Social Media Fraud: Students Participating in Social Media Fraud

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ABSTRACT

Social media platforms have transformed how we communicate and interact, but they've also become breeding grounds for deceptive activities. This review explores the diverse aspects of social media fraud, including its prevalence, methods, and consequences primarily among the students and even to the masses as well. It outlines various forms of fraud such as fake profiles, phishing, identity theft, spreading misinformation, etc. It also investigates the motivations behind perpetrators, which can range from financial gain to political agendas and manipulation. Additionally, it examines how technology both facilitates and combats social media fraud, including the rise of AI-driven detection systems and blockchain solutions. Furthermore, it discusses the societal impacts of social media fraud, such as diminished trust, manipulation of public opinion, and cybersecurity risks. Finally, it suggests proactive measures to tackle social media fraud, stressing the importance of user awareness, platform regulations, and collaborative efforts among stakeholders.

Introduction

Social media has become an undeniable cornerstone of modern life. We connect, share, and consume information through these platforms, often blurring the lines between personal and public personas. However, this interconnections creates fertile ground for a growing menace: social media fraud. This pervasive issue encompasses a wide range of deceptive activities aimed at exploiting users for financial gain, personal information, or even social influence (Stringhini et al., 2013). Social media fraud encompasses a wide range of deceptive practices aimed at exploiting the vulnerabilities of online platforms and their users. From fake accounts and bot networks to influencer fraud and data manipulation, the tactics employed by fraudsters are as diverse as they are insidious. Understanding the various forms of social media fraud and how to protect yourself is crucial in navigating the digital landscape (Budak et al., 2013).

In this review article, we delve into the multifaceted landscape of social media fraud, exploring its various forms, underlying mechanisms, and far-reaching consequences. This article delves into the concerning trend of students in particular and also among other people participating in social media fraud, exploring its forms, motivations, and potential consequences.

Common Types of Social Media Frauds

Phishing Scams:

Social media inboxes are prime real estate for fraudsters. They craft messages disguised as legitimate sources, like banks, social media platforms themselves, or even friends or family (often through impersonation). These messages typically contain urgency and a link. Clicking the link directs users to fake login pages designed to steal personal information like passwords and credit card details (Hsu et al, 2017).

Fake Accounts, Impersonation and Bot Networks:

One of the most pervasive forms of social media fraud involves the creation and proliferation of fake accounts and bot networks. These accounts, often automated or controlled by malicious actors, masquerade as legitimate users to artificially inflate follower counts, engagement metrics, and influence. Research by FollowerAudit revealed that approximately 8.6% of all Twitter accounts are likely bots, highlighting the scale of this issue (Varol et al., 2017). Moreover, fake accounts are frequently used to spread disinformation, amplify propaganda, and manipulate public opinion, posing significant challenges to the integrity of online discourse (Shao et al., 2018). Fraudsters create fake profiles to build trust and exploit victims. They may impersonate celebrities, influencers, or even close friends or family members. Their tactics range from emotional manipulation to “get rich quick” schemes (Farrier, 2024).

Influencer Fraud:
The rise of influencer marketing has provided fertile ground for another form of social media fraud: influencer fraud. As brands increasingly collaborate with social media influencers to promote their products and services, the authenticity and credibility of these influencers have come under scrutiny. Studies have found that a significant proportion of influencers engage in fraudulent practices such as buying fake followers, likes, and comments to artificially boost their perceived popularity and attract lucrative brand partnerships (Tian et al., 2020). This not only undermines the effectiveness of influencer marketing but also erodes trust in the authenticity of online influencers.

Data Manipulation, Harvesting and Privacy Breaches:

Social media platforms are treasure troves of personal data, making them prime targets for cybercriminals seeking to exploit sensitive information for nefarious purposes. Data manipulation and privacy breaches constitute a form of social media fraud wherein user data is harvested, manipulated, or stolen without consent (Cao et al., 2018). The Cambridge Analytica scandal, which involved the unauthorized harvesting of millions of Facebook users' data for political targeting, exemplifies the profound implications of data manipulation on privacy and democracy (Cadwalladr and Graham-Harrison, 2018). Moreover, the proliferation of fake news and misinformation on social media platforms has been facilitated by the targeted dissemination of manipulated or falsified data, further exacerbating societal divisions and undermining public trust (Lazer et al., 2018). Many seemingly harmless quizzes or applications request unnecessary personal information. The terms and conditions, often unread, grant these entities permission to collect and potentially sell this data to third parties (Masjedi, 2023).

Consequences of Social Media Fraud:

The ramifications of social media fraud extend far beyond the digital realm, encompassing social, economic, and political spheres. By distorting online discourse, manipulating public opinion, and eroding trust in digital platforms, social media fraud poses significant challenges to democratic institutions, consumer trust, and societal cohesion. Moreover, the economic costs of fraud-related activities, including wasted advertising spend, loss of brand credibility, and regulatory fines, are substantial and continue to escalate (Subrahmanian et al., 2017; Chhabra et al., 2018).

Investment Scams:

Social media is a breeding ground for fraudulent investment opportunities. Scammers lure users with promises of high returns, exclusive access, or exploiting “too good to be true” offers. These schemes often involve pump-and-dump tactics, artificially inflating a stock or cryptocurrency before abandoning it, leaving unsuspecting investors with worthless holdings (Thomas et al., 2018; US Gov., 2023).

Social Engineering:

This tactic involves manipulating users' emotions and social trust. Scammers exploit vulnerabilities like the desire for popularity, financial gain, or fear of missing out (FOMO) to trick users into revealing personal information, clicking malicious links, or sharing content that furthers the scammer's goals (Zha et al., 2017; Zhou et al. 2017).

Protecting Yourself From Social Media Fraud

- Be Wary of Unfamiliar Sources: Scrutinize messages and friend requests, especially those demanding immediate action or containing suspicious links. Verify senders' identities through trusted channels before engaging.
- Strong Passwords and Multi-Factor Authentication: Employ unique, complex passwords for all social media accounts. Enable multi-factor authentication (MFA) for an additional layer of security.
- Think Before You Click: Refrain from clicking on links or downloading attachments from unknown sources. Verify information directly with the supposed source if unsure.
- Beware of “Too Good to Be True” Offers: Fantastical investment opportunities or easy money schemes are likely scams. Research any offers thoroughly before committing.
- Privacy Settings: Review and adjust your privacy settings on social media platforms. Limit the information publicly available and be cautious about what applications you grant access to your data.

Conclusion

Combating social media fraud necessitates a comprehensive approach involving education, technology, cooperation, and public awareness. Educating users, particularly students, on the dangers of social media fraud and promoting digital literacy skills is key to enhancing individual protection against fraudulent activities. Additionally, fostering collaboration among social media platforms, law enforcement, educational institutions, and community partners is vital for developing proactive measures and responding effectively to evolving threats. Public awareness initiatives are pivotal in equipping users with the knowledge and tools required to navigate social media platforms securely and responsibly. Through collective implementation of these strategies, we can mitigate the impact of social media fraud and establish a safer online environment for everyone. As social media continues to permeate every aspect of modern life, combating social media fraud has become an imperative for platform operators, regulators, and users alike. By adopting a multifaceted approach that combines technological solutions, regulatory frameworks, and user education, stakeholders can mitigate the prevalence and
impacts of social media fraud, safeguarding the integrity of digital ecosystems and preserving trust in online interactions. Social media fraud thrives on deception and the inherent trust we place in online connections. By staying informed about the different tactics employed by fraudsters and implementing the preventive measures outlined above, you can significantly reduce your risk of falling victim. Remember, a healthy dose of skepticism and digital hygiene are your best defenses in the ever-evolving realm of social media.

References


