AWARENESS, THREATS & PERCEPTION OF CYBER SECURITY

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Abstract

By the much advancement in modern technology, online education has become more accessible than ever before, allowing learners to receive the same high-quality experience and outcomes offered by traditional education via a virtual experience. However, with these advancements comes an expanded threat from cyber criminals. Computer security, cyber security or information technology security is the protection of computer systems and networks from attack by malicious actors that may result in unauthorized information disclosure, theft of, or damage to hardware, software, or data, as well as from the disruption or misdirection of the services they provide. Cyber security is one of the most significant challenges of the contemporary world, due to both the complexity of information systems and the societies they support. It is more important than ever to keep yourself safe. Malicious cyber activity affects students in a variety of ways, typically in the form of malware and scams. As students join classes this year's using their personal computers and home Wi- Fi networks, the number of potential attack vectors has rapidly proliferated, according to education technology. The study attempts to find out the cyber security awareness among college students. The study has put some effort to identify the level of awareness, and the perception of students regarding cyber security along with the measure of social media influence that cyber security plays in their daily life.

Key words: cyber security, cyber security awareness, cyber security threat, cyber security perception.

INTRODUCTION

The cyber security industry is rapidly growing every day. Even with increased attention on protecting electronic information, there is ample reason for businesses, organizations, and the public to be concerned. More malware is being launched than ever before.

Cyber security is now a global priority as cybercrime and digital threats grow in frequency and complexity. One of the major obstacles to preventing cybercrime is the cyber security workforce shortage and lack of new professionals funneling into the industry. In India there is high level of digital illiteracy because it is a country of towns and villages. Cyber security and crimes are the major threats and challenges all over the globe and digital India will not be any exception. Cyber security is the practice of protecting system, networks, and programs from digital attacks. These cyber-attacks are usually aimed at accessing. Changing, or destroying sensitive information, extorting money from users, or interrupting normal businessprocesses. It is the protection of internet connected systems such as hardware, software and data from cyber threats. The practice is used by individuals and enterprises to protect against unauthorized access to data centers and other computerized systems.

The topic of cyber security is one that should be talked more often in today's society. Students are spending more time online than ever before and are interacting online from younger age. For many young people, the internet is a central part of their daily lives. They go online to learn, relax, have fun, share interests, access services and connect with friends, family, and online communities. Cyber security education provides students with the knowledge and skills they need to stay safe in online environments. It involves acknowledging the benefits and opportunities offeredby the online world while understanding the risks and avoiding potential harms. Students needongoing support to help them care for themselves and others in the online environment.

OBJECTIVES

- To identify the level of basic cyber security awareness among students.

- To determine the types of cyber security threats faced by students.
- To assess students' perception regarding cyber security.

METHODOLOGY

This project uses a quantitative approach in designing the questionnaire-Based survey to collect data using an outline method. The questions were organized to obtain the level of cyber security awareness level among the targeted participants. The study focused on college students of Thiruvananthapuram District. The sampling technique used for this study was convenient sampling. The main tools for data collection were questionnaire and online survey was also used for this purpose. Based on the above objectives the questions were drafted. This study was based on primary data and secondary data. The primary data is collected directly from 107 students. The secondary collected were from other journals, articles, newspaper, websites and other research papers.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Most of the studies in the literature have revealed the fact that there is a lack of knowledge about cyber security in younger generation. Some studies have also stated that even if the participants have the knowledge that is not enough to protect them from cyber-attacks. Erendor and Yildirm (2022) in their work "Cyber Security Awareness in Online Education: A Case Study Analysis", had opined that their research study showed that although huge number of cyber-attacks are occurring around the world, the students didn't have any knowledge about cyber security and the effects of cyber-attacks overall. It has been determined that students have weak cyber security awareness. But according to Raju and et.al (2022) in their work "Cyber Security Awareness in Using Digital Platforms among Students in a Higher Learning Institution", they concluded that their descriptive analysis showed that many students have awareness and knowledge of cyber security, cyber-attacks and cyber bullying. Elradi and et.al(2020) in their work "Cyber Security Awareness among College Students and Faculty members in Sudanese College" states that all the participants were having fairly low level of cyber security awareness and their defensive attitude is considerably weak and doesn't protect them either individually or at institution level. But Mutunhu and et.al (2022) in their paper "Cyber Security Awareness and Education" have established that students at universities do have the prerequisite knowledge and understanding of the importance of cyber security principles, their practical application in their day to day activities, and are not aware of how to protect their data. They recommended that universities should implement comprehensive awareness and education programs on cyber security awareness. Bhatnagar and Pry (2020) in their work "Students Attitudes, Awareness and Perceptions of Personal Privacy and Cyber Security in the Use of Social Media: An Initial Study", has found that the students are aware of privacy and security risks in the use of social media platforms and do value and suggest additional training in this domain. Today technology has provided many ways where a person can communicate with another in the same or different destination, this technology also opens a way for a cybercriminal to attack or hack certain person's information or personal data. Kaur and Kumar(2022) have revealed in their work "The Recent Trends in Cyber Security" that the endangerment of wireless communication technology and systems from various cyber-attacks are the cause detriment not only to private enterprises but also to Government organizations as well. Stevens and et.al (2022) has conducted a study on "Cyber Stalking, Cyber Harassment and Adult Mental Health: A Systematic Review" and concluded that as the internet use increases, there is a growing risk of online harms, including cyber stalking and cyber harassment. Their research highlighted the need to device practical solution to tackle and minimize this victimization. Mutunhu and et.al (2022) in their article opined that Internet related attacks have become prevalent and are expected to increase as the reliance on the internet also increases. Alharbi and Tasaddiq (2021) according to their study

"Assessment of Cyber Security Awareness among Students of Majmaah University" found that new types of cyber security threats that typically results in data loss and information misuse have emerged simultaneously. Maintaining data privacy in complex systems is important and are necessary particularly in organization where the vast majority of individuals interact with these standard systems. Students engage in data breaches and digital misconduct due to the lack of knowledge and awareness of cyber security and consequences of cybercrime. Shaikh and et.al (2020) in their article "Cyber Bullying: A Systematic Literature Review to Identify the Factors Impelling University Students towards Cyber Bullying" explained that with the increased access to internet, technology and social media, the problem of cyber bullying has been on the rise. Rahman and et.al (2020) in their paper "Cyber Security Education in Schools" highlights that despite the fact that internet has positively impacted people's lives, there are negative issues emerged related to the use of Internet. Cases like cyber bullying, online fraud, racial abuse, pornography and gambling had increased tremendously due to the lack of awareness among internet users to protect themselves from being victims to these acts. Theyalso said that the past research revealed that the level of awareness among internet users is stilllow or moderate.

Cyber security is a major issue that has affected many online users in the modern world. Alqahtani (2022) tried to explain in his study "Cyber Security" that one of the essential stages in increasing cyber security is implementing an effective security awareness program. Based on the research conducted, knowledge of password security, browser security and social media activities significantly influences cyber security awareness among students. Ulven and Wangen (2022) in their paper "A Systematic Review of Cyber Security Risks in Higher Education" said that the empirical research on cyber security risks in higher education is scarce. Zwilling and et.al (2022) concluded in their study "Cyber Security Awareness and Education:

DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

Table No: 1

Demographic Variables		
Gender	**Number of Respondents**	**Percentage**
Male	65	60.7
Female	42	39.3
Age	**Number of Respondents**	**Percentage**
18-20	48	44.9
21-23	56	52.30
24-26	3	2.8
Years of use of internet	**Number of Respondents**	**Percentage**
Less than 1 year	0	0
1 to 3 years	18	16.8
3 to 5 years	26	23.4
More than 5 years	63	58.9
Hours of use of internet per day	**Number of Respondents**	**Percentage**
Less than 1 hour a day	0	0

1 to 2 hr	18	15.9
2 to 4 hr	39	34.6
More than 4 hrs	50	45.8
Source of information on cyber security	**Number of Respondents**	**Percentage**
Newspaper	6	5.6
Social Media	52	48.6
Television/Radio	8	7.5
Awareness classes conducted by schools or colleges	36	32.7
Others	6	5.6

Source: Primary Data

INTERPRETATION

From the above table, the majority of the respondents are male students (60.7 percent) and the female respondents were 39.3 percent. Majority of the students who attended this questionnaire belongs to age group of 21-23 yrs (52.3 percent), and the rest were 44.9 percent from the age group of 18-20 yrs and 2.8 percent between 24-26yrs. Majority of the respondents were using internet for more than 5 years (58.9 percent), only 23.4 percent were using internet for a period between 3 to 5 years and 16.8 percent for 1 to 3 years. It can be assumed that majority of the respondents were familiar with the usage of internet for a long period. Most of the respondents were using internet more than4 hours a day (45.8 percent), 34.6 percent use internet for a time period of 2 to 4 hrs a day and the rest15.9 percent use it for a period of 1 to 2 hrs a day. Majority of the respondents heard the term cyber security from social media rather than any other sources (48.6 percent),5.6 percent heard from newspaper, 7.5 percent from awareness classes conducted by schools/colleges, and 5.6 percent from other sources. This means social media has a greater importance in promoting cyber security.

BASIC CYBER SECURITYAWARENESS

Table No: 2

Statement	Strongly Agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
I have the ability to identify latest online scams.	32	42	29	2	2
I am willing to meet internet friends in person.	8	29	35	22	13
I trust stranger's identity information given on the internet.	4	3	29	34	37
I'm willing to share personal information online.	4	4	23	30	46
Never change password.	5	14	30	17	41
Use a same password for different applications.	8	20	29	25	25
Aware about the dangers of clicking on a spam link or downloading an infected attachment.	47	27	19	5	9
Verify the identity or authorization of someone before talking on any issues	35	37	25	6	4
Do not reveal any kind of confidential information under any circumstances.	51	24	16	7	9
My device contains antivirus software.	32	35	25	11	4

Updates the antivirus software regularly	39	27	28	7	6
The two-factor authentication is important.	58	25	20	3	1

Source: Primary Data

INTERPRETATION

The above table shows the basic level of cyber security awareness among the respondents.It is found that majority of the students have the ability to identify the latest online scams. 54.2 percent strongly agree that the two-factor authentication is important. 47.6 percent of the students strongly agree not to reveal any kind of confidential information under any circumstances. 34.57 percent agree that they verify the identity or authorization of someone before talking on any issues. Majority are aware of the dangers of clicking on a spam link. 23.36 percent disagree that they use a same password for different applications. 42.9 percent of the students strongly disagree that they are willing to share personal information online and 38.3 percent strongly disagree that they never change password. Thus we can conclude that majority of the students have basic cyber security awareness.

AWARENESS ON THREATS RELATED TO CYBER SECURITY

TABLE No: 3

Statement	**Strongly Agree**	**Agree**	**Neutral**	**Disagree**	**Strongly Disagree**
I am aware ofsecurity threats	45	47	13	1	1
I know how to alleviate orlessen the threats.	24	42	34	6	1
Remove personal, confidential or sensitive data beforegiving the PC to be repaired or replaced.	42	41	16	4	4
Check antivirus software at least every week or set itfor automaticupdates.	33	42	25	5	2
Accepts unknown persons in social media.	7	21	26	27	26
Received phishing emails/messages in any form.	7	27	33	26	14
An interesting subject line makes one curious to open an email attachment.	11	26	35	17	18
I am willing to download files and documents from unsecure sites.	6	12	30	22	37
Responds to SMS containing contests that involve huge sums of money.	9	12	15	17	54
Installation of free software from untrusted source	7	13	19	20	48
Willing to deposit money requested by online friends.	8	10	15	16	58
Knows how to deal with a hacked device.	8	27	33	18	21

Source: Primary Data

INTERPRETATION

The above table shows the awareness on threats related to cyber security among college students. 42.05 percent of the students strongly agree that they are aware of security threats. 39.25 percent strongly agree that they remove personal, confidential or sensitive data before giving the PC to be repaired or replaced. 39.25 percent agree that they know how to alleviateor lessen the threats and check antivirus software at least every week or set it for automatic updates. 54.20 percent strongly disagree that they are willing to deposit money requested by online friends. 50.46 percent strongly disagree that they respond to SMS containing contests that involves huge sums

of money. 44.85 percent strongly disagree that they are ready to install free software from an un trusted source. Many students opined that any kind of interesting subject line make them curious to open an email attachment. So that they are vulnerable to phishing scams, data theft etc. At a glance, we can conclude that majority of the respondents are aware of the threats related to cyber security and if any threat happens, they are capable of handling them.

PERCEPTIONS REGARDING CYBER SECURITY

Table No: 4

Statement	Strongly Agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
Share private photos or information via social media becauseit is safe to do so.	10	13	17	21	46
It is safe to use public Wi-Fi	7	26	43	14	17
A strict lawreduces cyber-crime.	41	34	23	6	3
Government supervises theinternet.	8	35	52	8	4
For rewards, people spend more in online games.	26	45	25	4	7
Online advertisements easily influence people.	36	54	15	2	0
Payment through links is secure.	12	10	37	25	23
Orders are placed in apps/pages without checking its authenticity.	11	25	32	17	22
Sharing OTP/any other sensitive information with others is secure.	9	12	17	14	55

Source: Primary Data

INTERPRETATION

The above table shows the various perceptions of students regarding cyber security. 38.3 percent of the students strongly agree that a strict law reduces cyber-crime. 54.4 percent agree that online advertisements easily influence people. 42.05 percent agree that for rewards, people spend more in online games. Many of the students have neutral opinion regarding the safety of using Public Wi-Fi. 23.36 percent disagree that payment through links is secure. 51.4 percent strongly disagree that sharing OTP/any other sensitive information with others is secure.

Hypothesis 1:

H0: There is significant difference between basic cyber security awareness among students based on Gender

H1: There is no significant difference between basic cyber security awareness among students based on Gender

Independent Sample T-test

Table No: 5

Cyber Security Awareness	Gender	Mean	Median	SD	SE	Statistic	p- value
CSA 1	M	4.05	4.00	0.876	0.1384	0.8383	0.404
	F	3.90	4.00	0.877	0.1132		
CSA 2	M	3.23	3.00	1.143	0.1808	1.6969	0.093
	F	2.83	3.00	1.122	0.1449		
CSA 3	M	2.40	2.00	0.955	0.1511	2.3189	0.022
	F	1.92	2.00	1.062	0.1371		
CSA 4	M	2.23	2.00	1.050	0.1660	1.9256	0.057
	F	1.80	1.00	1.102	0.1422		

CSA 5	M	2.48	2.00	1.301	0.2056	1.2279	0.222
	F	2.17	2.00	1.181	0.1525		
CSA 6	M	2.80	3.00	1.137	0.1797	1.0060	0.317
	F	2.55	2.00	1.268	0.1637		
CSA 7	M	3.92	4.50	1.328	0.2100	-0.3682	0.713
	F	4.02	4.00	1.142	0.1475		
CSA 8	M	3.90	4.00	1.008	0.1593	-0.1590	0.874
	F	3.93	4.00	1.039	0.1342		
CSA 9	M	4.05	4.00	1.085	0.1715	0.3849	0.701
	F	3.95	4.50	1.383	0.1785		
CSA 10	M	3.77	4.00	1.121	0.1772	0.0376	0.970
	F	3.77	4.00	1.064	0.1373		
CSA 11	M	3.90	4.00	1.105	0.1747	0.2904	0.772
	F	3.83	4.00	1.137	0.1468		
CSA 12	M	4.25	5.00	0.927	0.1465	-0.4611	0.646
	F	4.33	5.00	0.857	0.1106		
CSA Overall Average	M	3.41	3.38	0.517	0.0817		
	F	3.25	3.25	0.512	0.0661	**1.5694**	**0.120**

Source: Primary Data

INTERPRETATION

The above table shows basic cyber security awareness among students with respect to gender and it has been analyzed using Independent Sample T-test. All of the p values are greater than 0.05 allowing rejecting the null hypothesis and accepting the alternative hypothesis. Thus, it can be concluded that there is no significant difference between basic cyber security awareness among students based on Gender

FINDINGS

Basic Cyber security awareness among Students

The respondents answered that they observe the news related to cyber security on social media or news. They agree that they have the ability to identify the latest online scams. Majority strongly disagree that they trust stranger's identity information given on the internet and that they are willing to share their personal information online. Some strongly disagree that they never change password. Most of them strongly agree that they were aware about the dangers of clicking on a spam link or downloading an infected attachment and agree to verify the identity or authorization of someone before talking on any issues. Majority strongly agree to not reveal any kind of confidential information under any circumstances. Mostly agree that their device contains antivirus software and strongly agree that they update their antivirus software regularly. Majority strongly agree that two-factor authentication is important.

Awareness on threats related to Cyber security

Majority of the respondents around were aware of cyber security threats. They knew how to eliminate or lessen the threats and strongly agreed that they remove personal, confidential, or sensitive data before giving the PC to be repaired or replaced. Majority of the respondents do not accept unknown persons in social media.The respondents were neutral in their opinion that an interesting subject line makes them curious to open an email attachment. Most of the respondents are not willing to deposit money requested by online friends.

Perceptions Regarding Cyber security

Majority of the respondents are not willing to share private photos or information via social media as they know that it is not safe to do so. Most of them believe that a strict law reduces cybercrimes. Most of the students agree that for rewards, people spend more in online games, online advertisements easily influence people. Majority strongly disagree that sharing OTP/ any other sensitive information withothers is secure.

SUGGESTIONS

Cyber-attacks frequently occur as a result of outdated systems and software. Maintain a sturdy and up-to-date system to prevent this problem. The technique of defending computers, laptops, mobile phones, and tablets from harmful threats and online attacks is known as end point security which should be resorted to by individuals. Ensure that the best password policy is in place and followed. A smart password policy if strictly adhered will stop users from choosing passwords that are simple to guess and should lock accounts after a predetermined number of failed tries. Only download free software from reputable websites; otherwise, you risk experiencing various cyber issues. Only click on URLs you are familiar with and feel are secure. It could lead to device hacking by clicking on strange links.

Try to stay away from giving out information to strangers online. It leads to the hacking of the user's personal information and may result in numerous financial losses. Regularly check the account settings to make sure your device is safe from cyber-attacks. Hackers can utilize other public networks or build their own to steal peoples' information covertly. It is advised to avoid critical activities like online shopping or banking when using public Wi-Fi. Ensuring the websites you visit is secure or setting up a virtual private network are some of the ways to safeguard your device when utilizing public Wi-Fi. Viruses can slow down a device, delete or corrupt files, and designate hard drive failures as problems. Viruses are eliminated and removed by antivirus software before they may harm your gadgets. Antivirus software that protects against viruses may also stop spam, defend your device against hackers, safeguard your files and data, and provide security for the device.

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