

## **NEWS COVERAGE OF CYBERCRIME IN PRINT MEDIA**

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**Abstract:-** Cybercrime and security breach in India has been developing dramatically like clockwork. In this situation, everybody genuinely must comprehend the dangers related with exchanges in the internet. Therefore, the primary aim of this research is to understand the coverage of cybercrime issues in daily English newspapers. A study has been undertaken to observe cybercrime news coverage in daily newspapers like The Hindu and The Times of India (Hyderabad edition) from January 1st, 2022 to April 31st, 2022 (four months). The study employed the content analysis which is carried out using quantitative and qualitative approach. The primary data for cybercrime coverage in newspapers was collected from the newspapers The Hindu and The Times of India for four months of Hyderabad edition. The secondary data was collected from the internet like research articles, websites and online journals. The news coverage comparison is done between both the newspapers. The study reveals that the Times of India newspaper exceeds in coverage and prominence of cybercrime news. Usage of images, illustrations can be widely seen in the TOI newspaper making it appealing to read..

**Keywords:** Cybercrime, cybercrime issues, cybercrime coverage, cybercrime news.

### **INTRODUCTION:**

In the present quick world, web utilization is considerably quite at the other time. just about every assistance is only one tick away. it's changed correspondences, to the degree that it's presently our favored mode of ordinary correspondence. In nearly all that we do, we utilize the net and today, the globe is more carefully associated than the other time. In period of time, to remain tuned in to the news, you needed to walk all the way down to the magazine kiosk when it opened within the first a part of the day and buy a close-by version revealing what had happened the sooner day. But today a click or two is enough to read your local paper and any news source from anywhere within the world, updated up to the minute. We sleep in a technology-driven era, and each piece of data is now gulped up computers. Everybody thinks that only stealing someone's private data is cybercrime. But in defining terms we are able to say that cybercrime refers to the utilization of an

device like computer, laptop, etc. for stealing someone's data or trying to harm them employing a computer. On whole it's a punishable offence committed by cyber criminals fairly just about as huge as human creative mind. It enjoys many benefits like interfacing individuals, putting away information, getting to data, downloading records and on a similar hand it has limits like security issues, infection assaults, cybercriminals, which prompts cybercrime. The boundless utilization of electronic gadgets that empower Internet access has expanded the openness of people and associations to cybercrimes. Cybercrime is a wrongdoing that includes a personal computer and an organization. It can happen anyplace and whenever so it is vital that we know about it. Cybercrime can be directed by focusing on anything valuable for an individual or a country.

### **Cybercrime in International level**

"Today, the world is more digitally connected than ever before. Criminals take advantage of this online transformation to target weaknesses in online systems, networks and infrastructure. There is a massive economic and social impact on governments, businesses and individuals worldwide." Says Interpol organization. Top

### **1.1 Cyberspace and Cybercrime**

Cyberspace is a virtual space with no mass, gravity or limits. It is the interconnected space between organizations of PC frameworks. It has no decent shape; it is twenty countries with highest rate of cybercrimes are; USA, China, Germany, Britain, Brazil, Spain, Italy, France, Turkey, Poland, India, Russia, Canada, South Korea, Taiwan, Japan, Mexico, Argentina, Australia, Israel.

### **Cybercrime in India**

According to legal service India e-journal, India is the second largest online market in the world with over 560 million internet users, ranked only behind China. And it is estimated that by 2023, there would be over 650 million internet users in the country. According to the latest national crime records bureau NCRB data, a total of 27, 248 cases of cybercrime were registered in India in 2018. Total number of cybercrimes reported in India from 2012-2018

Table 1: Number of cybercrimes (source: legal service India e-journal)

The above table clearly shows the increasing number of cybercrimes cases in India. The legal service India e-journal states that the top 5 popular cybercrimes are phishing scams, identity theft scams, online

harassment, cyber stalking, invasion of privacy.

### **Cybercrime in Telangana**

reported. Telangana contributed to over 10 per cent of cybercrimes reported across the country during 2020, stated the Crime in India-2020 report released by the NCRB. Among cybercrimes in metropolitan cities, Hyderabad stands second to Bengaluru. In the meantime, the State witnessed double the number of cybercrimes in 2020, when compared to the figures of 2019. While Telangana recorded 2,691 cases in 2019, the number of cybercrimes jumped to 5,024 in 2020, at a rate of 13.4 cases per lakh population. The New Indian Express news

### **1.2 Types of Cybercrimes**

**Cyberstalking-** Cyberstalking is something in which the lawbreakers tail you on your virtual entertainment records to assemble your confidential data so they can utilize that data to get benefits in your name. They can assemble your data in various ways. They could do as such by accessing clients' certifications, taking individual data from virtual entertainment, or conveying phishing messages. Dangers, defamation, criticize, inappropriate behavior, and different exercises to control, impact, or scare their pernicious email connections or URLs to clients to acquire admittance to their records

According to The New Indian Express news service(16<sup>th</sup> September 2021) Telangana stands fourth in the number of cybercrimes service stated that "Telangana has seen four-fold cybercrimes in 2021, which was due to increase of technology. A total of 8,839 such cases were registered in Telangana in 2021. However, investigation, creating awareness and securing convictions in cybercrime cases, remain a challenge to the police. Analysis of the reported cybercrimes indicated 66 per cent (5,833) of the total cybercrime cases were major offences such as fake customer care fraud, advertisement portal fraud, job frauds, loan frauds and bank-related frauds."

casualty, are instances of this kind of conduct. Identity theft- At the point when a crook gets admittance to a client's very own data, they can utilize it to take cash, access private data, or commit duty or medical coverage extortion. They can likewise utilize the singular's name to make a telephone/web account, sort out crimes, and guarantee government benefits in your name. They could do as such by breaking into clients' passwords, taking individual data from virtual entertainment, or conveying phishing messages. Phishing- Hackers send or PCs in occasions of such assaults. A considerable lot of these messages are not

recognized as spam in light of the fact that cybercriminals are getting more settled. Clients are tricked into tapping on joins in messages that propose they need to change their secret word or update their installment data, permitting cheats admittance to their records. Online scams- These are typically as promotions or spam messages that incorporate commitments of remunerations or offers of unreasonable measures of cash. Online tricks incorporate tempting offers that are "unrealistic" and when tapped on can cause malware to meddle and think twice about. Cybercrime turned into an undeniably huge issue in our general public, even with the law enforcement framework set up. Both in the public web space and dim web, cybercriminals are exceptionally talented and are difficult to track down. Botnets- Botnets are networks comprised of contaminated machines that are overseen from far off by programmers. These botnets are then utilized by far off programmers to send spam or assault different PCs. Botnets may likewise be utilized to lead unsafe activities and act as malware. Prohibited content- In this sort of cybercrime, the cybercriminals share those items which are hostile and exceptionally companion social record. When they get

close enough to a record, they can sell your data or secure records in your name.

DDoS Attacks (Distributed Denial-of-Service Attack is a cybercrime in which the attacker floods a server with internet traffic to prevent users from accessing connected online services and sites.)- These are utilized to make an internet based help inaccessible and bring the organization somewhere near overpowering the website with traffic from different sources. Enormous organizations of contaminated gadgets known as Botnets are made by storing malware on clients' PCs. The programmer then, at that point, hacks into the framework once the organization is down.

### **1.3 Impact of Cybercrime on society**

Cybercrime has made a significant danger to the people who utilize the web, with a great many clients' data taken inside the beyond couple of years. It has likewise left a significant mark on many countries' economies. IBM president and CEO Ginni Rometty described cybercrime as "the greatest threat to every profession, every industry, every company in the world." According to The New Indian Express, the global cost of cybercrime has reached \$6 trillion by 2021. 48% of data security

breaches are caused by acts of malicious intent. According to the Ponemon Institute's (Traverse City, Michigan, United States) 2016 Cost of Data Breach Study, Global Analysis organizations that suffered at least one breach in 2016 lost an average of \$4 million. Cybersecurity Ventures expects ransomware costs will rise to \$11.5 billion in 2019. Cybercrime will more than triple the number of unfilled cybersecurity jobs by 2021. Cyber-attacks can lead to many consequences like theft of personal information to extortion of money or loss of valuable data. The protection of data is essential for the maintenance of our society. Technology makes our life comfortable, but danger can come from anywhere. Still, anyone should be aware of the upcoming threat.

## **2. REVIEW OF LITERATURE:**

and get more cash-flow or make disturbance. The paper additionally reveals insight into the quantity of cybercrimes occurred in significant urban areas like Mumbai, Pune, Bangalore, Delhi, Hyderabad, Jaipur and so forth.

**2. A review and analysis of online crime in pre and post COVID scenario with respective counter measures and security strategies By Naresh Kshetri and Ajay Sharma,**

## **1. Cybercrimes in India: Trends and Prevention**

**By Sanjeev Kumar, Career Point University. Volume 9, Issue 5. Posted on May 2021.**

The reason for the paper is to dissect the rising instances of digital infringement, the direness for more hearty and far reaching network protection measures, among different issues. It gives an understanding about extortion, cybercrime and kinds of cybercrimes. Furthermore, it centers around the cybercrime patterns during COVID-19 lockdown and how to forestall it. The risks of digital wrongdoing have been there for a long time, however the expansion in the level of the populace associated with the Internet and the time spent on the web, joined with the feeling of restriction and the tension and dread produced from the lockdown, have given more open doors to cybercriminals to exploit what is happening **Lindenwood university. Volume 11, Issue 12, Posted on December 2021.**

This article centers around the pre and post situation of COVID-19 with regards to online wrongdoings, security and online cheats, assaults. It gave a prologue to cybercrimes occurring on the web. It additionally expresses that "the ascent in web-based wrongdoing is likewise because of the ascent in web-based contribution of a

few gatherings in the internet and because of pandemic circumstance." and examined about the cybercrimes occurred in greatest nations like India, United States of America, Canada and Australia. The creators likewise referenced what sort of counter measures can be taken to stay away from these perilous cybercrimes occurring and proposed a security EAMV (Ethics Authentication Monitoring Verification model) which assists with getting or safeguard online information and data.

### **3. Identification and Mitigation of Cyber Crimes against Women in India**

**By Deepak Kumar Verma Dr. Ram, Manohar Lohia Avadh University and Vinodini Verma, Anamika Pal, Drishti Verma. Volume 11, Issue 4. Posted on April 2022.**

Young ladies are continually stood up to with issues, for example, security attack examples of cybercrimes against ladies, as per the article are making of phony symbol of ladies, sending sexual messages, digital Aided Sexual Violence against Women, digital following, digital criticism, transforming, email parodying, digital coercing, digital can't stand publicity.

### **4. India's domestic Cyber Security and Cybercrime: A Case Study of social media and Darknet Management by Manipur Police**

messages, e-talks, disdain discourse, internet preparing, mocking, sexual misconduct, harassing, hacking, digital following, sending transforming, foul materials and sexual criticism, coercing distortion and monetary profit or secret activities. Low technology education and web ignorance among ladies is likewise a significant wellspring of exploitation. Online maltreatment, instead of being a method for correspondence, is in a real sense popular as a kind of misuse or savagery against ladies and young ladies. The article likewise drills down the explanations for the exploitation of females which are orientation characters, anxiety toward maligning in the public eye, absence of mindfulness, big-hearted conduct of ladies, man centric culture and bias and unsupportable way of behaving of police, organization. Additionally, the distinguished

**By Oinam Ghanashyam Thoujal Khumancha and Thangjam Khurshchev Singh, Central University of Gujarat. Volume2/Issue2. Posted on September 2021.**

The article examines about the cybercrime circumstance in Manipur, India. It has been seen in the beyond couple of years that many states in India had closed down internet providers every once in a while referring to some explanation connected

with wrongdoings or to keep up with the rule of law. The noticed peculiarity is more pervasive in the Indian State of Manipur. It is because of absence of mindfulness expected to report these violations. The paper discusses the actions taken by **Sikkim University and Arun B. Prasad, Nirma University. Posted on June 2017.**

**Published in: Cybercrimes in 21st century book, Manakin Press Pvt. Ltd**

The book consists of seven sections which give a detailed explanation of Cyberspace and the Transformation of Criminal Activity, and Offensive Communication, Law and Order on the Cyber Beat and Cyber Crime Futures: The Automation of Offender-Victim Engagement.

**5 Cyber Crime, Cyber Space and Effects of Cyber Crime**

**By Sunil Pawar and Bapu D. Chendage, Solapur University. Volume 7, Issue 1 Page Number: 210-214 Publication Issue: January-February-2021**

The paper gives a prologue to the internet and the way things are used by clients, to comprehend how cybercrime happens in the internet. Because of expansion in cybercrimes the meaning of network safety is additionally made sense of to forestall the happenings of so. Cybercrime types like psychological warfare of digital, online helped grabbing, hacking, misrepresentation

Manipur police to forestall these violations. The paper additionally gives a knowledge about the cybercrimes occurred in different states in India and in world

**6.Cyber Crime in India: Time Series Study of State Level data By Nidhi Saxena,**

A General Perspective of Cyber Crime, Computer Integrity Crime: Cyber Hacking/Hacking, Cracking and Denial of Service, Computer Assisted Crime: Cyber Fraud, Cyber Terrorism and Cyber Laundering, Computer Content Crime: Pornography, Cyber Stalking, Voyeurism data fraud, web sexual entertainment and so forth are explained. The circumstances and end results of cybercrime are recorded.

**7. Current Major Issues in India (Booklet-2)**

**DR. JUHI P. PATHAK, Assistant Professor, Department of Mass Communication, School of Media, Film & Entertainment, Sharda University, Greater Noida (Page 86-90)**

Cybercrimes in India are categorized into four main types: cybercrime against a person, against property, against government, against society. The book briefly explains about it and shows the statistics of cybercrimes against women during Covid-19 pandemic in India. An analysis of the existing Indian cyber-laws for protection of women is done, which involves existing legal frameworks like

Information technology act (2008), Indian Penal Code (1960), The Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act (1986), Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act (2012).

### **8. Evolution of Cyber Crimes**

**By Rituraj. School of Law, Sharda University**

The article examines about job of data innovation act in forestalling cybercrime and the progressions that could assist with filling the holes present in the demonstration likewise discusses different degrees of abuse and violations which are normal now a days like digital following, hacking, digital provocation, digital misrepresentation, digital maligning, information robbery, spam, caricaturing, skimming, hacking, dealing, posting and dissemination of disgusting material including sexual entertainment, profane openness and kid porn. Also, the devices and methods utilized in cybercrime recorded in the paper are cradle flood, breaking, information diddling, phishing, rootkit, salami assault, sniffer, social designing, satirizing, spyware, steganography, trojan, infection, worm, zombie. The article likewise recorded tips for assurance from cybercrime and obviously made sense of the impacts of cybercrime on youngsters.

**A Surge in Cyber-Crime during COVID-19**  
**By Muhammad Kashif and Aziz-Ur**

**9. Rehman, Institute of Business Administration, Shaheed Benazir Bhutto University, Pakistan. Muhammad Kashan Javed, Institute of Molecular Biology and Biotechnology, Baha Uddin Zakariya University, Pakistan. Digvijay Pandey, Department of Technical Education, IET, India**

**ISSN: 2722-1369 (Online), Volume 1, Issue 2**  
**Posted on August 2020**

The point of this exploration article is to examine if the digital wrongdoing has ascended during Covid. Individuals utilized more web and electronic gadgets during the pandemic time to play out their work, which is conceivable through web, as they can't go out because of Covid. For assortment of information, it has been produced a poll involving six inquiries. Virtual entertainment has been utilized for get-together information, a poll was shipped off individuals through web-based entertainment (1088 individuals were drawn nearer and 400 out of them answered on the survey). The information is introduced in various graphs for examination. This examination is huge in knowing whether individuals are being gone after or their information is

being taken like never before prior to during Covid. The results of this study show that individuals are in a real sense enduring a flood in digital wrongdoing and the vast majority of individuals said their information have been taken and they have likewise been gone after by programmers.

### 3.OBJECTIVE:

1. To understand the coverage of cybercrime news in the newspapers namely
2. The Hindu and the Times of India of Hyderabad edition.To observe the placement of cybercrime news in the pages of the Newspapers.
3. To know the frequency of cybercrime news coverage in the newspapers.

### 4.METHODOLOGY:

#### 4.1 Aim

To find out cybercrime news coverage in daily newspapers like The Hindu and The Times of India of Hyderabad edition.

#### 4.2 Research Design

It is the strategy that is used to conduct the research. It includes the way the study is conducted, the type of data collected, how the data is collected and presented, making it the crucial stage in the process of research.

#### 4.3 Research approach

There are plenty of research approaches, the suitable research approach for this study is

content analysis. A content analysis is carried out using quantitative and qualitative analysis. Quantitative analysis of the study is performed by showing the count of cybercrime news covered in daily newspapers daily, weekly and monthly whereas Qualitative analysis deals more with covering style and writing styles.

#### 4.4 Data collection method

The primary data for cybercrime coverage in newspapers was collected from the newspapers The Hindu and The Times of India for four months. The secondary data was collected from the internet like research articles, websites and online journals.

#### 4.5 Data analysis method

Data analysis methods used here are Quantitative and Qualitative approach. Quantitative analysis of the study is performed by showing the count of cybercrime news covered in daily newspapers on daily basis, weekly and usage of illustrations, frequency of publication in pages of newspaper.

#### 4.6 Sources of data

For the study, the newspapers chosen were The Hindu and The Times of India and the duration is four months. The primary data was collected from the newspapers The Hindu and The Times of India for four

months. The secondary data was collected from the internet like research articles, websites and online journals.

#### **DATA REPRESENTATION:**

##### **Newspapers chosen for analysis**

The Hindu and The Times of India

**Duration:** 01/01/2022 to 31/04/2022 (4 months) **About the Newspapers**

##### **THE HINDU**

The Hindu is South India's largest English daily and the ninth most widely read newspaper in the country. It was started in 1878 by G. Subramania Iyer and is today, owned by Kasturi and sons. In 1995, The Hindu became the first Indian newspaper to offer an e-paper service.

##### **THE TIMES OF INDIA**

The Times of India is India's most widely read English daily and the third most circulated newspaper. Starting back in 1838, it is India's oldest English newspaper still in circulation and the second oldest after

Bombay Samachar. It is owned and published by Bennett, Coleman and Co. Ltd.

##### **1.5 Why The Hindu and The Times of India?**

The Hindu, is English-language daily newspaper published in Chennai (Madras), generally regarded as one of India 's most influential dailies. Established in 1878 as a weekly, The Hindu became a daily in 1889.

While India was under British rule, the

paper spoke out for independence. The Hindu is distinguished for its comprehensive coverage of national and international political news and for its emphasis on accuracy and balanced coverage. The Hindu's independent editorial stand and its reliable and balanced presentation of the news have over the years, won for it the serious attention and regard of the people who matter in India and abroad. Although it is published in a provincial capital, The Hindu 's reportage and editorials are read carefully and taken seriously in the national capital. At the beginning of the 21st century, its daily circulation exceeded 900,000.

The Times of India, English-language morning daily newspaper published in Mumbai, Ahmadabad, and Delhi. It is one of India's most influential papers, and its voice has frequently coincided with that of the national government. Originally called the Bombay Times and Journal of Commerce, the paper was founded in 1838 to serve the British residents of western India. At first published twice weekly, the paper became a daily in 1851 and changed its name to The Times of India in 1861.

After Indian independence The Times's insistence on accuracy, its avoidance of

sensationalism, its serious tone, and its coverage of international news enhanced its prestige in India, where over the years it became known as an intellectual newspaper. Its coverage of international news, like that of the other great Indian dailies, is thorough, accounting for a quarter of its editorial space. It circulates nationally and covers a broad range of subject matter with attractive makeup and a readable style. There has always been stiff competition between these two newspapers. They have openly feuded on several occasions.

#### **Quantitative Data:**

##### **1. Total number of reports**

Representation of total number of cybercrime reports in newspapers

As per the study it is found that the overall coverage of cybercrime news stories in **The Hindu** newspaper is **40** and the overall coverage in **The Times of India** newspaper is **54** based on various categories related to the cybercrime, in the selected time period

Distribution of News stories with and without images in The Hindu and TOI newspapers

As part of the study news items related to cybercrime were analyzed in both the papers and observed which news items had images in addition to the content. Visual images help in gaining reader's attention as it is appealing to the eyes and adds more

value to the story. Images were classified into photos and no images categories. It was found that out of **40** news items in **The Hindu**, **13** stories had photos, and the rest **27** were without images. In **TOI** out of **54** news items **20** stories included photos and **34** were without images. When compared with both the newspapers TOI newspaper had more images used than The Hindu newspaper.

#### **4. Monthly count of articles published**

**Qualitative Data** The content analysis was done on the coverage of Cybercrime Issues, from two of the top English newspaper dailies in Hyderabad namely The Hindu and The Times of India. The study was conducted from 1<sup>st</sup> January 2022 to 31<sup>st</sup> April 2022. It was discovered that The Times of India covered more cybercrime news stories compared to The Hindu newspaper.

##### **1. Media's coverage on cybercrime related News in Newspapers (The Hindu, TOI)**

As per the study it is found that the overall coverage of cybercrime news in The Hindu newspaper was 40 news stories and in The Times of India newspaper was 54 news stories based on various categories related to

the cybercrime, in the analyzed time period. Comparatively, TOI covered more cybercrime issues than The Hindu.

## **2. To discover how much importance is given to cybercrime in these News Dailies.**

Cybercrime news stories are given moderate importance in both the papers, but the occurrence of these news stories varied from one newspaper to the other. Mostly Cybercrime news stories are appeared.

## **3. pages and inside pages of the Newspapers.**

The Hindu newspaper had 10% i.e., 4 news stories coverage on front pages and 90% i.e., 36 news stories on Inside pages. TOI newspaper had 11.1% coverage i.e., 6 news stories on Front pages and 89.1% i.e., 48 news stories on Inside pages.

## **4. News stories with and without images**

Images were classified into photos and no images. It was found that out of 40 news items in The Hindu, 13 news stories included images, out of which 13 stories had photos, and the rest 27 were without images. In TOI out of 54 news items 20 stories included photos and 34 were without images.

## **5.To observe the frequency of news publication.**

conducted for four months (January 2022 - April 2022). The Hindu published 4 news

articles in January, 8 in February, 19 in March and 9 April. The Times on India published 24 news articles in January, 5 in February, 20 in March and 25 in April.

## **6.MAJOR FINDINGS:**

Cybercrime news coverage in newspapers was observed in two daily newspapers which are The Hindu and The Times of India from January 1st, 2022 to April 31st, 2022 (four months). It was found that The Times of India covered comparatively more stories and more prominence was given to cybercrime news whereas The Hindu lacked coverage of cybercrime news stories but prominence given to it was normal.

The major findings of the study are listed below

- Overall, TOI gave more prominence and coverage to cybercrime news than The Hindu.
- TOI has more coverage of cybercrime news on front page compared to The Hindu.
- Cybercrime news was mostly found in Nation and State news pages.
- Online frauds, scams, hacking were most occurring stories in both the newspapers.
- Most of the news articles in both the

newspapers appeared without images as the relevant images are not easy to capture and find when it comes to cybercrimes.

- The Hindu published two editorials regarding cybercrime whereas in TOI no editorials regarding cybercrime were seen. News covered in TOI is appealing to read due to the usage of illustrations and crisp headlines.

- **7.OBSERVATIONS:**

- Out of 40 news stories related to cybercrime in The Hindu newspaper, the distribution of news stories below.
- newspaper, the distribution of news stories as per category is shown below.

Scam: 12

Online fraud (app, social media, job, matrimonial): 16

Hacking: 11

Phishing: 1

Cyber security: 4

Cyber aggression: 1

Cyber bullying: 2

Cyber stalking: 5

Cyber-attacks: 2

Highest coverage of news in The Hindu was done in the month of

Cyber-attacks: 5

Cyber breach: 1

Cyber bullying: 3

Scam: 4

Hacking: 5

Cyber stalking: 1

Cyber law: 2

Online fraud (Apps, job fraud, social media): 13

Cyber harassment: 1

Cybersecurity: 3

Cyber threats: 2

- Out of 54 news stories related to cybercrime in The Times of India

March, 19 news articles were published.

- Highest coverage of news in TOI was done in the month of January, 24 news articles were published.

- Lowest coverage of news in The Hindu was done in the month of January, 4 news articles were published.

- Lowest coverage of news in TOI was done in the month of February and April, 5 news articles were published in each month.

## 6. CONCLUSION:

Newspapers can estimate and bring the

actual facts and is the most reliable source of news for us. In a society, newspaper plays an essential role in increasing awareness in all people about happenings around us where issues like cybercrime also come into picture. Most internet users are not dwelling on the fact that they may get hacked and many rarely change their credentials or update passwords. This leaves many people susceptible to cybercrime and it's important to become informed. And this is why cybercrime issues shall be covered in newspapers because they act as a great source of information when it comes to creating awareness among people.

After analyzing both the newspapers for four months the conclusions drawn are, newspapers have been covering the cybercrime issues, but are not committed enough in giving importance and prominence when compared to other news stories. The Times of India newspaper exceeds in coverage of cybercrime news and comparatively more prominence is given to cybercrime news. Usage of images, illustrations can be widely seen in the TOI newspaper making it appealing to read. On whole, both newspapers have done fair job but the scope of covering cybercrimes issues can be improved.

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