



Awareness of Information Technology Rules among Youngsters of Gujarat

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ABSTRACT

This paper is outcome of a study with an objective of awareness of information technology rules among the youngsters of Gujarat. In this study we have analyzed how many youngsters of Gujarat are aware about information technology rules. In this research data collected through questionnaire from the youngsters. A total of 150 responses are collected. In this study, perception of the youngsters regarding Information technology rules is measured. Teenagers appear to spend a significant amount of time on technology and the internet. It's difficult to tell where the line between safe, enjoyable use of technology and abuse of technology should be drawn. This study mainly focused on Youngsters of Gujarat state.

Keywords: Information Technology Rules, IT rules Youngsters

1. Introduction

The IT Rules 2021 aim to empower ordinary users of social media platforms and OTT platforms with a mechanism for redressal and timely resolution of their grievance with the help of a Grievance Redressal Officer (GRO) who should be a resident in India. Special attention has been paid to protecting women and children from sexual assaults, fake news, and other forms of social media abuse. While the new limits have been criticized by some as an infringement of free expression, the government has stressed that they allow social media platforms to operate freely in India while adhering to the law. The country's Constitution and the Rule of Law must be followed by all entities. Furthermore, according to Article 19 of the Constitution, freedom of speech and expression is not absolute and is subject to legitimate limitations, particularly when national sovereignty and security are at risk.

2. Review Papers

This note contains our comments on the (Draft) Information Technology (Intermediaries Guidelines (Amendment) Rules, 2018 (Draft Rules). The Draft Rules have been issued for public comments by the Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology. We set out the context of Section 79 of the Information Technology Act, 2000 (IT Act). In DESIDOC Journal of Library & Information Technology in July 2021, Shankar, Ravi; Ahmad, Tabrez aimed at mapping the evolution of laws governing online content in India. The study is based on reviewing existing laws, regulations, policies, research papers, media reports and articles. After critically examining new guidelines, it found a case of overreaching provisions that dilute free speech and privacy. The New Information Technology (Intermediary Guidelines and Digital Media Ethics Rules, 2021, came into effect starting on May 26. Some social media giants such as Facebook and Google have agreed to comply with these rules. Twitter and WhatsApp, a Facebook subsidiary, are not on board [1]. Dr Neeta Deshpande says The IT Act is engaged in the prevention and control of cybercrimes within the country's territorial jurisdiction. There is a need to enact a global cyber law uniformly applicable to all the countries in the world, she says. To avoid the increasing crimes, there needs to be education and training for internet users. In an age of smart machines and new possibilities for technological fixes, traditional institutional designs might need to be reviewed. Roger Brownsword says that it is argued that those who have regulatory responsibilities must be able to think through the regulatory noise to frame questions in the right way. In Academic Journals, the Indian Journal of Law & Technology studied Law and Technology: Two Modes of Disruption and Legal MindSets [2]. Vladislav Fomin and Stefan Haeffliger review the concepts of rules and IT-based regulation. They identify two gaps in the current research on organizational regulation. To address these gaps, we introduce the concept of the regulatory episode as a unit of analysis. We also formulate a tentative research agenda for IT-related regulation. Vladislav V. Fomin and Stefan Haeffliger published on 28 June 2018 says that as information technology (IT)-based regulation has become critical and pervasive for contemporary organizing, information systems research turns mostly a deaf ear to the topic. Vladislav V. Fomin, Stefan Haeffliger, Kalle Lyytine: A Trifecta of Organizational Regulation is a promising lens to study IT-based

regulation. The authors look at how IT artifacts mediate rules and constitute regulatory processes embracing rules, capacities of IT endowed by the artifact, and organizational practices [3]. Research by Wanda J. Orlikowski and Daniel Robey on 1 June 1991 says social theory departs from prior traditions in proposing that social phenomena can be understood as comprising both subjective and objective elements. The framework can be used to guide studies in two main areas of information systems research - systems development and the organizational consequences of using information technology. Ali Al Mazari studied Cyber-bullying taxonomies: Definition, forms, consequences and mitigation strategies. The paper also found that no studies have been cited in most Middle-east countries. It aims to improve scientific awareness of this problem and to highlight potential solutions [4]. Maria Fraga Martins: The TOE framework identifies three aspects of an enterprise's context that influence the process by which it adopts and implements a technological innovation. ToE framework is based on diffusion on innovation (DOI) theory, and the technology, organization, and environment (TOE) framework. According to Sukanya K P and Raju C V, Malappuram youth are familiar with the Information technology Act, 2000. But a few of them are ignorant about this act, they say. Authorities should give special attention to reducing the fear of the public to approaching legal authorities [5].

3. Research Methodology and Data Analysis

Research Type: We have used descriptive research design and the primary is collected through structured quaternary and secondary data is collected through online journals, websites and survey. This study is mainly focused on youngster of Gujarat.

Objective: To find out the awareness of IT rules among the youngsters. And to know the different perspective of government and social media handler towards the IT rules. Also, what is the impact of Information Technology rules on youngsters.

Analysis and Interpretations:

Q1 According to you does IT Rules help in controlling cybercrimes? * Do you think revision in IT Acts help out in filtering explicit content?

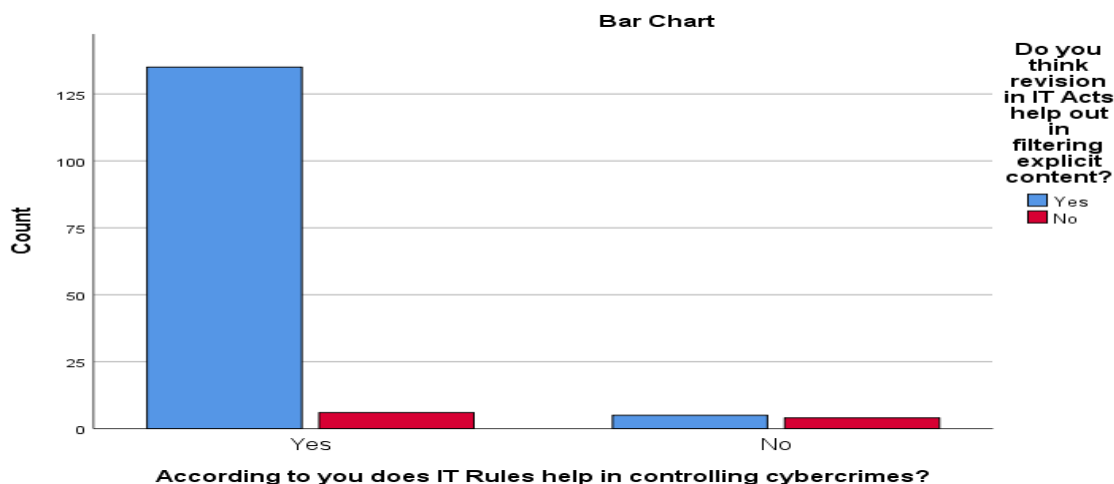
Case Processing Summary						
	Cases					
	Valid		Missing		Total	
	N	Percent	N	Percent	N	Percent
According to you does IT Rules help in controlling cybercrimes? * Do you think revision in IT Acts help out in filtering explicit content?	150	100.0%	0	0.0%	150	100.0%

According to you does IT Rules help in controlling cybercrimes? * Do you think revision in IT Acts help out in filtering explicit content? Crosstabulation				
Count		Do you think revision in IT Acts help out in filtering explicit content?		Total
		Yes	No	
According to you does IT Rules help in controlling cybercrimes?	Yes	135	6	141
	No	5	4	9
Total		140	10	150

Chi-Square Test

	Values	Df	Asymptotic Significance(2-sided)	Exact Sig.(2-sided)	Exact Sig.(1-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	21.960 ^a	1	0.00001		
Continuity Correction	15.976	1	.000		
Likelihood Ratio	11.489	1	.001		
Fisher's Exact Test				.001	.001
Linear-by-Linear Association	21.814	1	.000		
N of Valid Cases	150				

- 1 cell (25.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is .60
- Computed only for a 2x2 table



H01: There is no significant relationship between IT rules helping to control cybercrime & its help in filtering explicit content.

H11: There is a significant relationship between IT rules helping to control cybercrime & help in filtering explicit content.

INFERENCE: A chi-square test of independence was performed to examine the relation between Type of Voice Assistant and Activity trust. The relation between these variables was insignificant as, $X^2(1, N = 150) = 21.960, p = 0.00001$. Therefore, we'll be accepting the alternative hypothesis and rejecting the null hypothesis

There is a significant relationship between IT rules helping to control cybercrime & help in filtering explicit content.

Q 2 Do you think revision in IT Acts help out in filtering explicit content? * Do you think that IT Rules 2021 is helpful in protecting your privacy on social media?

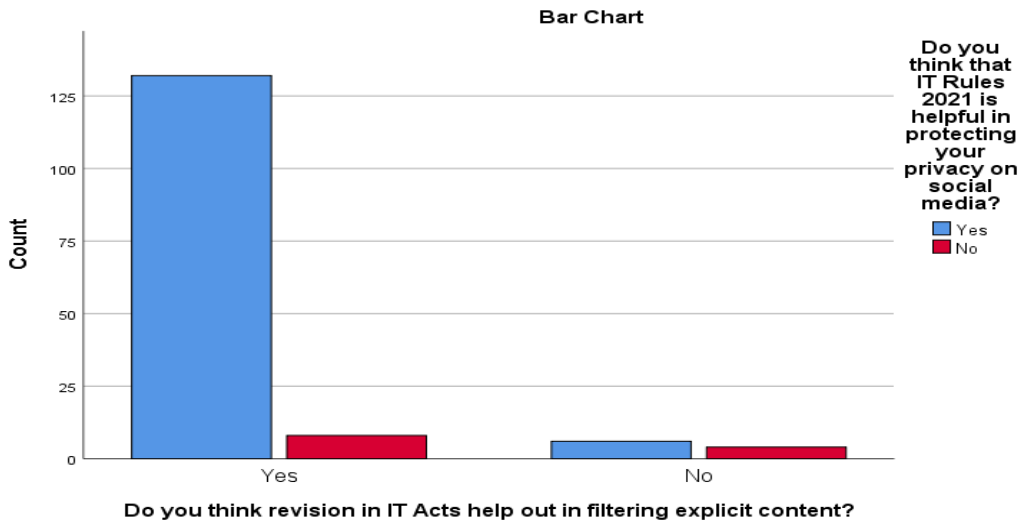
Case Processing Summary	Cases					
	Valid		Missing		Total	
	N	Percent	N	Percent	N	Percent
Do you think revision in IT Acts help out in filtering explicit content? * Do you think that IT Rules 2021 is helpful in protecting your privacy on social media?	150	100.0%	0	0.0%	150	100.0%

Do you think revision in IT Acts help out in filtering explicit content? * Do you think that IT Rules 2021 is helpful in protecting your privacy on social media? Crosstabulation				
Count		Do you think that IT Rules 2021 is helpful in protecting your privacy on social media?		Total
		Yes	No	
Do you think revision in IT Acts help out in filtering explicit content?	Yes	132	8	140
	No	6	4	10
Total		138	12	150

Chi-Square Test

	Values	Df	Asymptotic Significance(2-sided)	Exact Sig.(2-sided)	Exact Sig.(1-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	14.907 ^a	1	.000113		
Continuity Correction	10.612	1	.001		
Likelihood Ratio	8.841	1	.003		
Fisher's Exact Test				.004	.004
Linear-by-Linear Association	14.807	1	.000		
N of Valid Cases	150				

- a. 1 cells (25.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is .60
- b. Computed only for a 2x2 table



H02: There is no significant relationship between IT rules helping in protecting your privacy on social media and filtering explicit content.
 H12: There is a significant relationship between IT rules helping in protecting your privacy on social media and filtering explicit content.

INFERENCE: A chi-square test of independence was performed to examine the relation between Type of Voice Assistant and Activity trust. The relation between these variables was insignificant as, $\chi^2 (1, N = 150) = 14.907, p = 0.000113$. Therefore, we'll be accepting the alternative hypothesis and rejecting the null hypothesis

There is a significant relationship between IT rules helping in protecting your privacy on social media and filtering explicit content.

Q3 Age * Do you think advancement of Information Technology is raising cybercrime?

Paired Samples Test		Paired Differences					t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)
		Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean	95% Confidence Interval of the Difference				
					Lower	Upper			
Pair 1	Age - Do you think advancement of Information Technology is raising cybercrime?	1.013	.835	.068	.879	1.148	14.857	149	.000

t-Test: Paired Two Sample for Means

	Age	Do you think advancement of Information Technology is raising cybercrime?
Mean	2.013333333	1
Variance	0.697807606	0
Observations	150	150
Pearson Correlation	0.0001	
Hypothesized Mean Difference	0	
Df	149	
t Stat	14.8569653	
P(T<=t) one-tail	1.65462E-31	
t Critical one-tail	1.655144534	
P(T<=t) two-tail	3.30924E-31	
t Critical two-tail	1.976013178	

H03: There is no significant relationship between age and advancement of Information Technology in raising cybercrime.

H13: There is a significant relationship between age and advancement of Information Technology in raising cybercrime.

INFERENCE: In this problem $P(T \leq t)$ two-tail (3.30924×10^{-31}) gives the probability that the absolute value of the t-Statistic (14.8569653) would be observed that is larger in absolute value than the Critical t value (1.976013178). Since the p-value (3.30924×10^{-31}) is less than our alpha, 0.05, we reject the null hypothesis that there is no significant difference in the means of each sample.

There is a significant relationship between age and advancement of Information Technology in raising cybercrime.

Q4 Age * According to you does IT Rules help in controlling cybercrimes?

Paired Samples Test									
		Paired Differences					t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)
		Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean	95% Confidence Interval of the Difference				
					Lower	Upper			
Pair 1	Age - According to you does IT Rules help in controlling cybercrimes?	.953	.885	.072	.811	1.096	13.195	149	.000

t-Test: Paired Two Sample for Means

	Age	According to you does IT Rules help in controlling cybercrimes?
Mean	2.013333333	1.06
Variance	0.697807606	0.056778523
Observations	150	150
Pearson Correlation	-0.071480848	
Hypothesized Mean Difference	0	
Df	149	
t Stat	1.976013178	
P(T<=t) one-tail	4.00254E-27	
t Critical one-tail	1.655144534	
P(T<=t) two-tail	8.00508E-27	
t Critical two-tail	1.976013178	

H04: There is no significant relationship between age and IT Rules that help in controlling cybercrime.

H14: There is a significant relationship between age and IT Rules that help in controlling cybercrime.

INFERENCE: In this problem $P(T \leq t)$ two-tail (8.00508×10^{-27}) gives the probability that the absolute value of the t-Statistic (1.976013178) would be observed that is larger in absolute value than the Critical t value (1.976013178). Since the p-value (8.00508×10^{-27}) is less than our alpha, 0.05, we reject the null hypothesis that there is no significant difference in the means of each sample.

There is a significant relationship between age and IT Rules that help in controlling cybercrime.

4. Findings and Conclusion

Findings:

- Majority of the respondent are aware about Information Technology (IT)rules and they believe that IT rules helps to control cybercrime.
- Mostly youngsters are taking action to limit the tracking of their internet activities.
- More then half of the respondent preferred to inform security specialist service provider and then IT cell or RTI if their privacy is breached.

- According to survey mostly youngsters are having high level of knowledge for their privacy rights coming under the personal information protection loss

Conclusion:

This study provides better understanding of awareness of Information Technology Rules among Youngster of Gujarat. Now a days advancement of technology is there that's why chances may be there for increasing cybercrime. People are highly rate the present privacy system as per their experience while dealing with internet service providers. On large basis youngsters are thinking that the revision in IT Acts help out in filtering explicate content.

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