases are reported each month regarding the extortion, and many are not even reported to cyber crime cells.

4. Cyberwarfare :- The department of defence of the US has noted the increase of cyber warfare in recent times due to constant change in the geostrategic significance. It is one of the fronts that the defence body of every country is focused on asides to thwart the hackers from attacking the computer networks of their country. Further, all the essential utilities of a country, including the defence systems, are monitored controlled through computers and networks with little human intervention. The criminals are continually finding ways to penetrate the network systems so that they can extort money from the government of the countries. The Defense bodies of the states are always trying to be ten steps ahead of the criminal hackers to defend their homelands.

5. Financial Frauds and Crime :- Computer frauds are where there is a misrepresentation of facts intended to cause harm to an individual or an organization. The evasion will result in altering the data in unauthorized ways like entering the false data or by entering illegal instruction or process. Through the automated teller machine (ATM) many people get cash nowadays by using the cards and typing personal identification number (PIN). Criminals have developed ways to intercept both data in the magnetic stripe on the cards and the PIN to create fake cards and withdraw the cash from the ATM.

6. Drug trafficking through darknets :- Drug traffickers are always finding ways to sell their products & find new customers for their products. In this modern age of time, Darknet is one of the places in the digital world where the criminals are selling their products to the customers without even coming into physical contact with them.

7. Social Engineering :- It is the kind of crim

in which the criminals make direct contact with the victim, usually through phone or email. They try to gain the confidence of the victim by posing as customer service agents so that the victim gives away the required information willingly. Usually, the data is like a password; the company, the victim, works fax or bank information.

8. PUPs :- Potentially Unwanted Programs known as PUPs are less threatening than other cyber-crimes but are a type of malware. The purpose of these programs is to uninstall necessary software from your system, including search engines and pre-downloaded apps.

9. Phishing :- Phishing is the type of attack that involves the hackers sending a malicious attachment along with the email or the URLs to the users to gain access to their computers and accounts.

10. Illegal Contents :- The cybercrime also involves the hackers sharing inappropriate content that can be considered highly offensive and distressing contents can

include criminal activities, intense violence, and sexual activity between two adults.

## ★ Impacts of Cyber Crime

Cyber Crime has ruined up the lives of many. The people involved in cyber crime are called hacker

- If we discuss on an individual level, the people affected with this are still trying to adjust the loss. Some have opted to commit suicide. The ultimate loss of money and any data which is confidential make the person helpless and left out in a painful situation.

- On an organization level, the loss is made by stealing the data of the company or destroying the system by malware so that it may not work till the terms and conditions of the criminal get fulfilled. FR companies are at a situation.

- On an organization level, the loss is made by stealing the data of the company or destroying the system by malware so that it may not work till the terms and conditions of the criminal get fulfilled.

The government is also the victim of this offence. Much confidential data is leaked as the result of cyber crime at the government level, risking the nation's sovereignty. This is a serious issue as it may happen that the lives of people of the nation are threatened and frightened.

## ★ How to fight and stop cybercrime →

In this modern-day age of technology, it seems the hackers are taking over our systems, and no one is safe. The crime is also not easily detectable, but there are ways to protect yourself from these crime like educating yourself and your colleagues and taking preventive measures. Becoming more vigilant when browsing the websites, flagging and reporting suspicious emails, never to click on unfamiliar links and ads, use VPN whenever possible, and ensure that the sites are safe before entering your credentials, using a unique and robust password. These are some of the measures that can be used to protect one from cybercrime.

★

## Conclusion →

Cyber crime is an offence related to the use of the internet. It is dealt with some important information to be leaked in public or money-making in an easy way. Therefore we should be practising some safety measures and security applications to prevent the crime.

