

Socio-Economic Differences in Awareness of Privacy and Internet attitude in Population Group of Delhi India.

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Abstract: Socio-economic differences in awareness of privacy and internet attitude can be shows the relationship with the internet attitude and awareness. The ability to know the perception on privacy of cyber use these days. Ability to know the perception on the internet attitude. The present study has been carried out in schools of Delhi. The state Delhi is comprised of nine districts out of these East and North Delhi schools were chosen for present study. The main reason of selected population group. Random sampling method was used to collect data. A total 569 respondent form the part of the study and equal no. of respondents were interview using various interview schedule developed for study and equal no. of respondents were interview using various interview schedule developed for study. The findings concluded that awareness of privacy is strongly correlated with socio economic status and internet attitude.

Introduction:

In the globalization era. India was one of the fastest growing market for smartphone, laptops in the world. According to the report in “The Hindu” news paper February 2016. India has become the second biggest smartphone market in terms of active smartphone users.460 millions internet users in India. Despite the large base of internet users in India, only 26% of Indian population accused the internet in 2015 (Stastic Portal 2015). Under the umbrella of digital India. Internet access to all by creating infrastructure. For promoting the digital literacy govt. will deliver all its services on the web and mobile phone. According to the report by statistics portal around 60% male is internet users in India. By October 2015 India had 197 million mobile internet users living in urban communities.

Materials and Methods:

The present study has been carried out in schools of Delhi. The state Delhi is comprised of nine districts out of these East and North Delhi schools were chosen for present study. The main reason of selected population group. Random sampling method was used to collect data. A total 569 respondent form the part of the study and equal no. of respondents were interview using various interview schedule developed for study and equal no. of respondents were interview using various interview schedule developed for study.

The present study conducted among the school children between 13-20 years of age was conducted in the Govt. and Pvt. School in Delhi. The school were selected on voluntary basis. A total of 269 and 300 and boys of Gujjar and Jatt population were selected and included in present study. The sample was collected from September to November 2016. None of the subject were related to each other by birth. It is worth mentioning here girls and boys were independent of each other. The guidelines for selection were laid down and all respondent volunteering fitted into the guideline frame were accepted as part of study. A well inform respondent to participate in present study was taken before the interview were taken. All data was analyzed using IBM Spss 20 version.

Study Technique:

The interview schedule consist information on socio-economic conditions (include- occupation, education, family income personal income), awareness, internet skills, internet attitude, internet knowledge, awareness among the cyber culture, awareness of privacy SES status was calculated according to Kuppu Swamy parameter 2014. Which include the education occupation, family income permonth.

Data processing: After completing of field data collection each proforma was edited and entered in Ms-excel data and IBM software. Each respondent was given code to keep the identity confidential. Data was merged for linking the variables and for obtaining results from raw data.

Geography of Delhi: Delhi is located at 28.380° North and 77.13° East and Haryana is west of Delhi. It consist of three major geographical regions. Yamuna flood plain the ridge and gangetic plain. The per capita income of Delhi Rs 11,650. The overall literacy rate of Delhi at 81.82% is much higher than national average literacy rate.

Caste and Politics of Delhi: The caste wise breakup of the communality according to the 2011 has not been released the last information on caste was conducted in 1931. The village of the Ahir and Jat were located on the bank of Yamuna. About Villagers of the located to East, North East and south of the river. Gujjar have majority. About Gujjar: There are Near 70 Gujajr are located dominated villages in Delhi. Most of them is south and east Delhi. The main Gujjarsub-caste (gotra) in Delhi are: Lohmad, Dedha, Baisoya, Chaprana, Baista/Bosatta, Tanswar/Tomar, Bidhuri, Khari, rakhne, bainsal, Nagar, Daak, Maavi, Koli.

The term Gujjar is derived from the Sanskrit word “Gujara”. The word “Gujara” refer to the “Gujarata” or Gujarat. Term Gujjar is debatable in 1908. While Smith traces their origion to the Huns who came as nomadic hordes to Indian around AD 465, while Cunningham (1871) places them settled in Rajasthan, Gujarat, Punjab and in Kashmir. According to the Munshi (1944) people of malwa, rajputana and modern Gujarat the whole region is called Guajradesa, were one homogenous people. Gujjar of north-western India have ethnic affinities with the Rajput, jats, Ahirs and belong to one ethnic stock (Bingley, 1978; Ibbeston, 1983). Once a time Gujjar were a nomadic pastoral community. But now a day’s Gujjar are living sedentary lives. Their main occupation is cattle rearing and marginal farming.

The Present study was conducted among Gujjar living in Delhi the national capital of India. Gujjar of Delhi do not come under Scheduled tribe category. Most of the Gujjar are vegetarian in their diet. They consume a lot of milk and milk products. Wheat is their staple diet. They follow monogamy pattern of marriage, community is endogamy and clan is exogamy. Clan names are generally used as surnames.

This study explore the socio-economic status, cyber skills, attitude and self efficacy level in ethnic (Gujjar and Jatt Population group) in school of Delhi India. Total population group is 569 (in which 369 Gujjar population and 200 Jatt population)

Table 1. Descriptive Percentage for Socio-economics Status in Gujjars and Jatts Population.

	Gujjars(369)		Jatts(200)	
Variables	N	%	N	%
SES II	1	0.3	0	0
SES III	186	50.4	122	61
SES IV	105	28.5	45	22.5
SES V	77	20.9	33	16.5

The table 1. shows the socio-economics status of Gujjars and Jatts of present study . According to the responses from the respondent , in Gujjars 50.4% are belongs to SES III, 28.5% belongs to SES IV and 20.9% belongs to SES V. Whereas in Jatts 61 % belongs to SES III, 22.5 % belongs to SES IV and 16.5 SES V.

Table 2. Distribution of Gujjars and Jatts according to Literacy status.

Literacy Rate	Gujjars (%)	Jatt(%)	Chi-sq
Primary	28.35	70.13	16.07**
Secondary	60.87	25.94	
Graduation	10.78	3.93	

**p<0.01

Table shows the in Gujjars literacy rate is 60.87% are secondary school while in Jatt they are 25.94%. Graduation rate is 10.78 % is for Gujjars and 3.93% for Jatts. The differences in literacy rate among the gujjars and jatts of Delhi was found to be statistically significant.

Table 3. Correlations of “Awareness” with awareness of privacy, internet attitude and SES.

Awareness	Awareness of Privacy	Internet Attitude	SES
Awareness of Privacy	1.00	0.57**	0.66**
Internet Attitude	0.57**	1.00	0.76**
SES	0.66**	0.76**	1.00

Table 3. shows the correlations of “Awareness” with awareness of privacy, internet attitude and SES. Awareness variables i.e. awareness of privacy , internet attitude and socio-economic status. Among the relationships of awareness of privacy is strongly correlated with internet attitude 0.57** and SES 0.66**.

Discussion : According to Li & Kirup (2007) there is difference in use of attitudes towards the internet and computers generally for chinese and British students gender difference in cross-cultural context. In (2008) Jackson et.al found there are cultural differences in technology use as well interaction between the two. In my studies it was found the differences in literacy rate among the gujjars and jatts of Delhi was found to be statistically significant. According to the Odaci & Kalkan (2010) studies shows the significant positive correlation between internet uses and loneliness. Whereas as in my studies it was found the relationships of awareness of privacy is strongly correlated with the internet attitude and SES.

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