Ch-13 Cyber Safety

Cyber Crime

Definition

Cyber Crime refers to **illegal activities** carried out using a **computer**, **network**, or **internet** to harm or steal data from individuals, organizations, or governments.

Types of Cyber Crime

Type	Description
Hacking	Unauthorized access to computer systems to steal or damage data
Eavesdropping	Secretly listening to private conversations/data using networks
Phishing	Fake emails/websites to trick users into revealing sensitive information
Fraud Emails	Scam messages asking for personal/bank details (also called scam mails)
Ransomware	Malicious software that locks data until a ransom is paid
Cyber Trolling	Posting offensive content online to provoke or harass others
Cyber Bullying	Online harassment or bullying through abusive messages or threats

Cyber Safety

Practices for Staying Safe Online

Safety Tip	Description
Safe Browsing	Use HTTPS websites, avoid suspicious downloads, and install ad blockers
Identity Protection	Do not share personal information (like Aadhaar, PAN) on social platforms
Confidentiality	Protect passwords, use encryption, and avoid public Wi-Fi for sensitive tasks

Malware

Malware = Malicious Software – designed to damage or steal data

Type	Description
Virus	Attaches itself to a file/program and spreads when shared
Trojan	Disguises as a useful software but steals or damages data
Adware	Displays unwanted ads, often tracks browsing data

Tip: Use antivirus and regularly update software.

E-Waste Management

What is E-Waste?

E-waste refers to **discarded electronic devices** like old computers, phones, printers, etc.

Proper Disposal Methods

- Recycle old gadgets at **authorized e-waste centers**
- Avoid throwing electronics in regular garbage
- Donate or sell working devices
- Follow **Reduce, Reuse, Recycle** rule

Information Technology Act (IT Act), 2000

Purpose:

- Provides **legal recognition** to online transactions, digital signatures
- **Punishes cyber crimes** like hacking, identity theft, cyber terrorism

Key Features:

- Legal validity of electronic documents
- Regulation of e-commerce and digital signatures
- Provisions for cybercrime penalties and investigations

Technology and Society

Gender and Disability Issues

Issue	Description
Gender Divide	Unequal access and participation of women in tech education and jobs
Disability Barriers	Visually or physically challenged people face difficulty accessing tech

Solutions

- Inclusive curriculum and accessible content
- Use of assistive technologies (screen readers, Braille devices)
- Promoting digital literacy for all genders and abilities

Summary Table

Topic	Keywords/Examples
Cyber Crime	Hacking, phishing, ransomware
Cyber Safety	Strong passwords, safe browsing
Malware	Virus, Trojan, Adware
E-Waste	Recycling, donation
IT Act	Legal framework for digital activities
Tech & Society	Gender inclusion, disability access