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## **Recent Trends In Public Administration : Theories, Practice & Future**

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## Cyber Crimes Affecting Business Administration

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### Introduction:

Crimes have become an inseparable part of our human society. With the growth and development of different disciplines of the society, criminal acts also came into existence and corrupt the fundamental structure of the concerned discipline. For instance, with the recognition of family system, came the offences such as- domestic violence, sati, dowry, dowry death etc.; with the introduction of the religion, came the offences such as- forcible conversion, inhuman religious practices, inequality based upon caste, sex and status; with the introduction of politics came the criminal acts such as- political killings, booth capturing, corruption etc.

With the advancement of technology, Internet today has become an integral part of our day to day human activities. Majority of social and financial transactions are taking place using the medium of computers and internet. Computers, mobile phones and various other forms of electronic gadgets are used to carryout these actions. With the positive uses of these electronics comes a negative form of practice. These are termed as cyber crimes in general.

### Definition:

With the continuous growth and development of technology, it has become difficult to define cyber crimes. The concept is still evolving and needs a careful analysis for make it punishable. The traditional definition of crime falls short to define cyber crimes. Where the traditional concept of crime focuses more upon intention behind the criminal act, the concept of cyber crime focuses upon mode of crime commission. Therefore, the universally accepted definition of cyber crime is- *"an illegal act that involves use of computer and/or internet as an instrument of crime commission or it is a target of a criminal act or both"*.

The Indian legal system defines various types of cyber crimes, such as- defamation, piracy, spying, data theft, defamation etc. The recent trends show that the illegal acts which were are committed in the real world can now possibly be committed in the digital world as well including offences such as- offences against state, offences against property, offences against human body and mind, offences against reputation etc.

### Cyber Crimes and Administrative Challenges:

With the growth of human civilisation, the world has grown to become a complex transactional organisation. There are almost a number of commercial activities which are carried out on daily basis. Most of these activities are carried out using computer, internet or some other form of electronic medium. With such reliance upon the technology, a reasonable threat always exists. These threats may include- fraud, data theft, falsification, duplication, violation of intellectual property rights etc.

Jurisprudentially speaking, the concept of property has under gone a drastic change since last few centuries. Traditional- land, cattle's, valuable articles were considered as property. But with the growth of concept of intellectual property new forms of properties such as patent, trademarks, copyrights etc. got recognition. Today, *information* stands to be the most recent form of property. This information stands to be the most important and the most venerable of all forms of property. Majority of business organisations suffer from the criminal act of data theft and/or data manipulation.

### Types of Cyber Crimes against Business Entities:

Following are some of the types of cyber crimes frequently committed against business organisations:

**D. Hacking:** It is the most common form of cyber crime which is generally carried out by professional hackers. Where a hacker enters into the system of another and changes the visible data or totally restricts the access to such data or act in a mala fide way. It may be of different types such as- web-spoofing, e-mail bombing, Trojan attacks, password cracking etc.

It has become a common scenario today that the organisational websites are hacked by professional hackers. The motive is generally extortion of ransom.

Trojans are malicious programmes which are injected under the Veil of some other software. It gains control over another's system by representing itself as an authorised programme.