

Chapter Six
Data Analysis and Data Interpretation

6.1	Introduction
6.2	Data of General Category
6.3	Data of Police Personnel
6.4	Analysis of Data

6.1 Introduction:

The researcher tried to analyse and interpret the data collected. The research tool was questionnaires which were filled by stakeholders using computers and internet on electronic devices.

Methodology

Researcher has used non-doctrinal method for objective no. 4.

Population:

Stakeholders from different fields using information technology on electronic devices comprising students, teachers, professors, accountants, advocates, librarians, house wives, drivers, site engineers, police.

Sampling technique:

Homogeneous purposive sampling method has been used for data collecting. Stakeholders using computers and internet have been selected for homogeneous purposive sampling.

Sample Size:

Sample size comprised of one hundred and fifteen (115) samples of stakeholders comprising 100 stakeholders in general and 15 police personnel.

Tool:

Questionnaire was developed on the basis of objects and responses collected thereby. The researcher had used questionnaires as data collection tool. The researcher has developed two types of questionnaires. One for the general stakeholders and one for Police personnel.

The questionnaires were made in the form of an online form, which were circulated through social media and face to face interaction. Questionnaires had both structured and unstructured questions.

Analysis of Data:

Percentage and frequency method shall be applied to analyse the data. The data collected from questionnaire is analysed and represented in pie chart, and column chart.

Research Ethics:

All the respondents were informed of the contents of the study and the use that would be made of their data through the following introductory content on questionnaire.

I, Athavale Varsha Vishnu, am pursuing Ph. D. in Law. My topic is “The Study of Right to Privacy with reference to The Information Technology Act, 2000”. The following questionnaire has been prepared for the research on this topic. The researcher intends to study the awareness regarding Right to Privacy and cyber security in society and provide your suggestions. The present questionnaire includes close ended as well as open ended questions which may be filled up accordingly. For close ended question, kindly select the option given against the question and for open ended questions, kindly give your personal view or opinion. The information provided shall be used only for academic and research purpose and details of the stakeholders will be kept confidential.

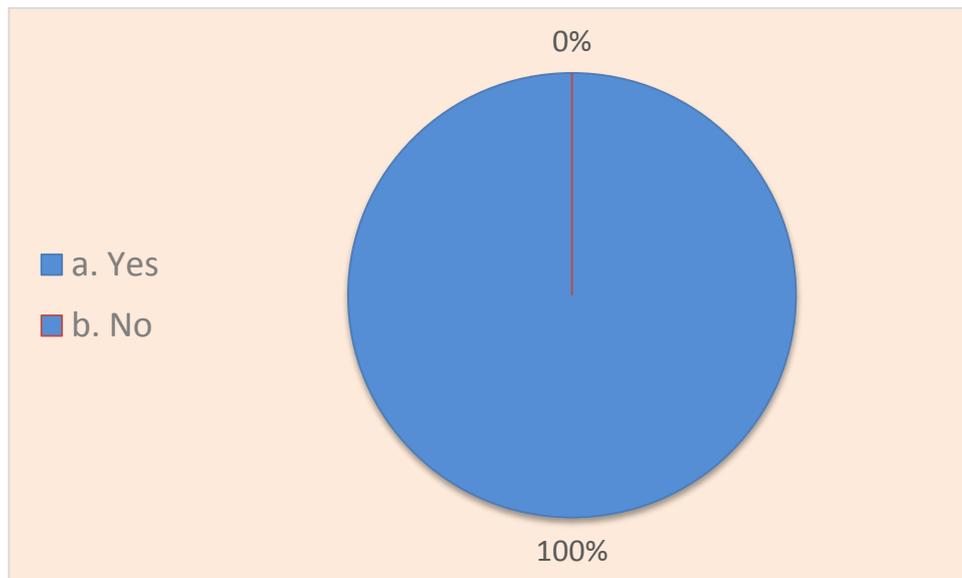
To respect the privacy of all the respondents the fields in the form namely name, age, occupation/designation, e-mail or contact number were not made mandatory to be disclosed.

6.2 Data of General Category

Q.1 Do you use internet on wi-fi and data packs?

a. Yes

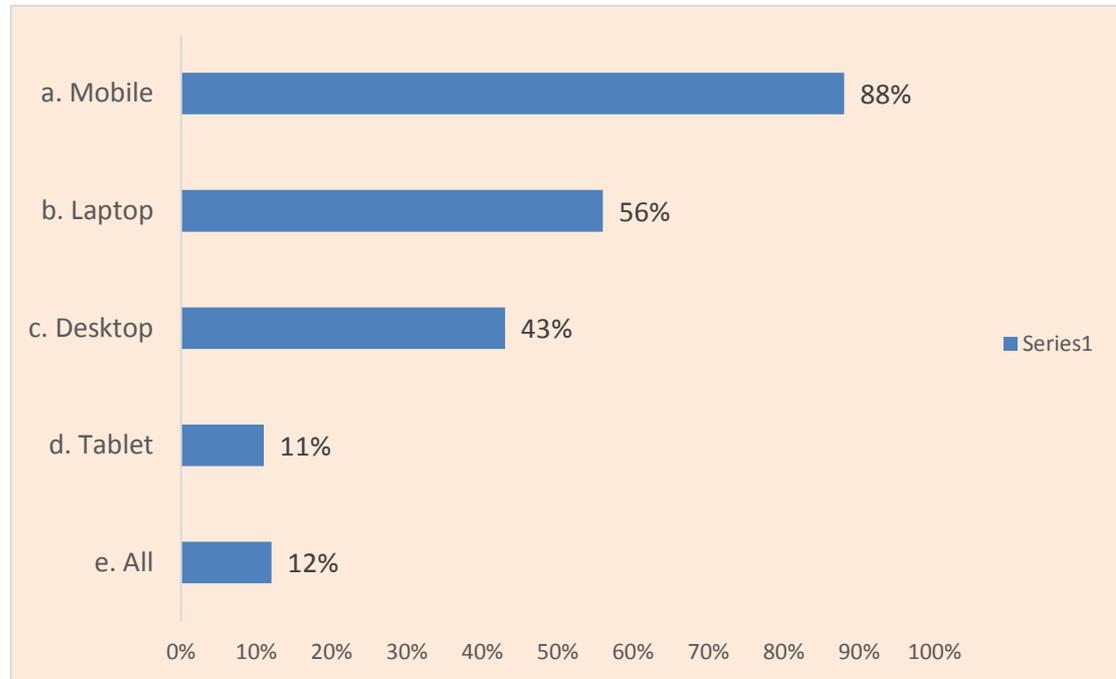
b. No



Q.2. On which device you access internet?

a. Mobile b. Laptop c. Desktop d. Tablet e.

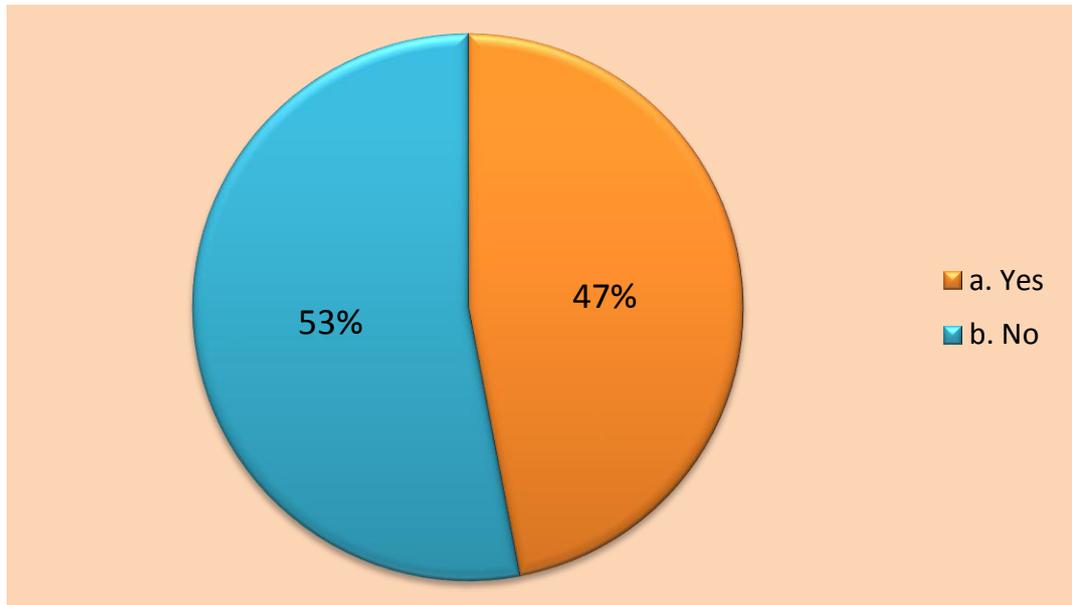
All



Q.3 Do you access free wi-fi provided in public places?

a. Yes

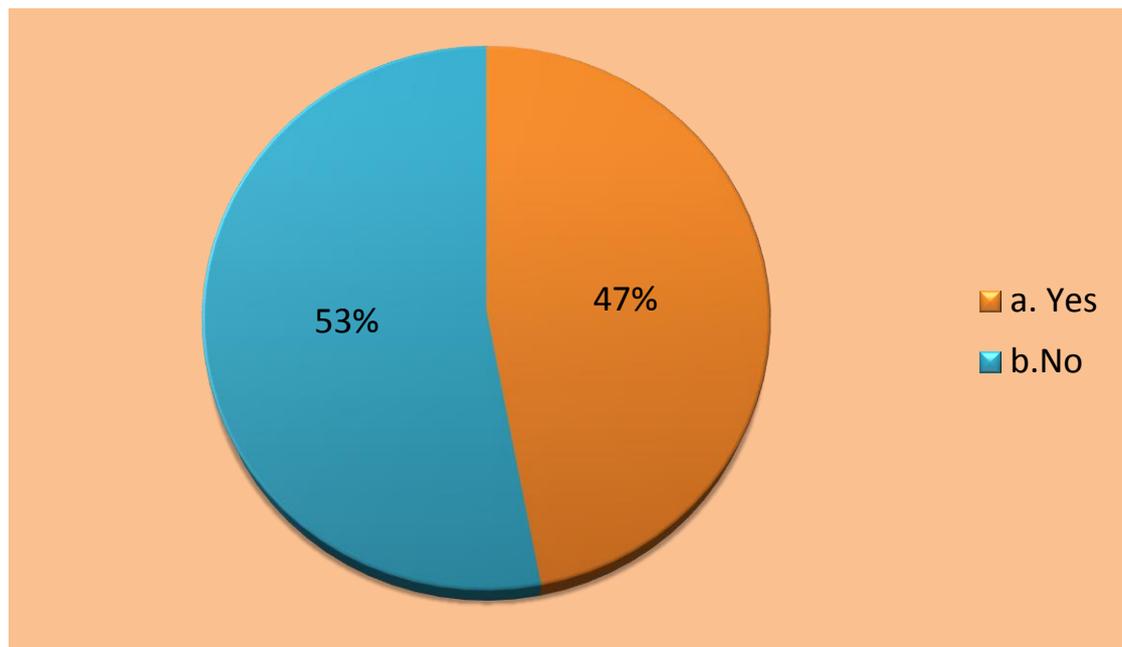
b. No



Q.4. Do you know that such wi-fi may be insecure for your data stored in the gadget?

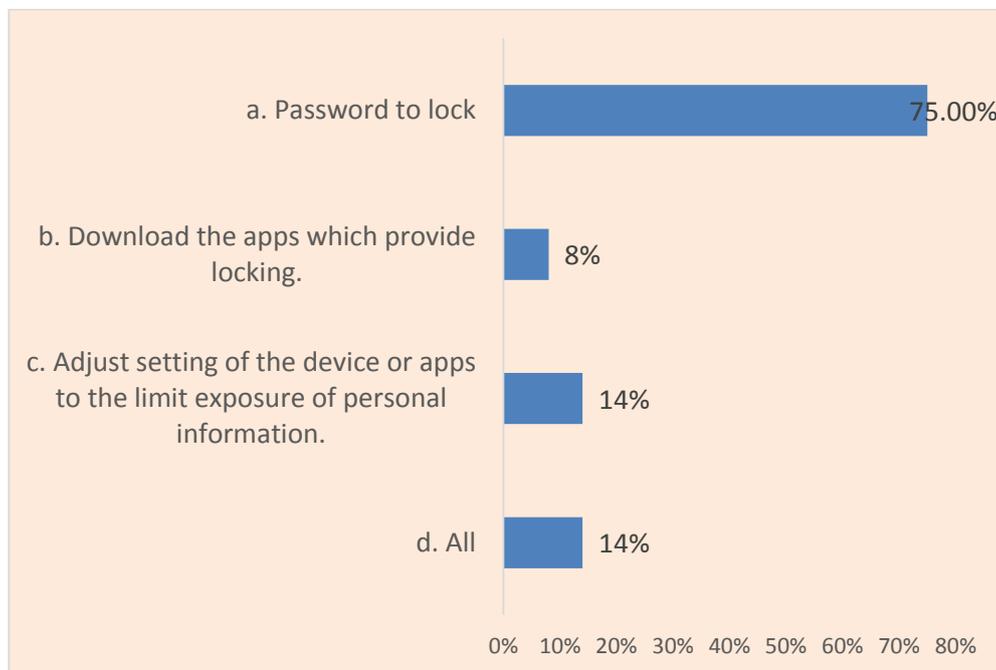
a. Yes

b. No



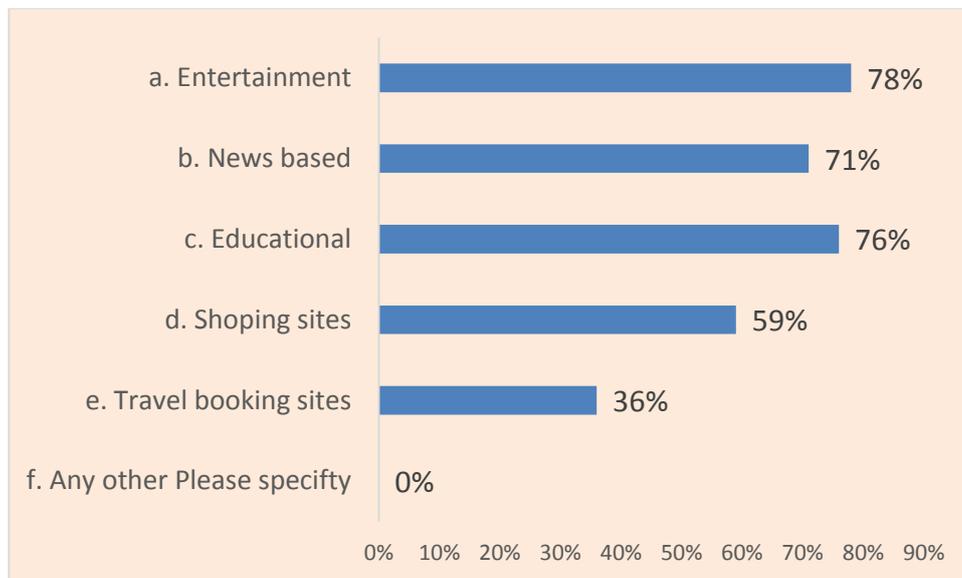
Q.5 To secure the data, which of the following measures do you take?

- a. Password to lock
- b. Download the apps which provide locking
- c. Adjust setting of the device or apps to limit exposure of personal information
- d. All



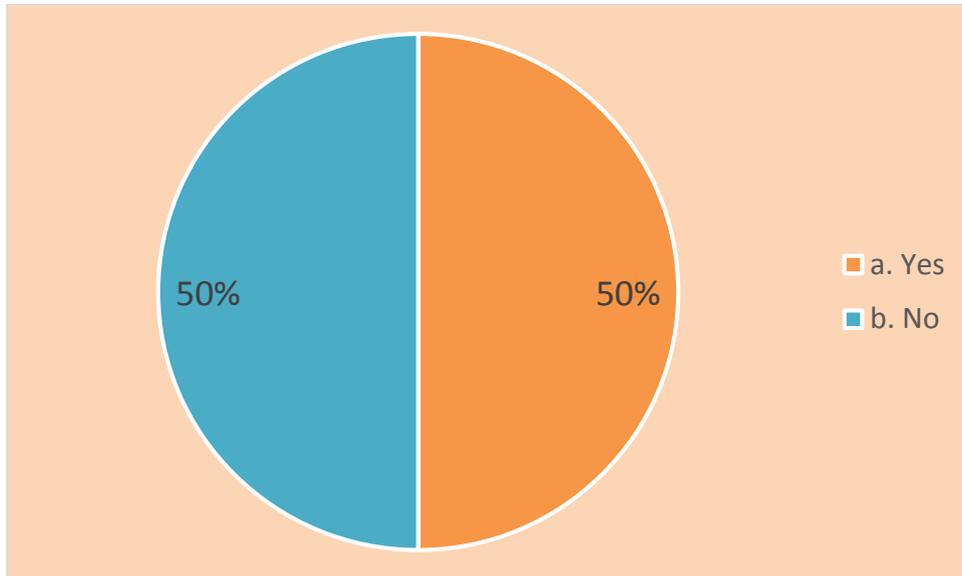
Q.7 Which internet sites do you visit?

- a. Entertainment b. News based c. Educational d. Shopping sites
- e. Travel booking sites f. Any other



Q.8 Do you read privacy policies for internet sites you visit?

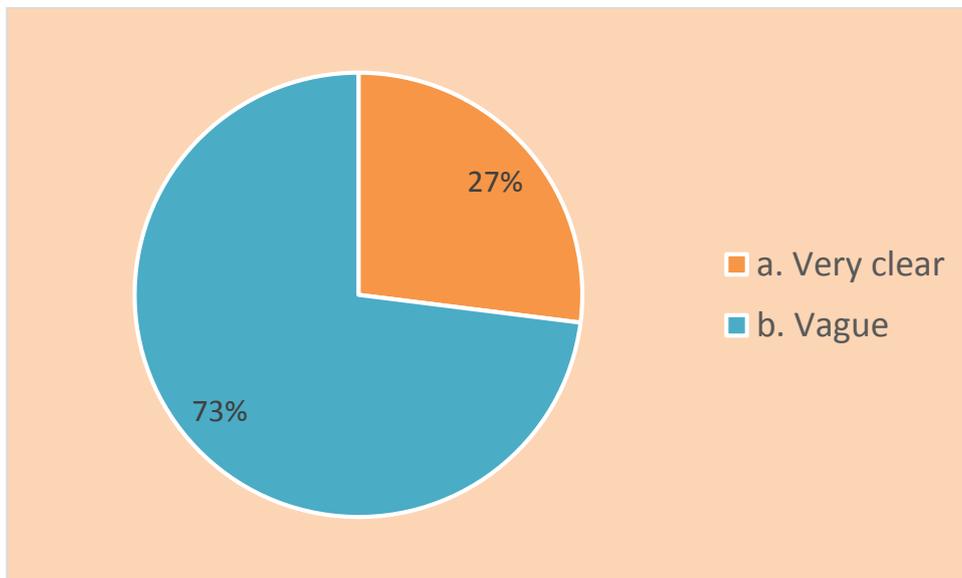
a. Yes b. No



Q.9 How clear do you find that privacy policies for internet sites you visit in terms of giving

you information about what a company with do with your personal information?

- a. Very Clear b. Vague

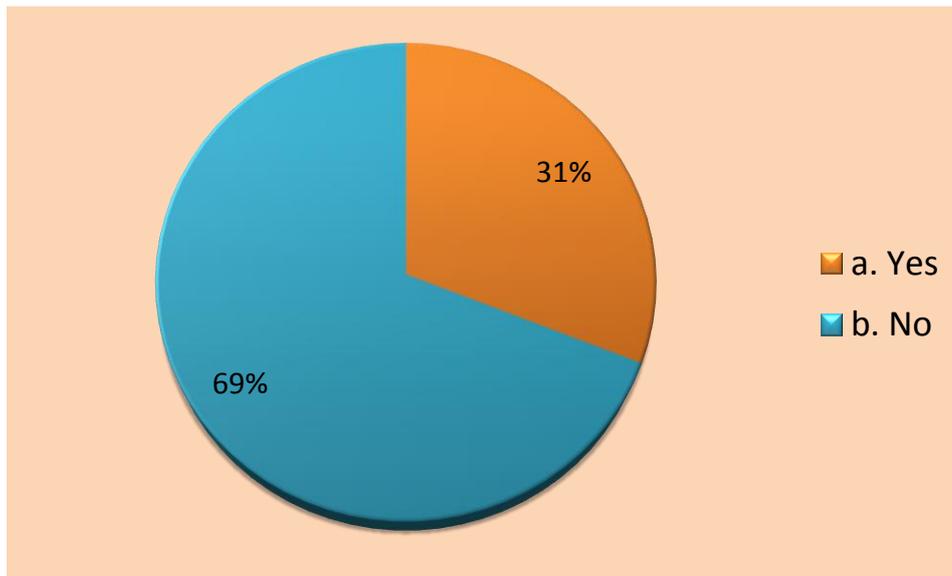


Q.10 Have you chosen not to use site or service because you were uncomfortable with the

terms that were set out in privacy policy?

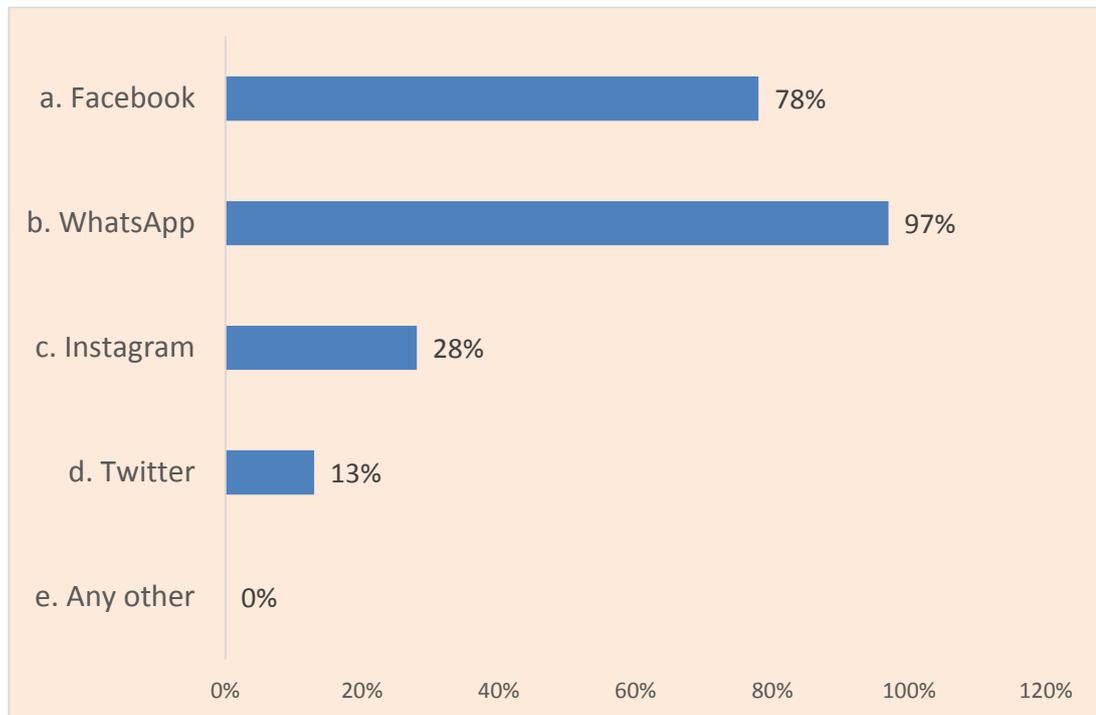
a. Yes

b. No



Q.11 What social media apps do you use on the device?

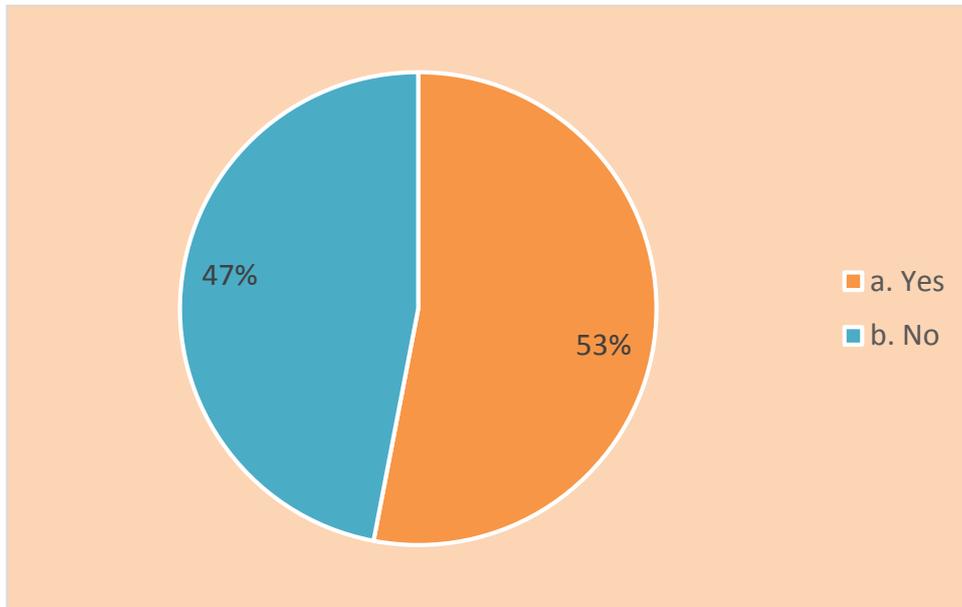
- a. Facebook
- b. WhatsApp
- c. Instagram
- d. Twitter
- e. Any other.



Q.12 Are you aware about privacy features on these apps?

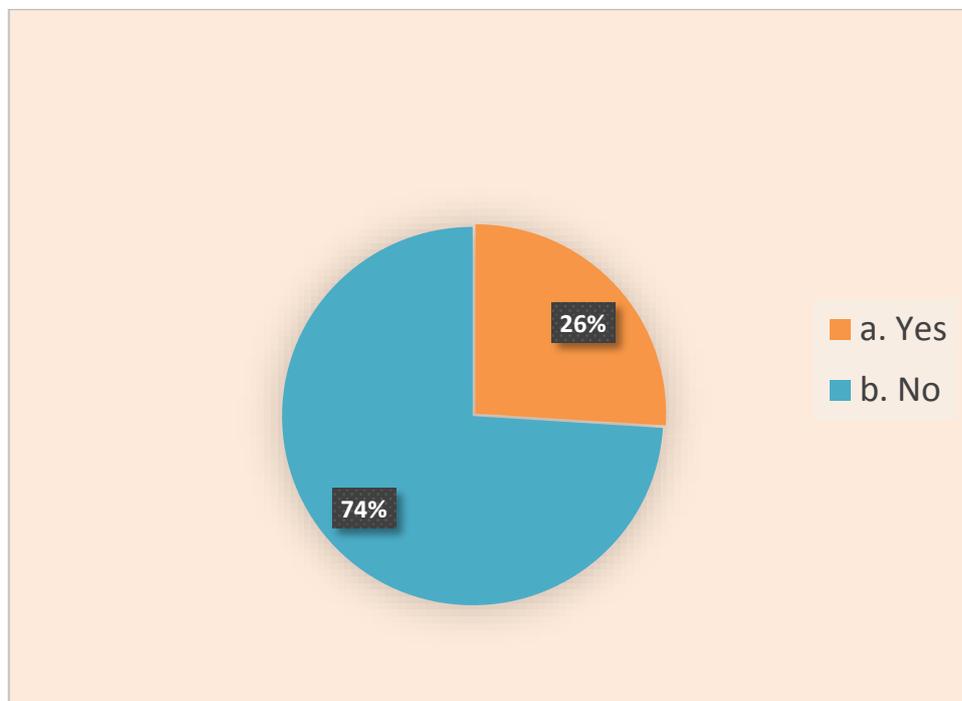
a. Yes

b. No



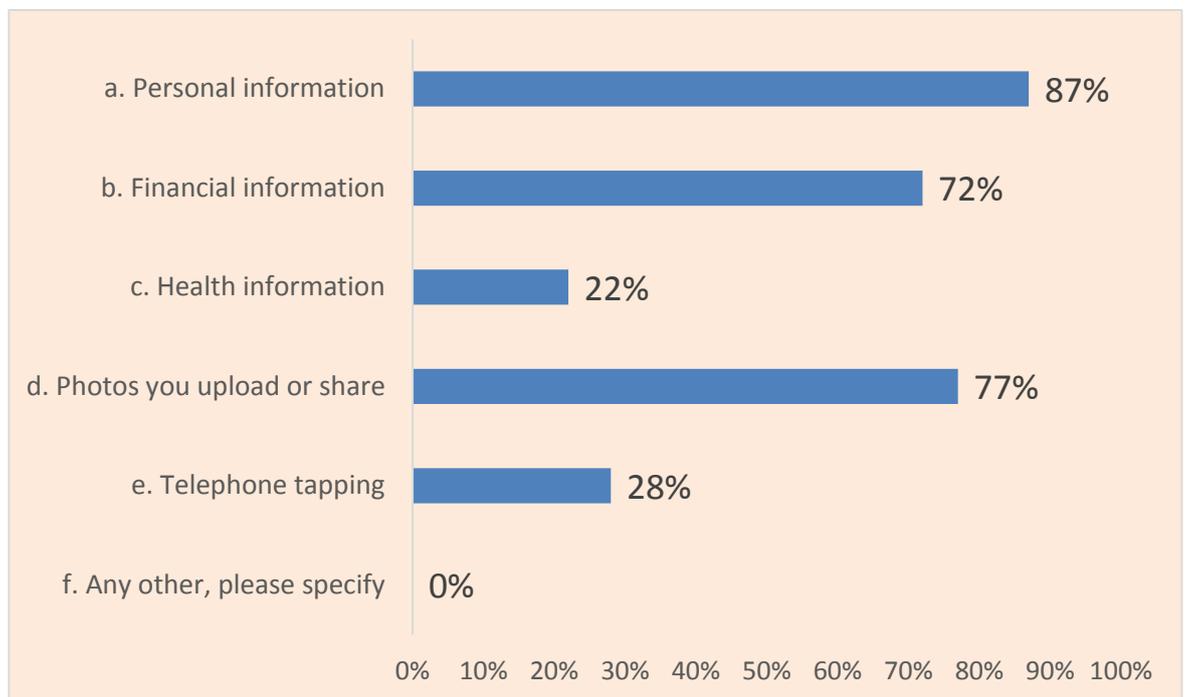
Q.13 Have you ever decided not to install, or uninstall an app because of the personal information you have to provide?

- a. Yes b. No



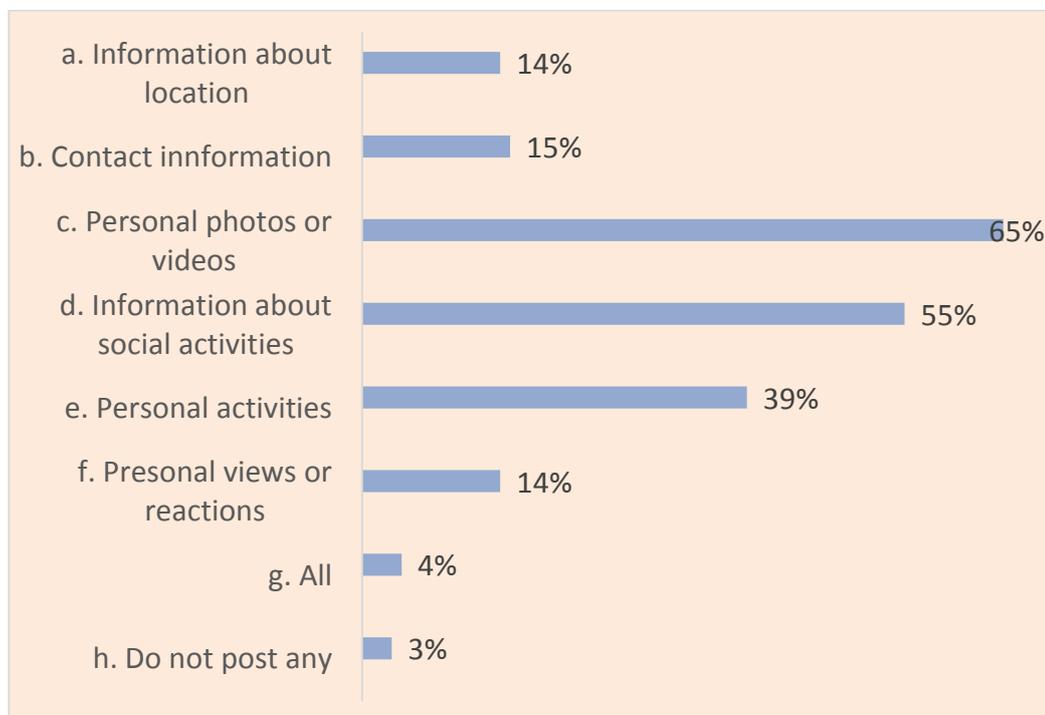
Q.14 Which of the following information is a risk to your privacy?

- a. Personal information b. financial information c. Health information
- d. Photos you upload or share e. Telephone tapping f. Any other.



Q.15 Which of the following information do you post online?

- a. Information about location
- b. Contact information
- c. Personal photos or videos
- d. Information about social activities
- e. Personal activities
- f. Personal views or reactions
- g. All
- h. Do not post any

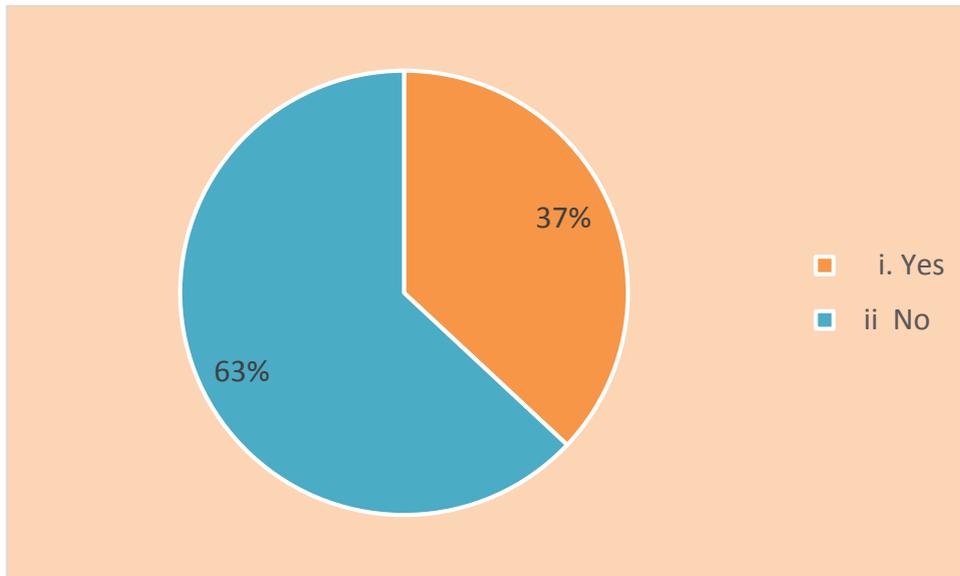


Q.16 Are you aware that your internet activities like browsing, searches, purchases, service, interaction and other things like that can be tracked by-

- a. The websites, both commercial and government websites, you visit,
- b. Other companies as marketers and researchers.

i. Yes

ii. No

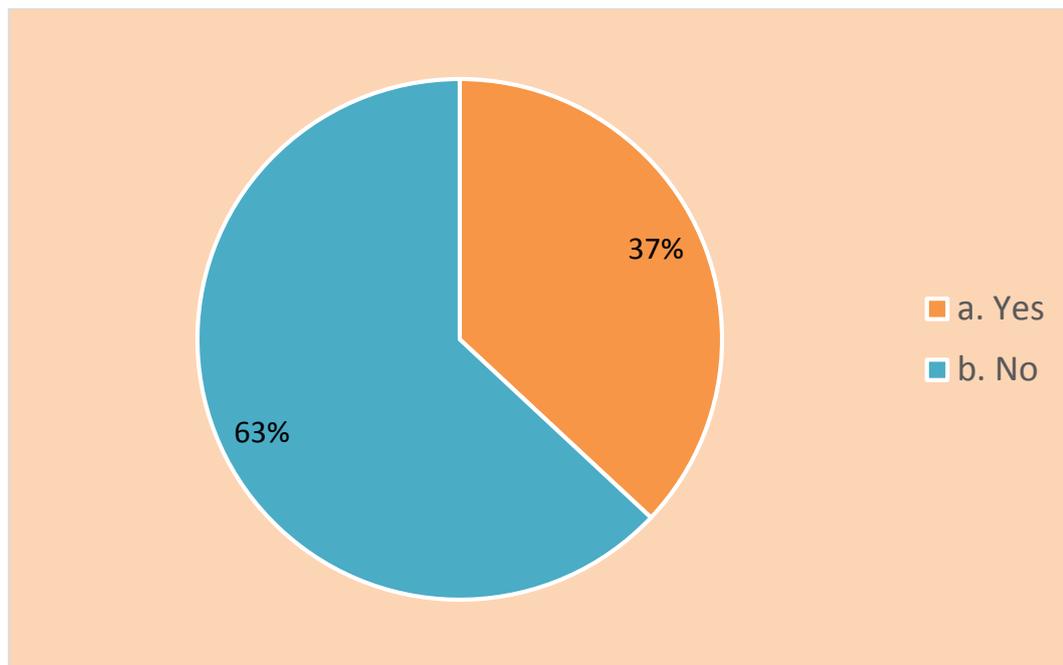


Q.17 Have you termed off location tracking feature on your mobile device because you were

concerned about others accessing that information?

a. Yes

b. No

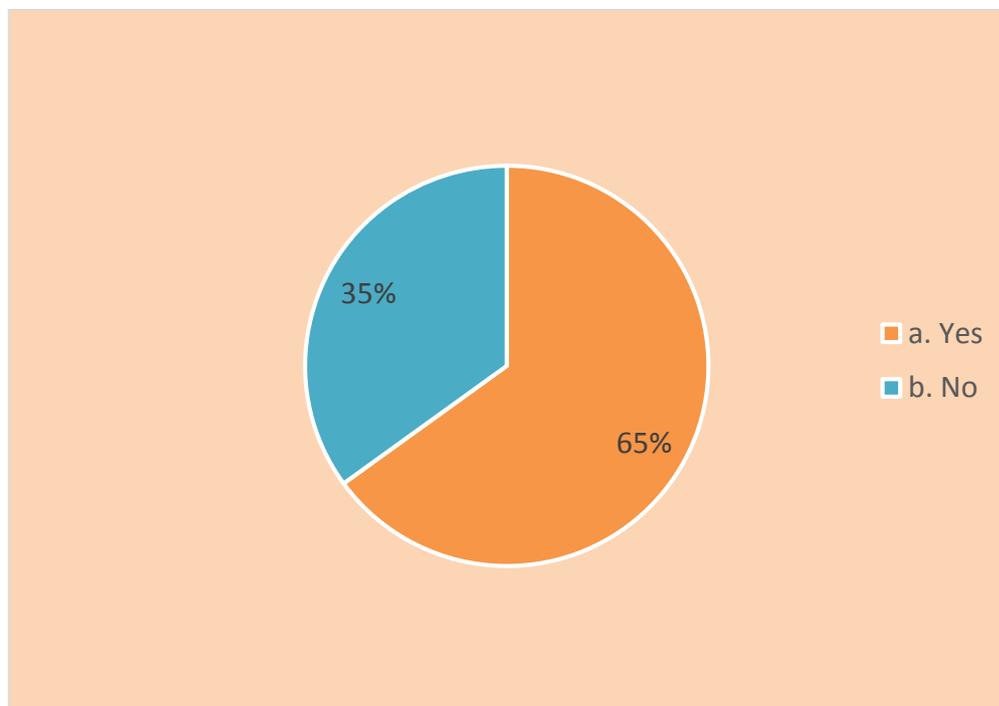


Q.18 When your personal information which is available online is used by organisations for

sending spam messages to you, do you find it objectionable?

a. Yes

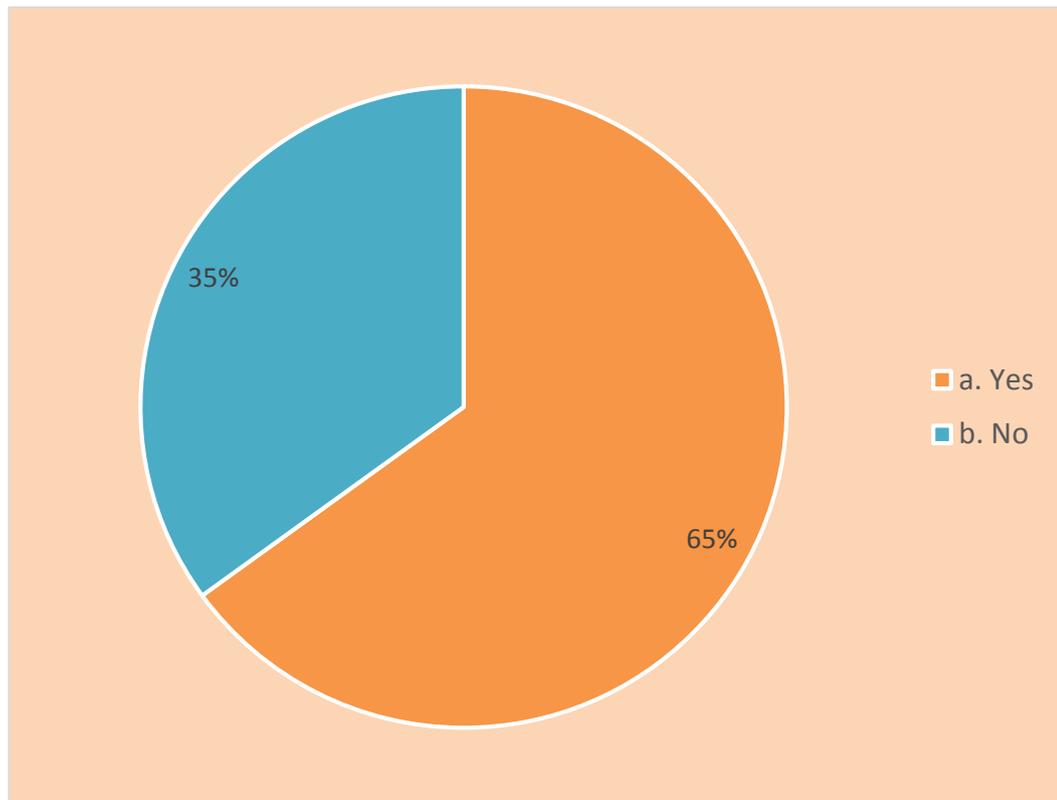
b. No



Q.19 Many organisations ask citizens for personal information of one type or another. In general, do you usually share your personal information with organisation that is asked for?

a. Yes

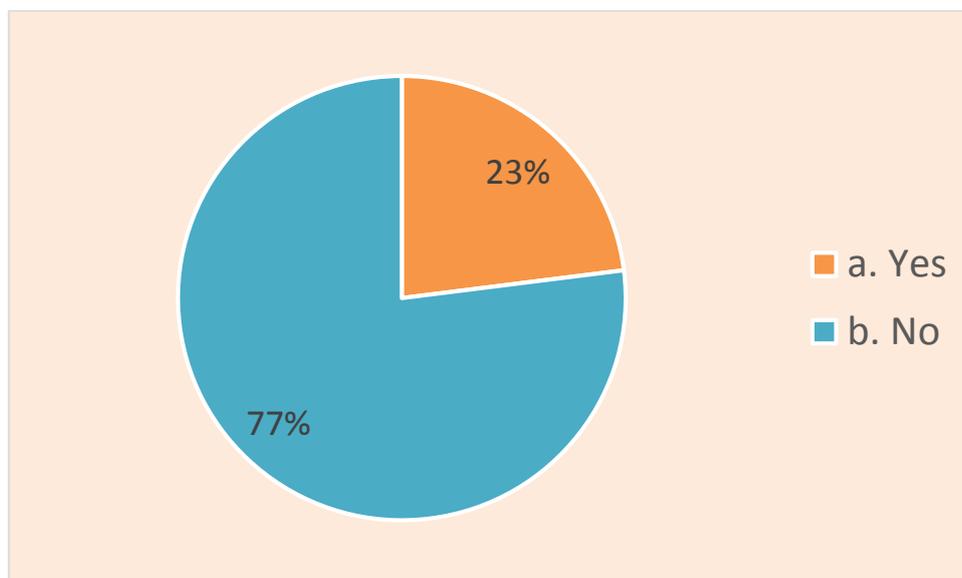
b. No



Q. 20 Do you Know that data protection is an element of privacy and breach of it is an offence under Information Technology Act, 2000?

a. Yes

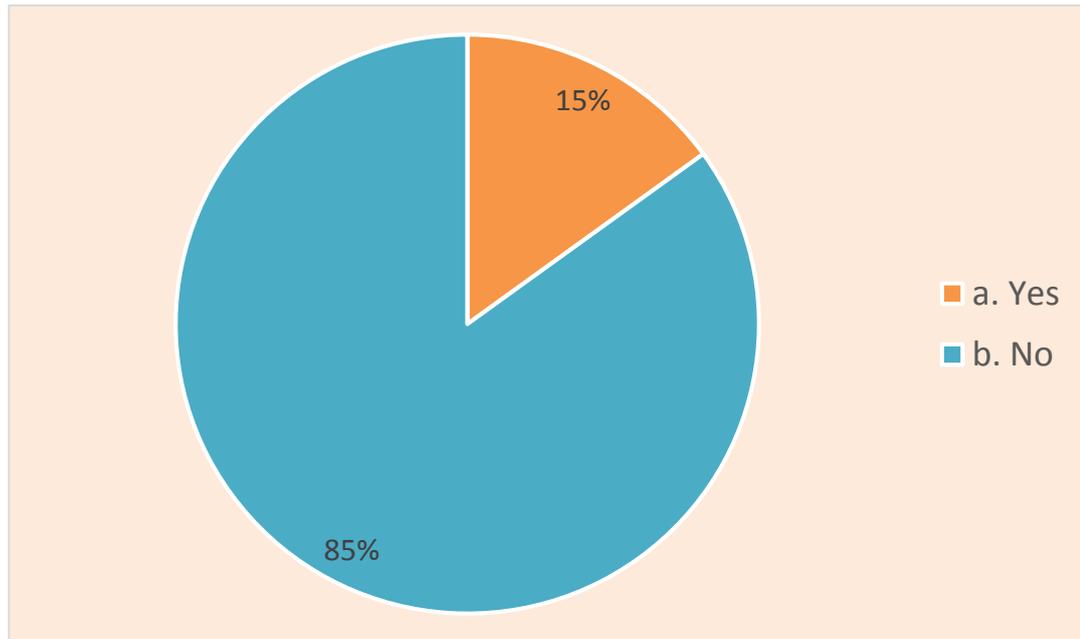
b. No



Q. 21 Do you know when government can access and/ or use information?

a. Yes

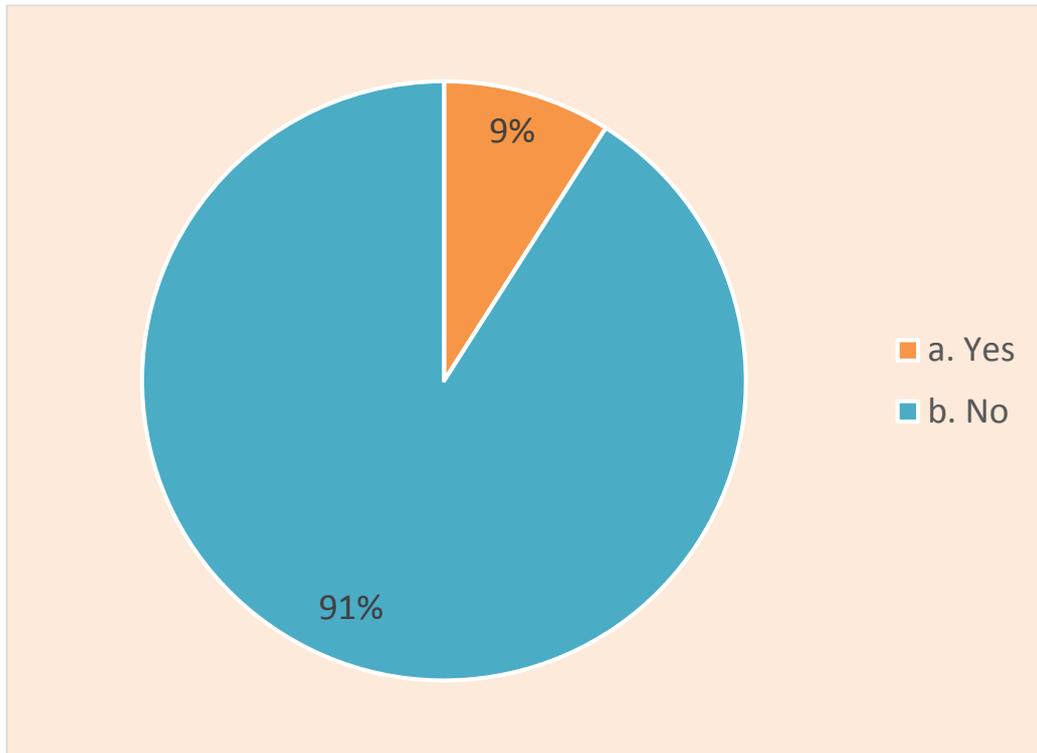
b. No



Q.22 Do you know when can the government intercept the data?

a. Yes

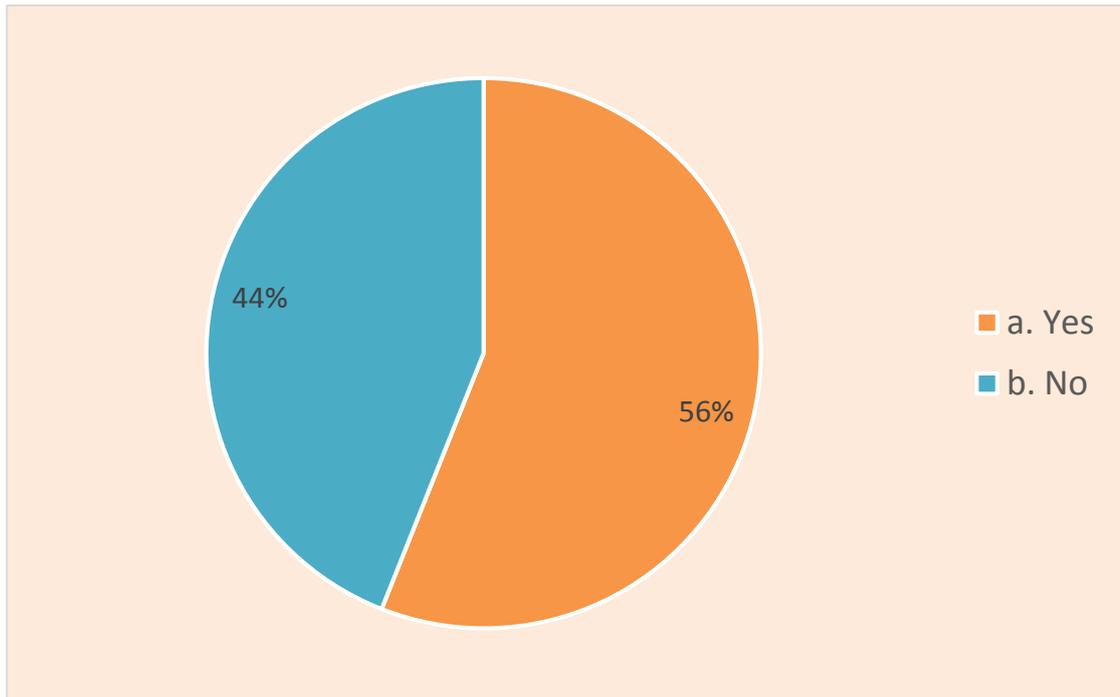
b. No



Q. 23 Do you think that such information can be used without your consent?

a. Yes

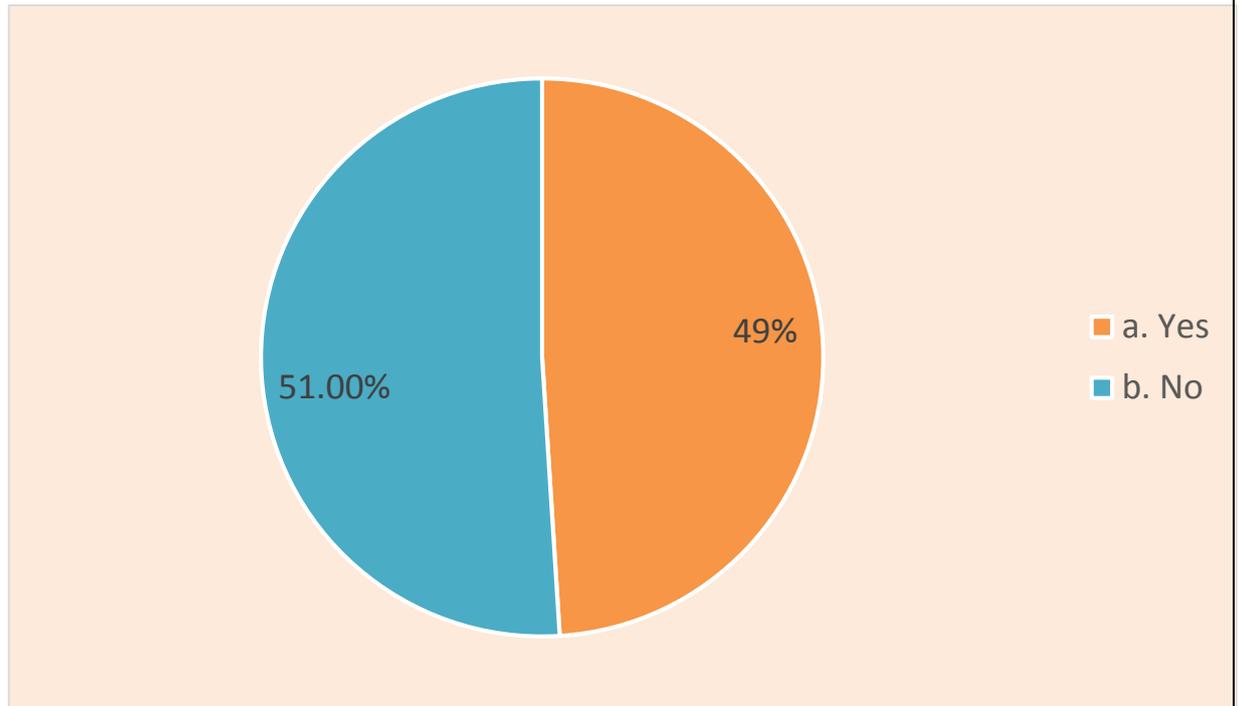
b. No



Q. 24 According to you, are the police officials aware about the provisions of protection of personal information and its effective implementation?

a. Yes

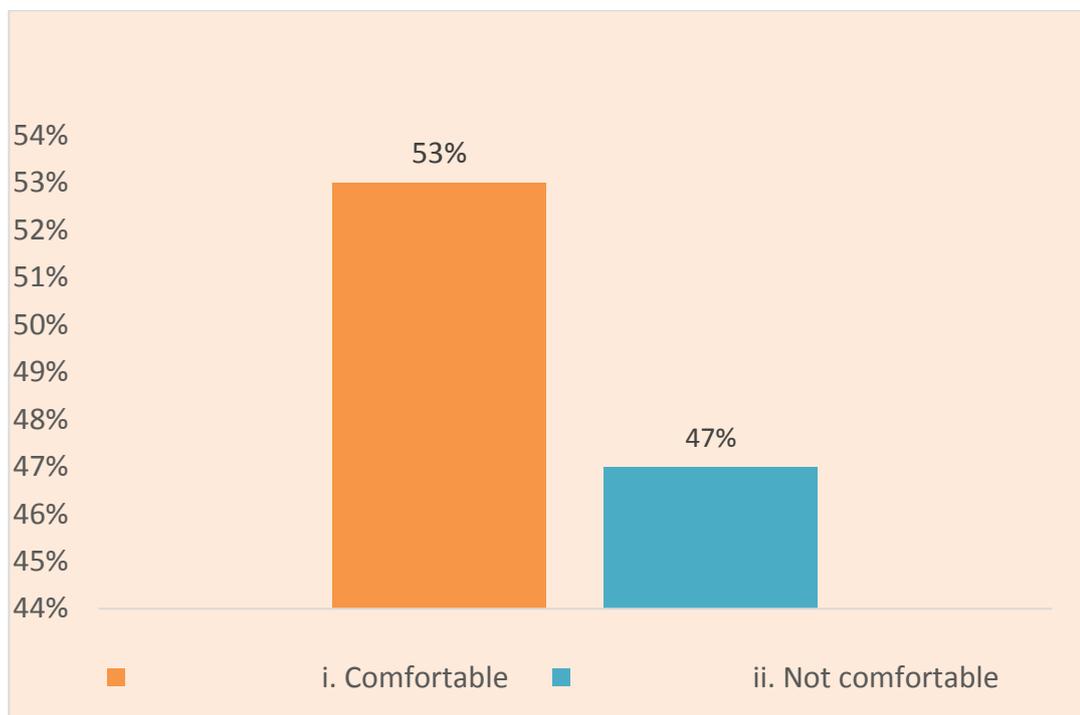
b. No



Q. 25 How comfortable are you, if personal information provided by you to organisations are

accessed by law enforcement agency or police in following situations?

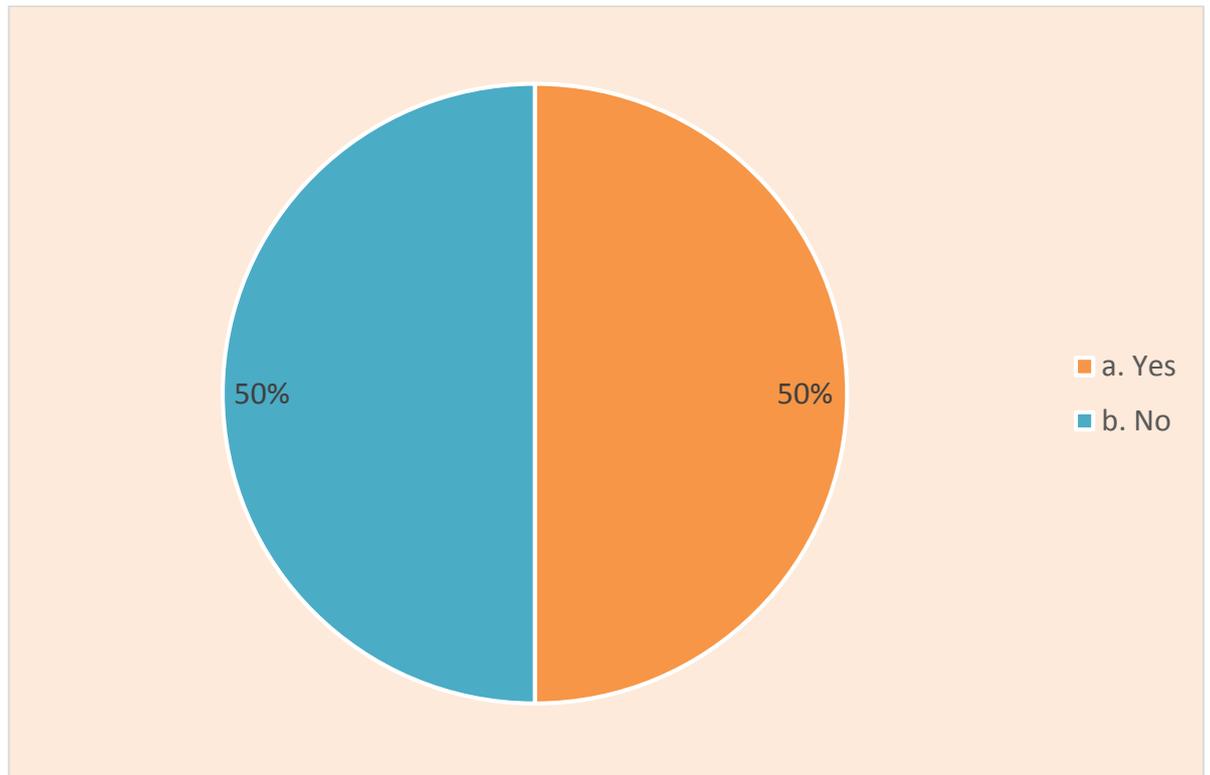
- a. To help locate a person who may be danger to himself or others,
- b. To gather evidence in support of an investigation in to serious offence,
- c. To gather evidence in support of an investigation in to minor infractions,
- d. To help locate a young person or child who has ran away.



Q. 26 Do you find it objectionable if personal information is used by government agencies?

a. Yes

b. No

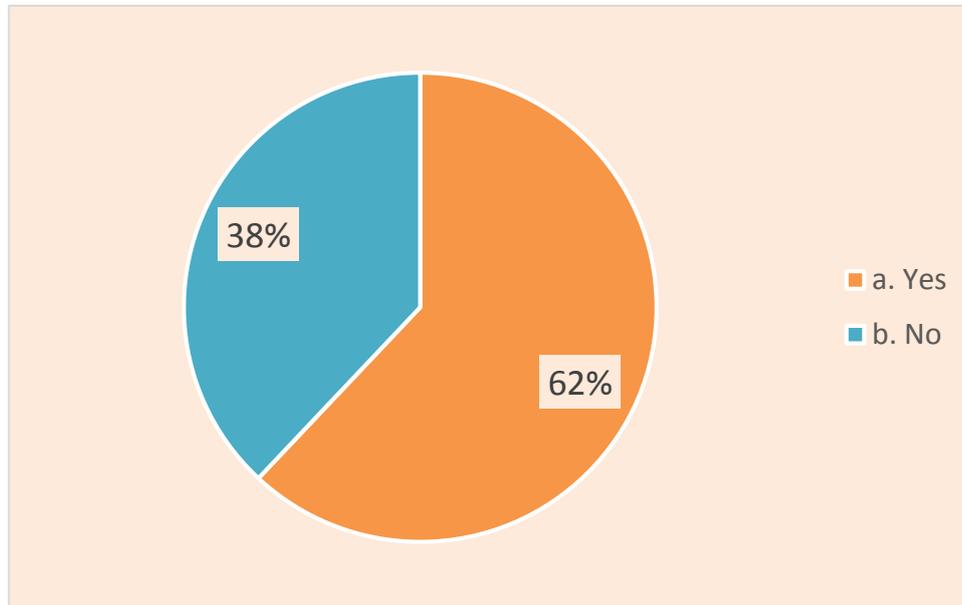


Q. 27 Do you feel comfortable, if marketing companies use it for survey and analysis of your

likes and dislikes?

a. Yes

b. No

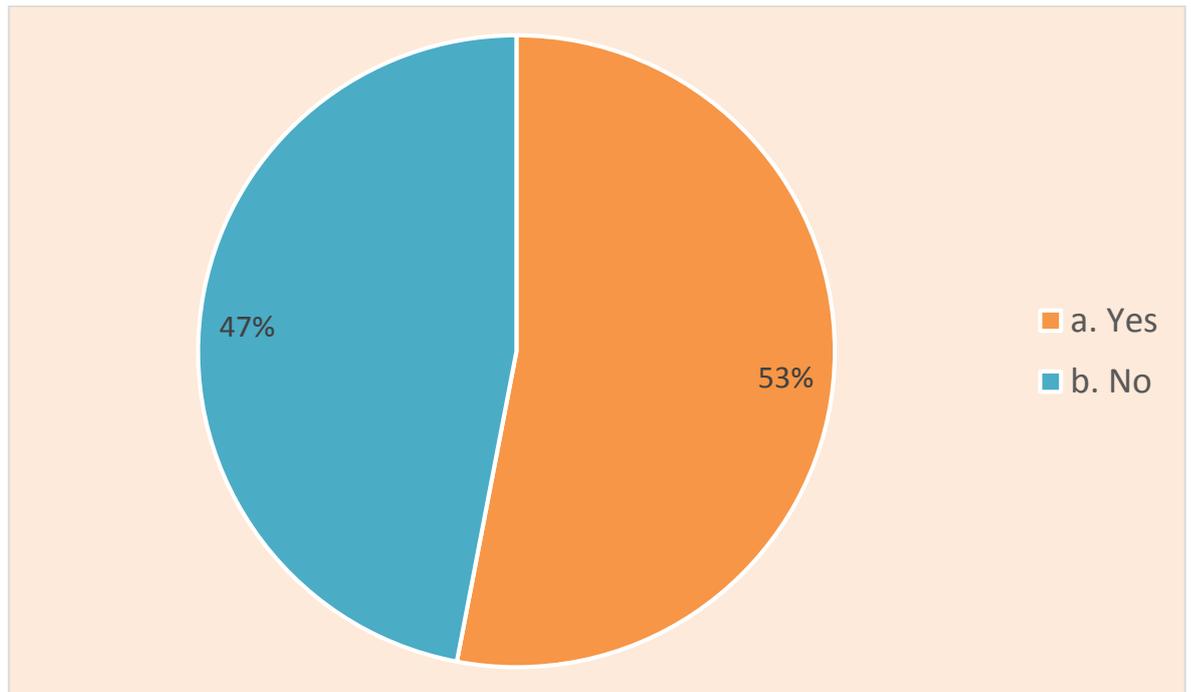


Q. 28 If such information is used by companies or organisations to determine your suitability

for job or promotion, will you feel comfortable?

a. Yes

b. No

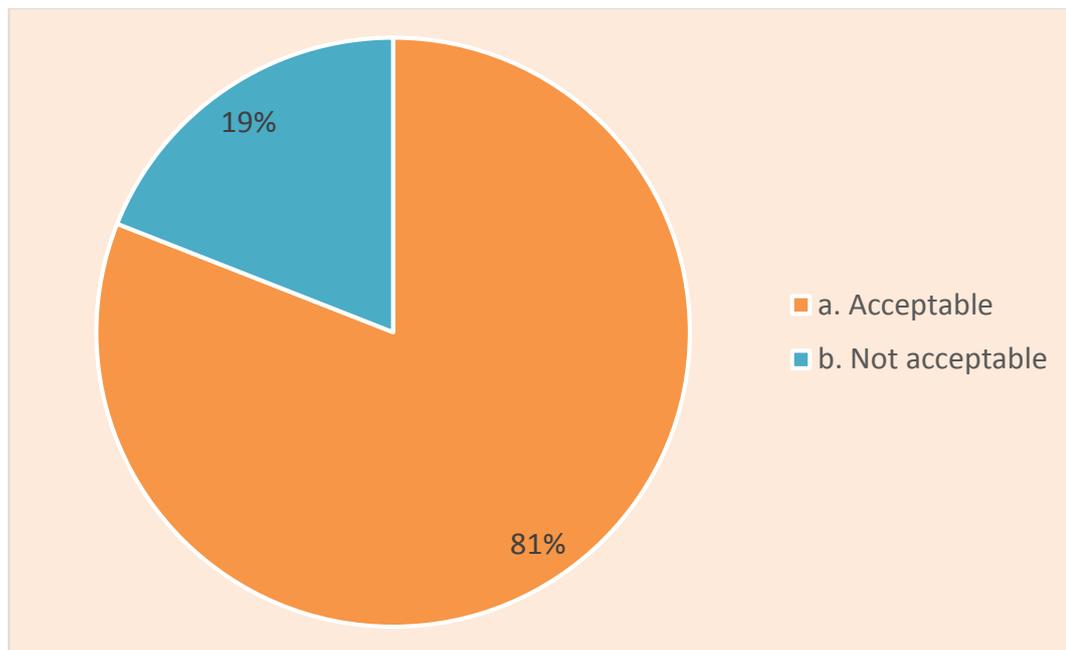


Q. 29 What will be your response if government is using this information as to verify claims

for social benefits or payment of taxes?

a. Acceptable

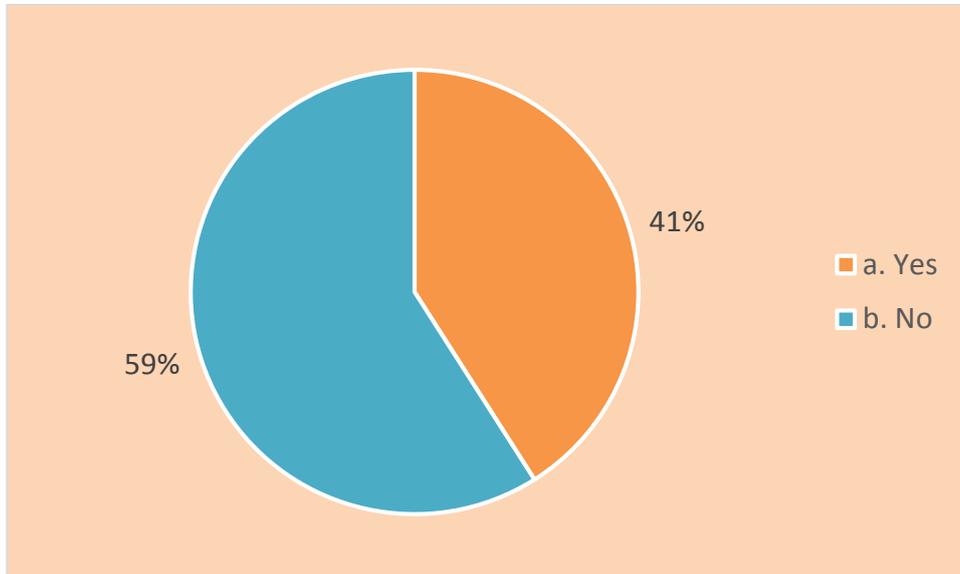
b. Not Acceptable



Q. 30 Have you ever tried to seek information about your privacy right?

a. Yes

b. No

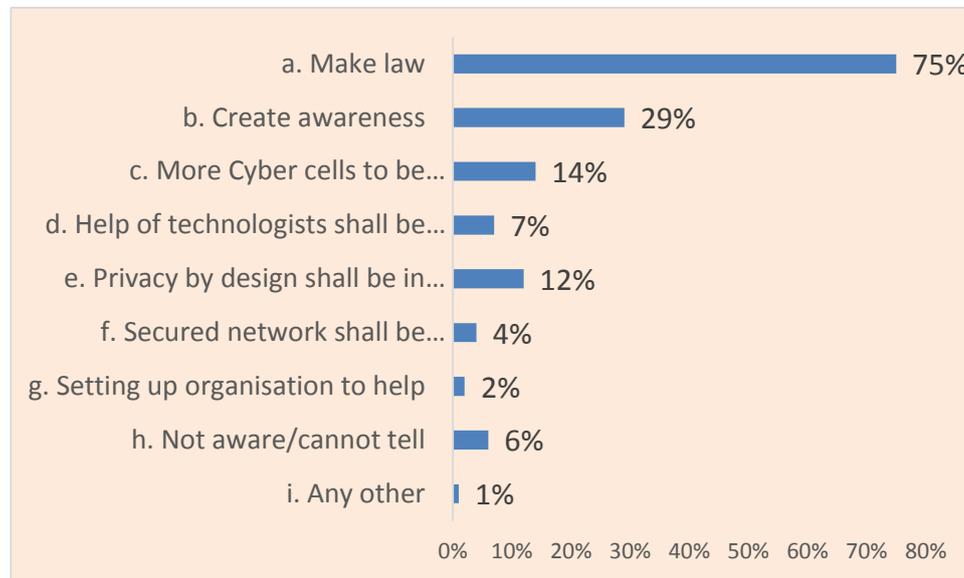


Q. 31 If yes, by which source?

- a. Discussing with peers, or seniors
- b. Visiting websites
- c. Contacting an organisation
- d. Accessing any publication giving such information
- e. Any other



Q.32 According to your opinion which steps are to be taken for protection of data and privacy by the government?

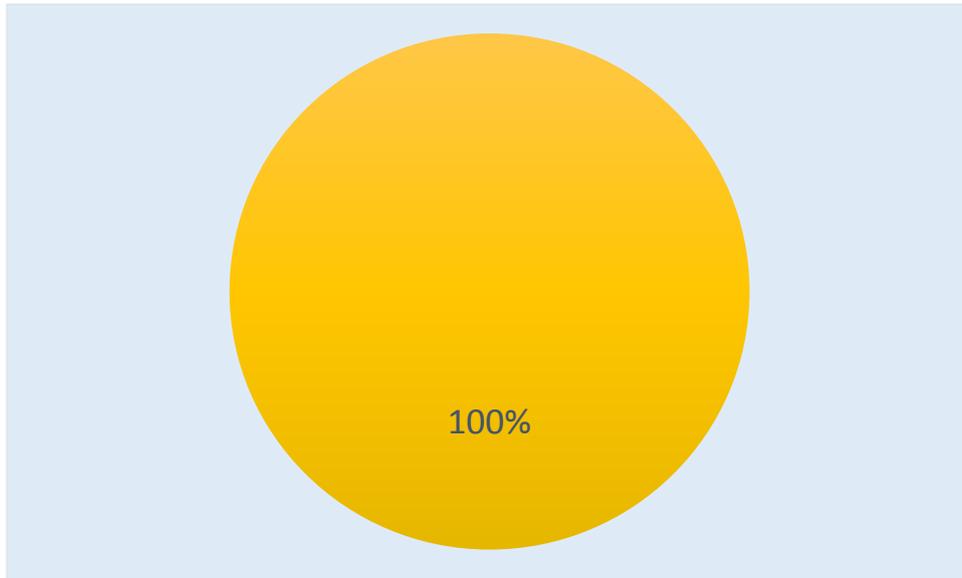


6.3 Data of Police Personnel

Q. 1. Do you use internet on wi-fi and data packs?

a. Yes

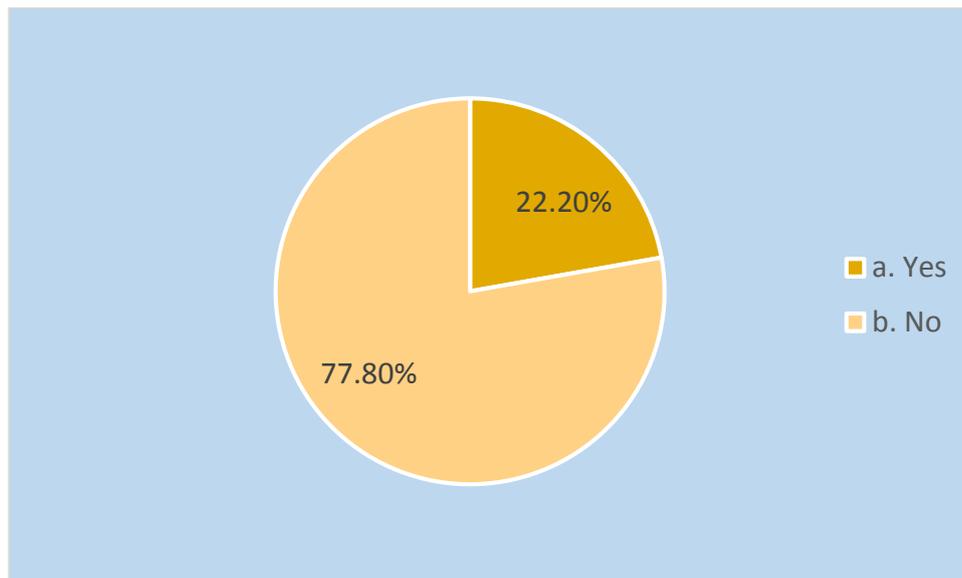
b.No



Q.3 Do you access free wi-fi provided in public places?

a. Yes

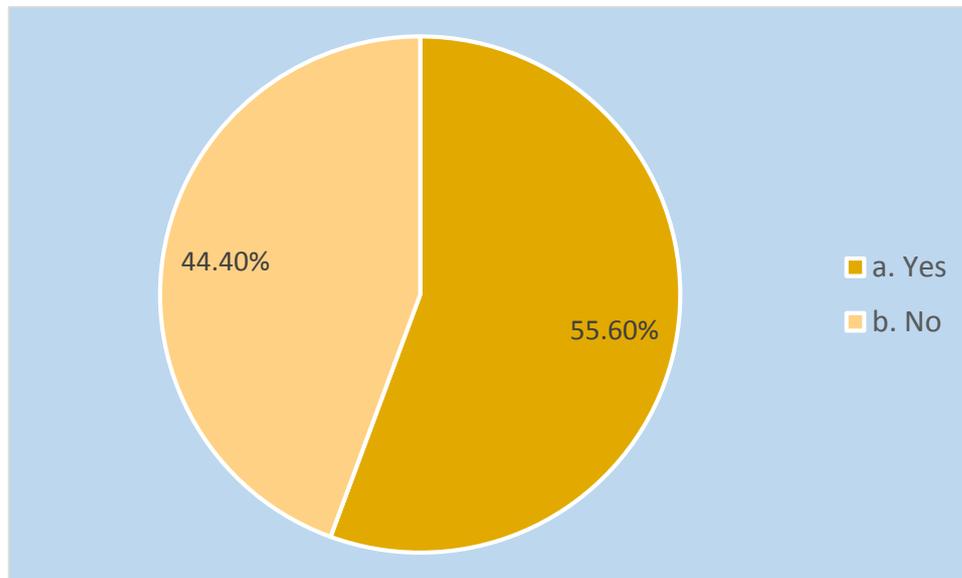
b. No



Q. 4 Do you know that such wi-fi may be insecure for your data stored in the gadgets?

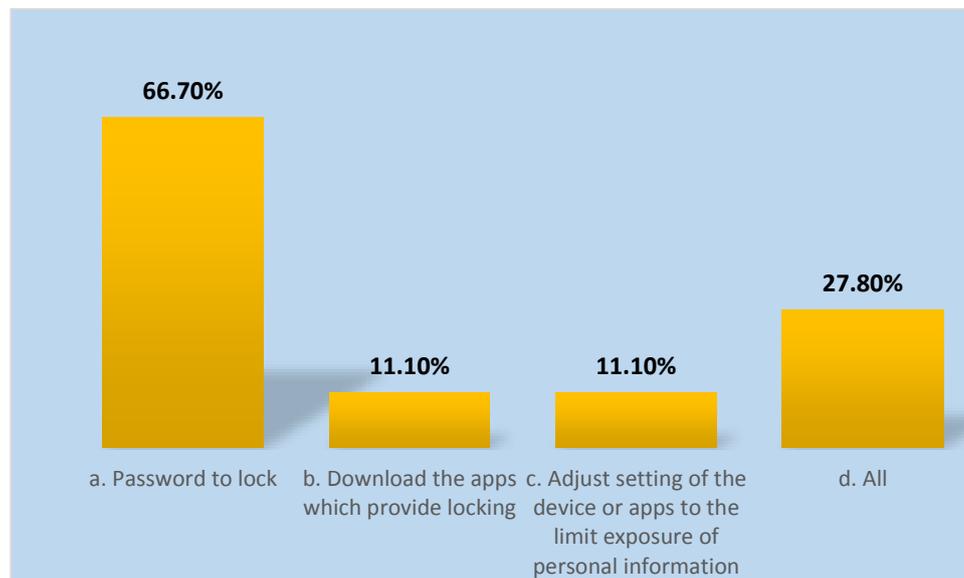
a. Yes

b. No



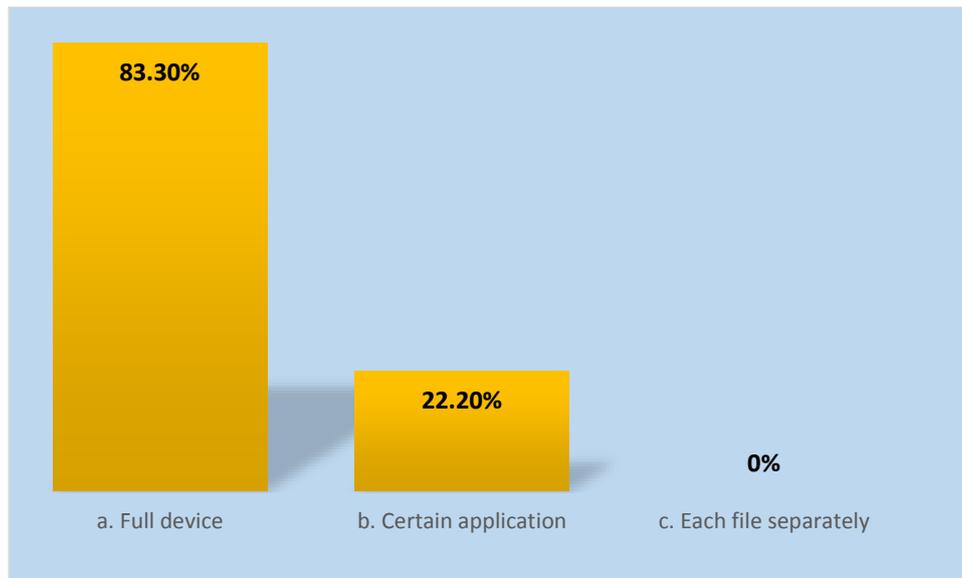
Q. 5 To secure the data, which of the following measures do you take?

- a. Password to lock
- b. Download the apps which provide locking,
- c. Adjust settings of the device or apps to limit exposure of personal information,
- d. All.



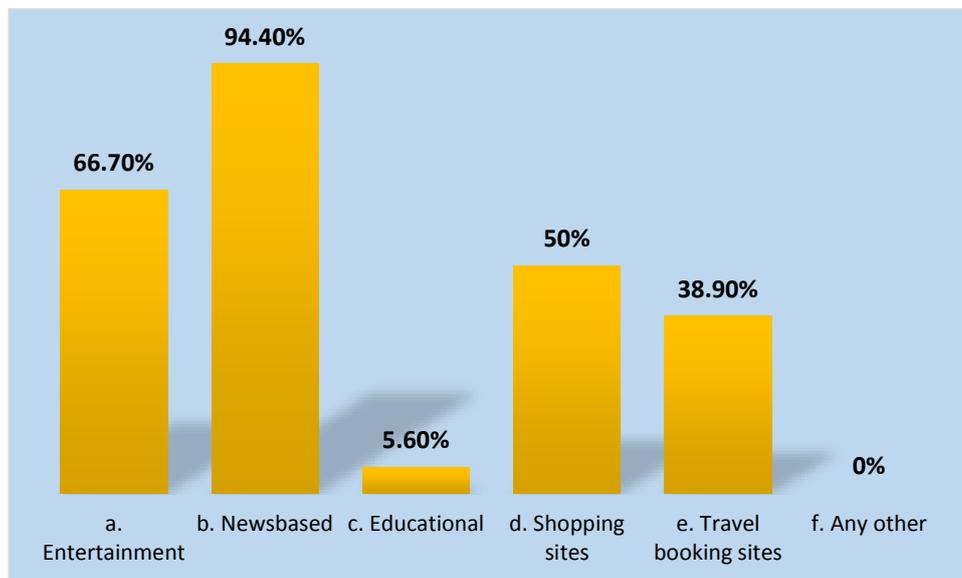
Q.6 For data security, you lock the-

- a. Full device,
- b. Certain applications,
- c. Each file separately.



Q. 7 Which internet sites do you visit?

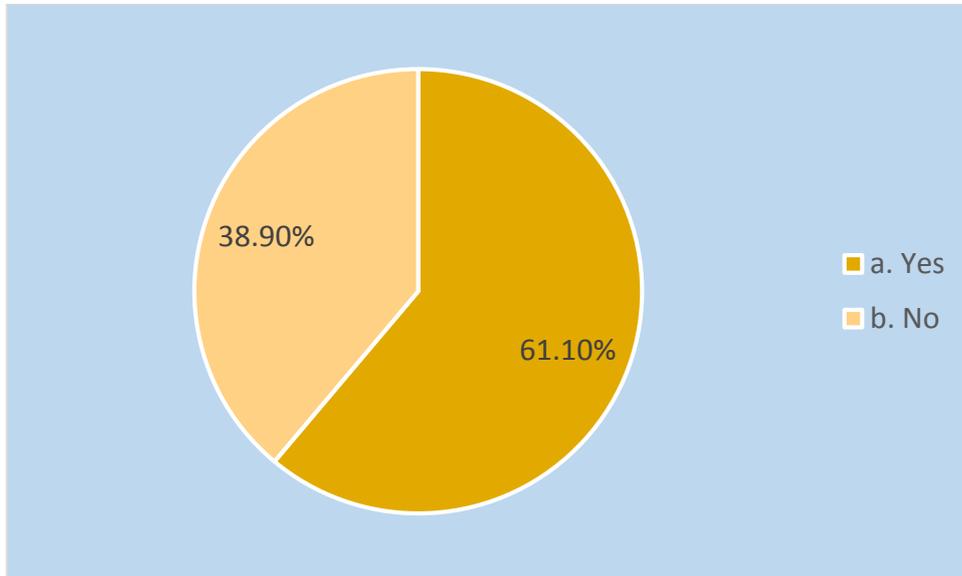
- a. Entertainment
- b. News based,
- c. Educational
- d. Shopping sites,
- e. Travel booking sites,
- f. Any other.



Q.8 Do you read privacy policies for internet sites you visit?

a. Yes

b. No

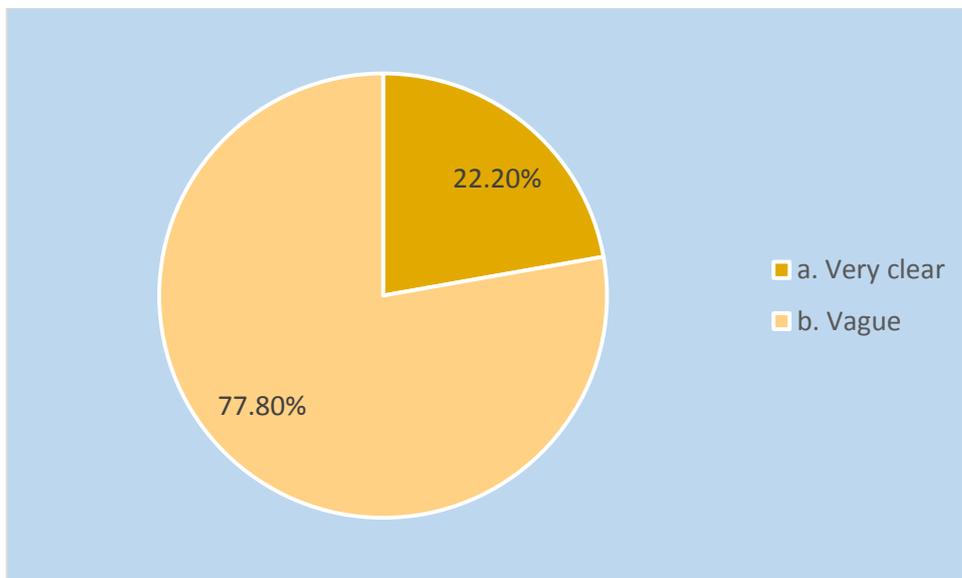


Q. 9 How clear do you find that privacy policies for internet sites you visit in terms of giving

you information about what a company will do with your personal information?

a. Very clear

b. Vague



Q.10 Which social media apps do you use on the device?

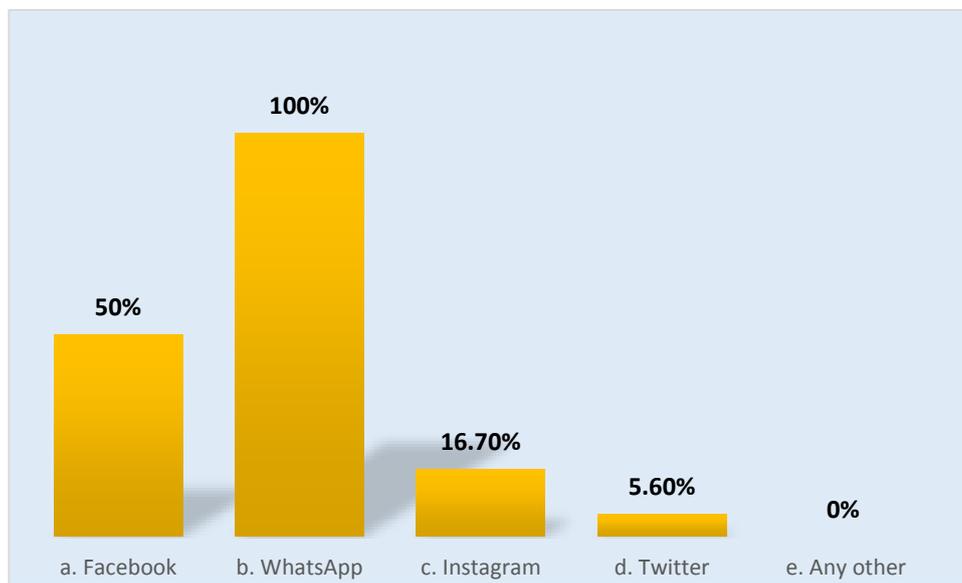
a. Facebook

b. WhatsApp

c. Instagram

d. Twitter

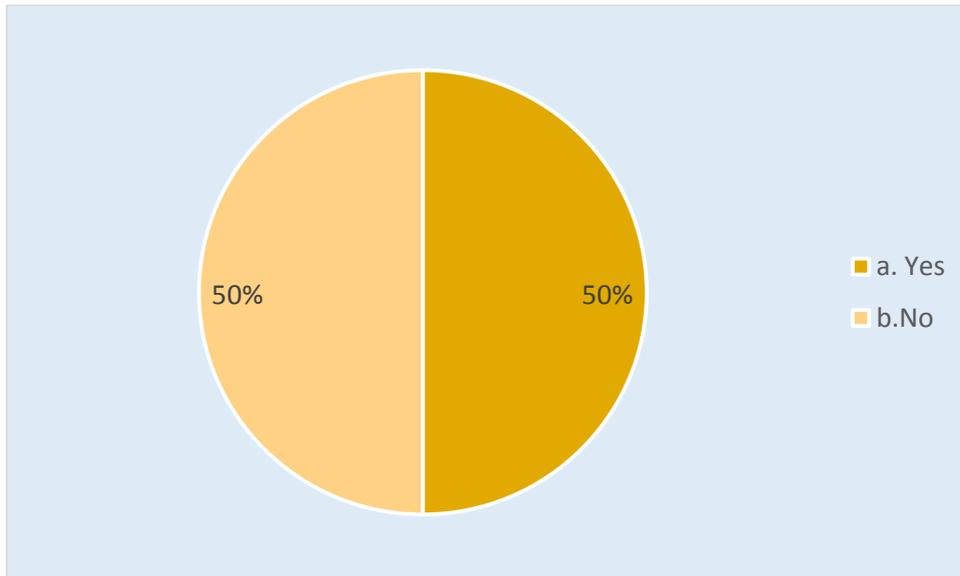
e. Any Other



Q.11 Are you aware about the privacy features on these apps?

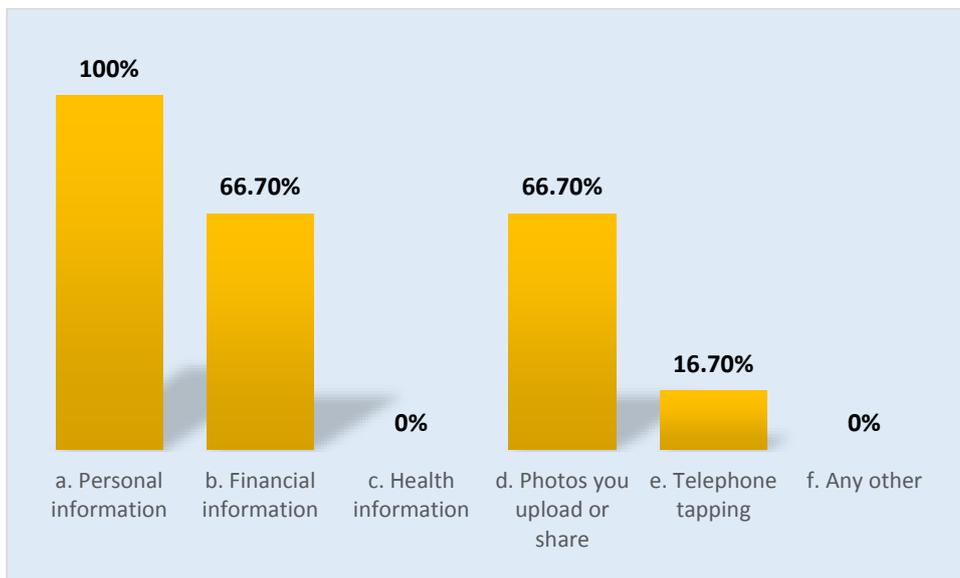
a. Yes

b. No



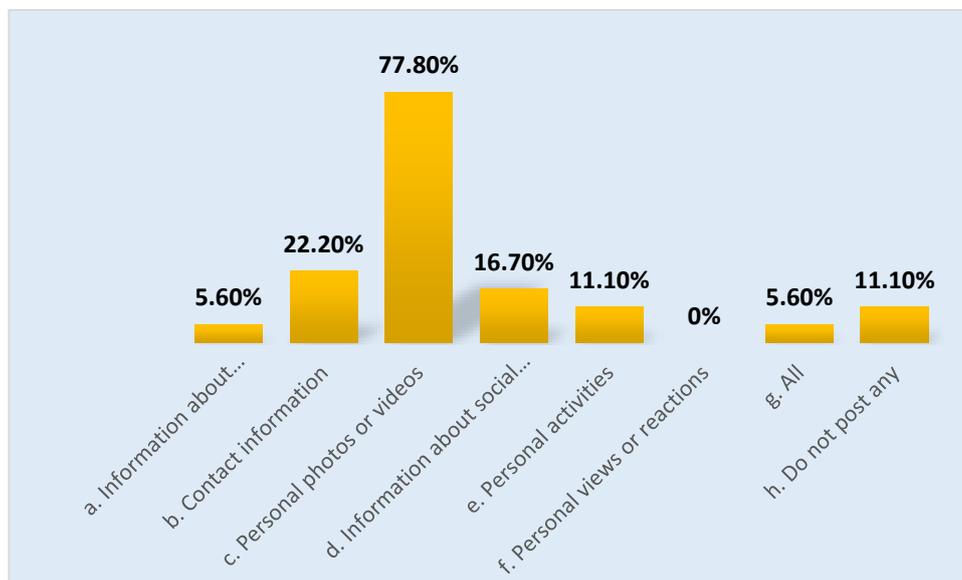
Q.12 According to you, which of the following information risks most to your privacy?

- a. Personal information
- b. Financial information
- c. Health information
- d. Photos you upload or share
- e. Telephone tapping
- f. Any other



Q.13 Which of the following information do you post online?

- a. Information about location
- b. Contact information
- c. Health information
- d. Information about social activities,
- e. Personal activities
- f. Personal views or reactions
- g. All
- h. None

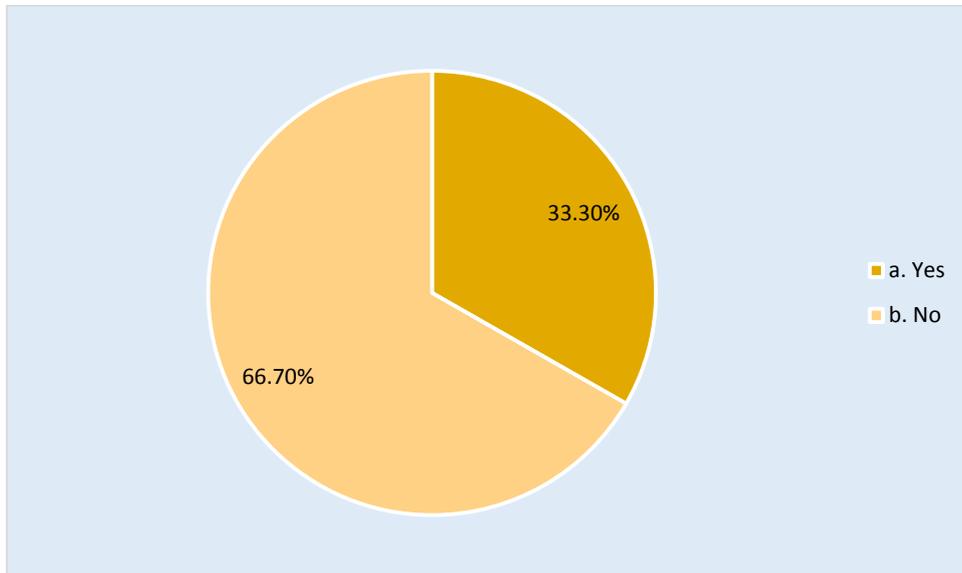


Q.14 Are you aware that your internet activities like browsing, searches, purchases, service

interaction and other things like that can be tracked by-

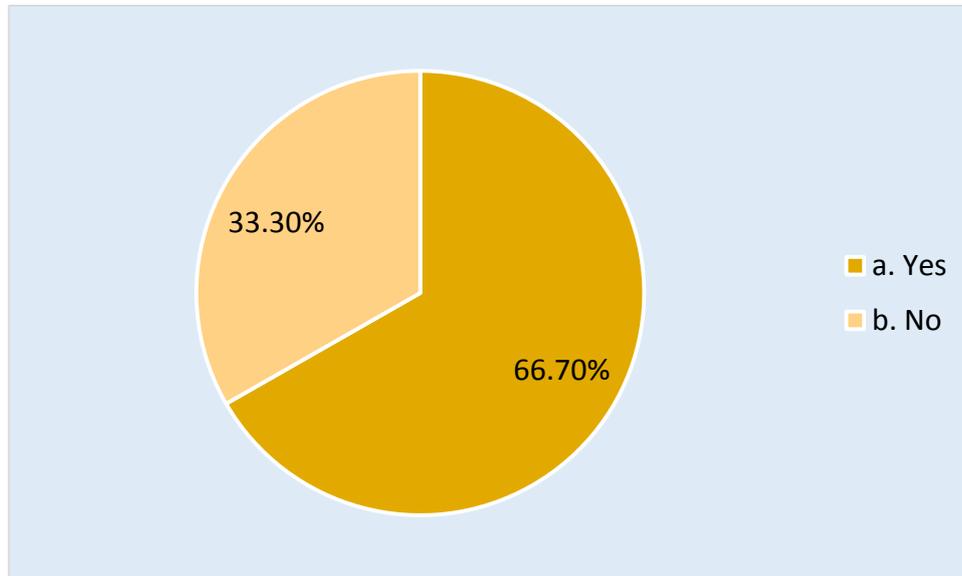
- a. Websites, both commercial and government websites, you visit,
- b. Other companies as marketers and researchers

a. Yes b. No



Q. 15 Do you know the data protection is an element of privacy and breach of it is an offence

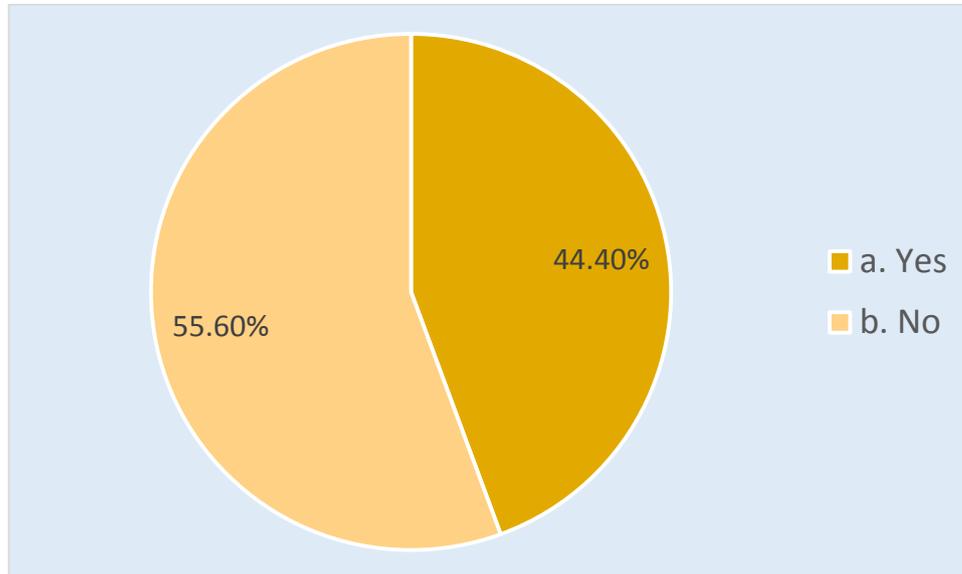
under Information Technology Act, 2000?



Q. 16 Do you know when government can access and /or use the information?

a. Yes

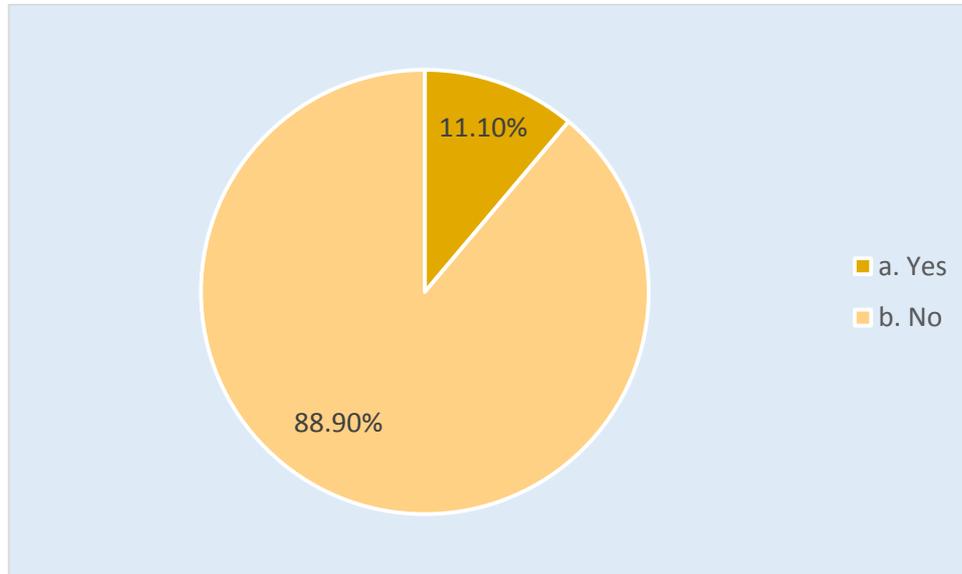
b. No



Q. 17 Do you know when can the government intercept the data?

a. Yes

b. No

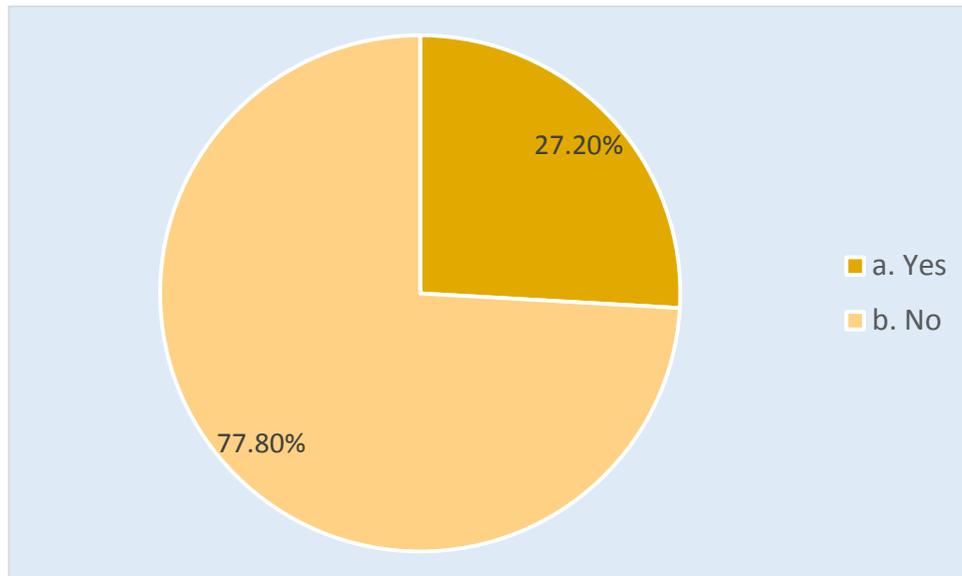


Q. 18 If such information is used by your employer to determine your suitability for job or

promotion, will you feel comfortable?

a. Yes

b. No

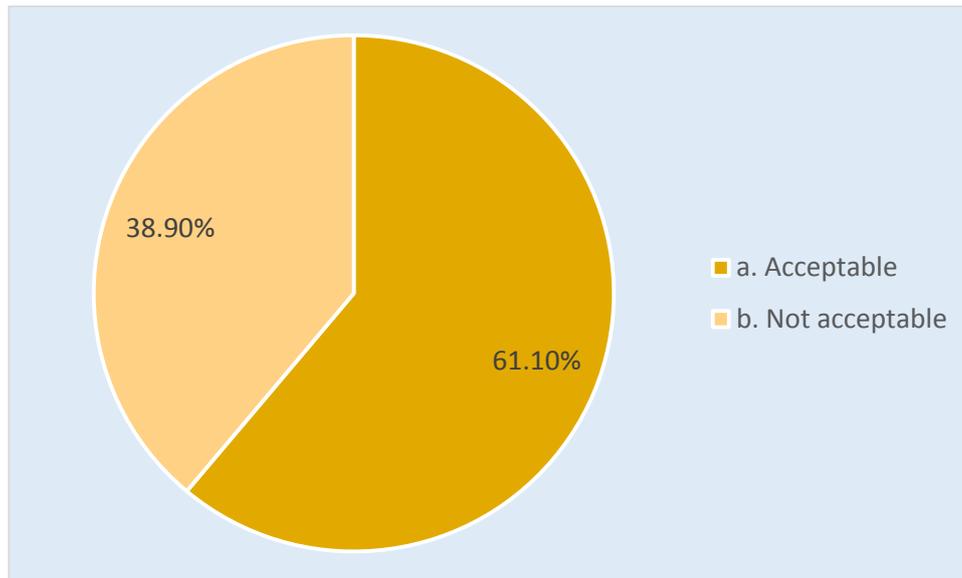


Q.19 What will be your response if government is using this information as to verify claims

for social benefits or payment of taxes?

a. Acceptable

b. Not acceptable

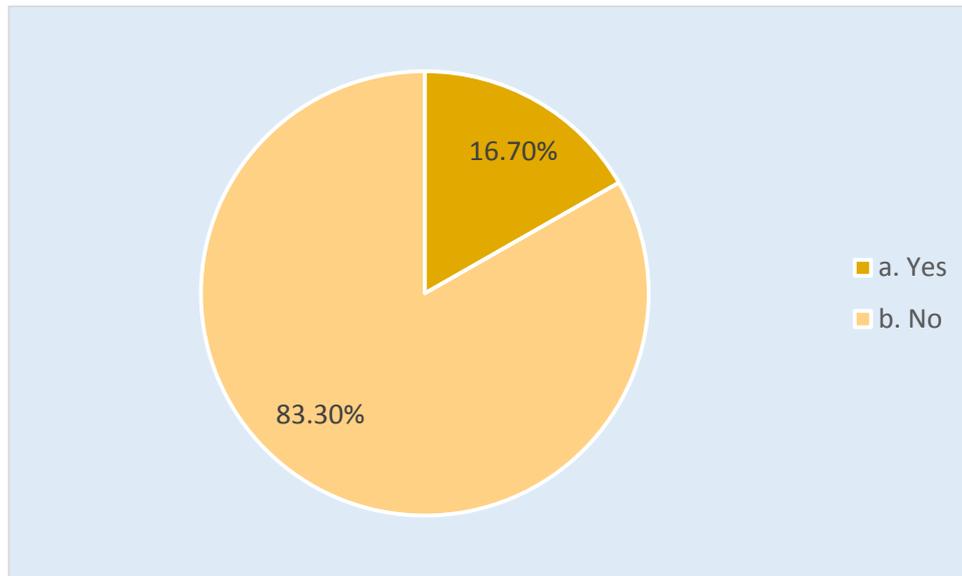


Q.20 As cyber-crimes have become common, are police personnel given necessary information

about laws pertaining to cyber activities?

a. Yes

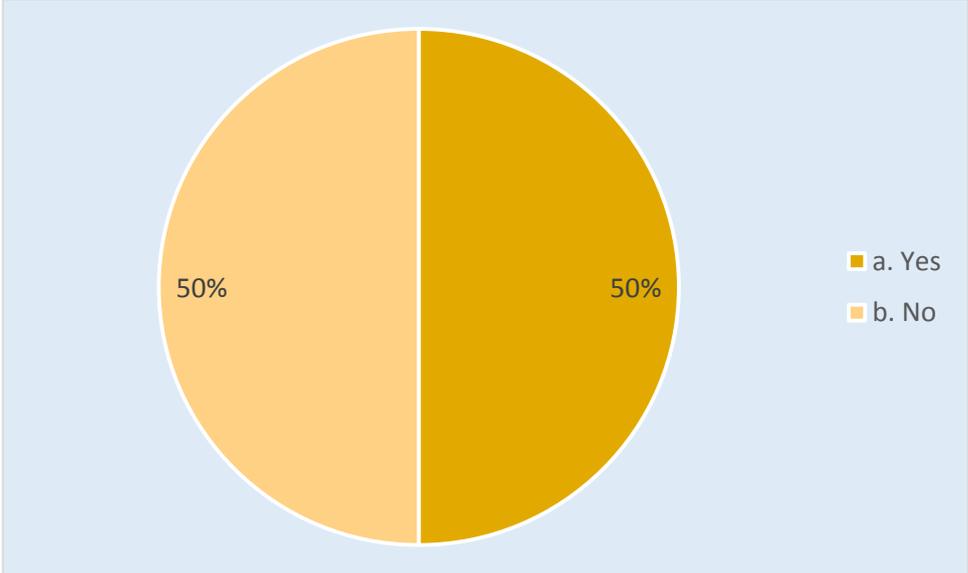
b. No



Q. 21 Have you ever tried to know about the data protection and privacy rights?

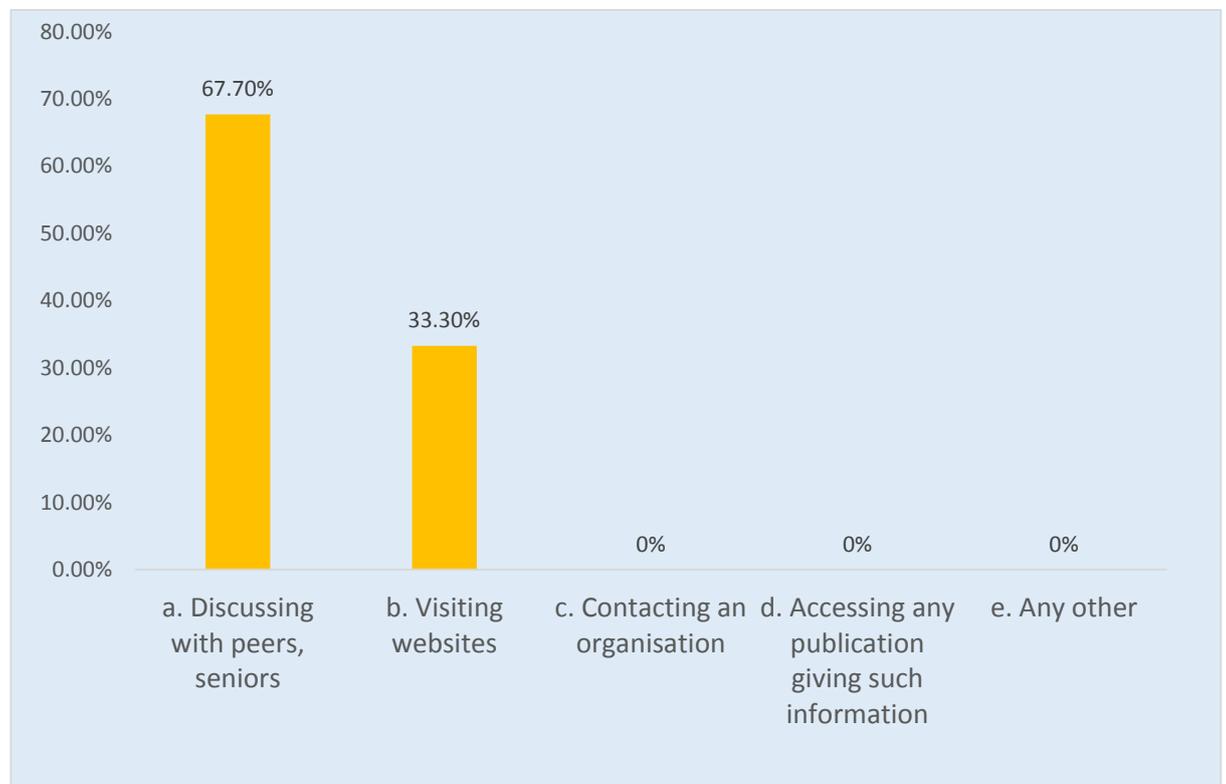
a. Yes

b. No



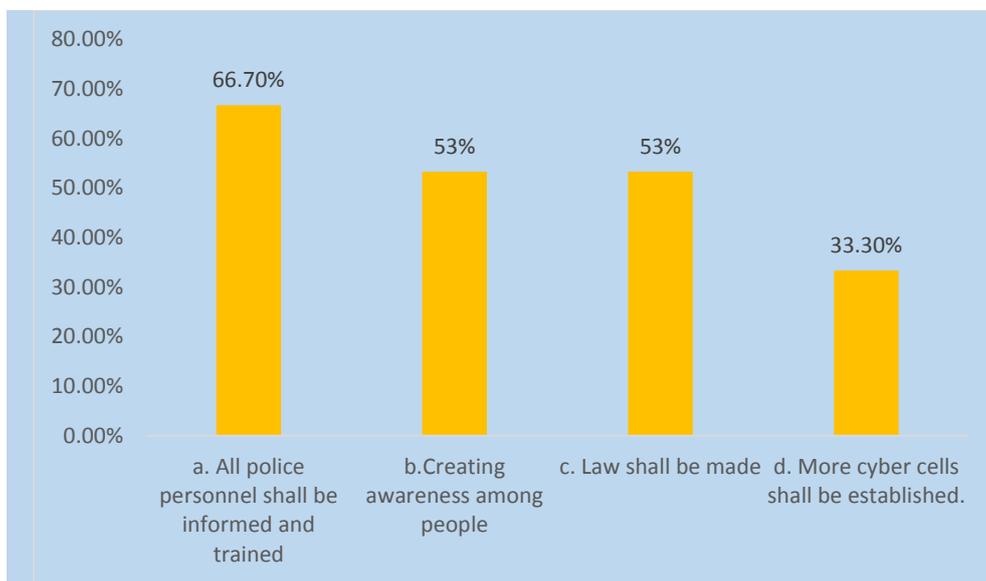
Q. 22 If yes, by which source?

- a. Discussing with peers, or seniors
- b. Visiting websites,
- c. Contacting an organisation
- d. Accessing any publication giving such information
- e. Any Other



Q. 23 According to your opinion which steps are to be taken for protection of privacy by government?

- a. All police personnel shall be informed and trained
- b. Creating awareness among people
- c. Law shall be made
- d. More cyber cells shall be established.



Analysis of data

The researcher circulated the 100 questionnaires among stakeholders from general category and 15 questionnaires among police (total 115). From the responses received through questionnaires, the observations are as follows.

For General category:

No.	Questions	General
1.	Do you use internet on Wi-fi and data packs?	
	a. Yes	100%
	b. No	0%
2.	On which device you access internet?	
	a. Mobile	88%
	b. Laptop	56%
	c. Desktop	43%
	d. Tablet	11%
	e. All	12%
3.	Do you access free wi-fi provided in public places?	
	a. Yes	47%
	b. No	53%
4.	Do you know that such wi-fi may be insecure for your data stored in the gadget?	
	a. Yes	47%
	b. No	53%
5.	To secure your data, which of the following measures do you use?	
	a. Password to lock	75%

	b. Download the apps which provide locking	8%
	c. Adjust setting of the device or apps to the limit exposure of personal information	14%
	d. All	14%
6.	For data security, you lock the-	
	a. Full device	77%
	b. Certain applications	27%
	c. Each file separately	2%
7.	Which internet sites do you visit?	
	a. Entertainment	78%
	b. News based	71%
	c. Educational	76%
	d. Shopping sites	59%
	e. Travel booking sites	36%
	f. Any other	0%
8.	Do you read privacy policies for internet sites you visit?	
	a. Yes	50%
	b. No	50%
9.	How clear do you find that privacy policies for internet	

	sites you visit in terms of giving you information about what a company will do with your personal information?	
	a. Very clear	27%
	b. Vague	73%
10.	Have you chosen not to use a site or service because you were uncomfortable with the terms that were set out in privacy policy?	
	a. Yes	31%
	b. No	69%
11.	Which social media apps do you use on the device?	
	a. Facebook	78%
	b. WhatsApp	97%
	c. Instagram	28%
	d. Twitter	13%
	e. Any other	0%
12.	Are you aware about the privacy features on these apps?	
	a. Yes	53%
	b. No	47%
13.	Have you ever decide not to install or uninstall an app because of the personal information you have to provide?	
	a. Yes	26%
	b. No	74%

14.	Which of the following information risks most to your privacy?	
	a. Personal information	87%
	b. Financial information	72%
	c. Health information	22%
	d. Photos you upload or share	77%
	e. Telephone tapping	28%
	f. Any other	0%
15.	Which of the following information you post online?	
	a. Information about location	14%
	b. Contact information	15%
	c. Personal photos or videos	65%
	d. Information about social activities	55%
	e. Personal activities	39%
	f. Personal views or reactions	14%
	g. All	4%
	h. Do not post any.	3%
16.	Are you aware that your internet activities like browsing, searches, purchases, service interaction and other things	

	like that can be tracked by- the websites, both commercial and government websites you visit and other companies as marketers and researchers?	
	a. Yes	37%
	b. No	63%
17.	Have you ever turned off location tracking feature on your mobile device because you were concerned about others accessing the information?	
	a. Yes	37%
	b. No	63%
18.	When your personal information which is available online is used by organisations for sending spam messages to you, do you find it objectionable?	
	a. Yes	65%
	b. No	35%
19.	Many organisations ask citizens for personal information of one type or another. In general, do you usually share your personal information with organisation that is asked for it?	
	a. Yes	65%

	b. No	35%
20.	Do you know that data protection is an element of privacy and breach of it is an offence under Information Technology Act, 2000?	
	a. Yes	23%
	b. No	77%
21.	Do you know when government can access and/or use the information?	
	a. Yes	15%
	b. No	85%
22.	Do you know when can the government intercept the data?	
	a. Yes	9%
	b. No	91%
23.	Do you think that such information can be used without your consent?	
	a. Yes	56%
	b. No	44%
24.	According to you, are the police officials aware about the provisions of protection of personal information and its effective implementation?	
	a. Yes	49%
	b. No	51%
25.	How comfortable are you, if personal information	

	<p>provided by you to organisations are accessed by the law enforcement agency or police in following situations?</p> <p>a. To help locate a person who may be a danger to himself or others.</p> <p>b. To gather evidence in support of an investigation in to serious offence</p>	
	<p>c. To gather evidence to support of an investigation in to minor infractions.</p> <p>d. To help locate a young person or child who has run away.</p>	
	i. Comfortable	53%
	a. Uncomfortable	47%
26.	Do you find objectionable, if personal information is used by government agencies?	
	a. Yes	50%
	b. No	50%
27.	Will you feel comfortable, if marketing companies use it for survey and analysis of your likes and dislikes?	

	a. Yes	62%
	b. No	38%
28.	If such information is used by companies or organisations to determine your suitability for job or promotion, will you feel comfortable?	
	a. Yes	53%
	b. No	47%
29.	What will be your response if government is using this information as to verify claims for social benefits or payment of taxes?	
	a. Acceptable	81%
	b. Not acceptable	19%
30.	Have you ever tried to seek information about your privacy rights?	
	a. Yes	41%
	b. No	59%
31.	If yes, by which source?	
	a. Discussing with peers	47.70%
	b. Visiting websites	68.20%
	c. Contacting an organisation	13%
	d. Accessing any publication giving such information	20.5%
	e. Any other	0%

32.	According to your opinion which steps are to be taken for protection of privacy by the government?	
	a. Make laws	75%
	b. Create awareness	29%
	c. Cyber cells shall be established	14%
	d. Help of technologist shall be taken	7%
	e. Privacy by design shall be included in gadgets	12%
	f. Secured network shall be provided	4%
	g. Setting up an organisation to help	2%
	h. Not aware/ cannot tell	6%
	i. Any other	1%

For police personnel

No.	Questions	Police
1.	Do you use internet on Wi-fi and data packs?	
	c. Yes	100%
	d. No	0%

2.	On which device you access internet?	
	f. Mobile	100%
	g. Laptop	50%
	h. Desktop	5.6%
	i. Tablet	0%
	j. All	0%
3.	Do you access free wi-fi provided in public places?	
	c. Yes	22.2%
	d. No	77.8%
4.	Do you know that such wi-fi may be insecure for your data stored in the gadget?	
	c. Yes	55.6%
	d. No	44.4%
5.	To secure your data, which of the following measures do you use?	
	e. Password to lock	66.7%
	f. Download the apps which provide locking	11.1%
	g. Adjust setting of the device or apps to the limit exposure of personal information	11.1%
	h. All	27.8%
6.	For data security, you lock the-	

	d. Full device	83.3%
	e. Certain applications	22.2%
	f. Each file separately	0%
7.	Which internet sites do you visit?	
	g. Entertainment	66.7%
	h. News based	94.4%
	i. Educational	5.6%
	j. Shopping sites	50%
	k. Travel booking sites	38.9%
	l. Any other	0%
8.	Do you read privacy policies for internet sites you visit?	
	c. Yes	61.1%
	d. No	38.9%
9.	How clear do you find that privacy policies for internet sites you visit in terms of giving you information about what a company will do with your personal information?	
	c. Very clear	22.2%
	d. Vague	77.8%
10.	Which social media apps do you use on the device?	
	f. Facebook	50%
	g. WhatsApp	100%
	h. Instagram	16.7%

	i. Twitter	5.6%
	j. Any other	0%
11.	Are you aware about the privacy features on these apps?	
	c. Yes	50%
	d. No	50%
12.	Which of the following information risks most to your privacy?	
	a. Personal information	100%
	b. Financial information	66.7%
	c. Health information	0%
	d. Photos you upload or share	66.7%
	e. Telephone tapping	16.7%
	f. Any other	0%
13.	Which of the following information you post online?	
	a. Information about location	5.6%
	b. Contact information	22.2%
	c. Personal photos or videos	77.8%
	d. Information about social activities	16.7%

	e. Personal activities	11.1%
	f. Personal views or reactions	0%
	g. All	5.6%
	h. Do not post any.	11.1%
14.	Are you aware that your internet activities like browsing, searches, purchases, service interaction and other things like that can be tracked by the websites, both commercial and government websites you visit and other companies as marketers and researchers?	
	a. Yes	37%
	b. No	63%
15.	Do you know that data protection is an element of privacy and breach of it is an offence under Information Technology Act, 2000?	
	a. Yes	66.6%
	b. No	33.3%
16.	Do you know when government can access and/or use the information?	
	a. Yes	44.5%
	b. No	55.5%

17.	Do you know when can the government intercept the data?	
	a. Yes	11%
	b. No	88.9%
18.	If such information is used by your employer to determine your suitability for job or promotion will you feel comfortable?	
	a. Yes	27.20%
	b. No	77.80%
19.	What will be your response if government is using this information as to verify claims for social benefits or payment of taxes?	
	a. Acceptable	61.1%
	b. Not acceptable	38.9%
20.	As cyber-crimes have become common, are police personnel given necessary information about laws pertaining to cyber-crimes?	
	a. Yes	16.70%
	b. No	83.30%
21.	Have you ever tried to seek information about your privacy rights?	
	a. Yes	50%
	b. No	50%
22	If yes, by which source?	

	a. Discussing with peers	66.7%
	b. Visiting websites	33.3%
	c. Contacting an organisation	0%
	d. Accessing any publication giving such information	0%
	e. Any other	0%
23	According to your opinion which steps are to be taken for protection of privacy by the government?	
	a. All police personnel shall be informed and trained.	66.7%
	b. Awareness about law shall be created	53.3%
	c. Law shall be made	53.3%

6.4 Analysis of data:

- From the above collected data, it is observed that most of the stakeholders from general and police personnel category (88% and 100% respectively) access internet on mobile than any other device. It shows that mobility of the device with facility is preferred by people. The analysis of data is done in following paragraphs.

A) General Category

Awareness concerns:

- It is observed that considerable numbers of stakeholders from general category accesses free wi-fi provided at public places (47%). But it is observed also that they (53%) are not aware that such free wi-fi is insecure for their data. Still they are using the public wi-fi. This shows that people are not bothered about the network security and protection of privacy. They continue to use it
- 78% of stakeholders use Facebook and 97% use WhatsApp. More over 65% stakeholders share personal photos on such apps and 39% of them share information about personal activities but still but considerable number of stakeholders 47% are not aware of the privacy features available on these apps. This means that they are not bothered about the privacy of their posts or the information they post on such apps.
- Relating to the information which may harm their privacy, only 22% stakeholders believe that health information if compromised may also harm their privacy. This shows that they are not aware and bothered by the privacy of the health information. It is observed that the health information is considered less important in comparison to other information and did not thought as it may risk the privacy.
- Protection of data is provided under Information Technology Act, 2000. It is observed that 77% stakeholders are not aware that data protection is an element of privacy and breach of it is an offence under Information Technology Act, 2000.
- Government can access/use the information in certain situations under Information Technology Act, 2000. It is also observed that 85% stakeholders

from general category are not aware when government can access and/or use of information. This shows lack of awareness.

- To protect the interest of state or for protection of interest of person, government can intercept the data. It is observed that 91% stakeholder are not aware when government can intercept the data.

- Privacy concerns:

- From the collection of data above, it is observed that stakeholders visit more than one internet sites but 50% of them, means half of the stakeholders do not bother to read the privacy policies of these internet sites they visit.
- 73% of stakeholders is of the opinion that these privacy policies are vague regarding providing the protection to their privacy. But still without considering this fact for not to use the sites they still uses it. They are least bothered with the vagueness of policy regarding protection of privacy of their personal information.
- Nearly 74% stakeholders did not decide to uninstall or not to install the app even though they have to provide personal information more than necessary or even if they find privacy policies vague. This shows that they are not bothered about the privacy of their personal information which they submit to these apps for use.
- For data security, 75% stakeholders use password to lock the device. 77% stakeholders lock the full device. This shows that even though the protection is available for each application and for each file, the stakeholders do not opt for such applications along with locking of full device. They do not bother to lock each file. As it is observed, only 2% of stake holders lock each file for the protection of privacy.
- 87% of the stake holders are of the opinion that the personal information if compromised will harm the privacy of the individual most. Also 77% stakeholders think that the personal photos which they upload or share may also harm their privacy but still 65% share their personal photos online. This means that they are not bothered about their privacy.
- Peron's whereabouts can be known by the location feature of their mobile device if it is on. But 63% stakeholders do not turn off location tracking feature on their

mobile. This feature helps to track the location of the mobile holder to others and his personal privacy may be harmed.

E-commerce and Privacy.

- It is observed that 64% are not aware that their internet activities are tracked by the commercial, governmental and other companies. This shows lack of awareness and also they are not bothered to know.
- Organisations ask personal information of the user. This information is used for purposes other than the purpose for which the services of organisation are used. 65% stakeholders provide their personal information to the organisations when asked. This shows that they are not bothered about their privacy of information.
- Organisations send spam messages for advertisement. 65% of stakeholders do not find objectionable if these organisations send them spam messages. They are not bothered about the decisional privacy of themselves.
- It is observed that 57% stakeholders from general category think that personal information provided by them will be used without their consent. Still 65% provide their personal information to organisations. This shows that the stakeholders are not bothered about the privacy that even if they know, they provide it without verifying.
- 62% stake holders from general category feel comfortable if companies use their personal information for survey and analysis of their likes and dislikes. This means they are not bothered about the fact that there is possibility of misuse of such information.
- 53% stakeholders from general category feel comfortable if their personal information is used by companies or organisations to test their suitability for job or promotion.

Disclosure to government:

- It is observed that 49% stakeholders from general category think that police officials are aware about provisions of protection of personal information and its effective implementation.

- 53% stakeholders from general category are comfortable if police access their personal information which they have provided to organisations in certain situations like to help locate a young person or child who ran away, to gather evidence for investigation of serious offence as well as minor infractions etc.
- Nearly half i.e. 50% stakeholders of general category do not find objectionable if government agencies use their personal information. They believe that such information is necessarily be provided.
- It is acceptable to 81% stakeholders from general category if government use their personal information to verify claims for social benefits or payment of taxes.
- 41% stakeholders from general category tried to seek information about their privacy rights. This means that 59% did not bother to seek information about their privacy rights.

A) Police personnel

- Awareness concerns:
- It is observed that 22.2% stake holders accesses free wi-fi provided at public places. But it is observed also that they (44.5%) are not aware that such free wi-fi is insecure for their data. This shows that they are not bothered about the network security and protection of privacy. They continue to use it
- 50% of stakeholders use Facebook and 100% use WhatsApp. More over 77.8% stakeholders share personal photos on such apps and 22% of them share contact information but nearly half stakeholders 50% are not aware of the privacy features available on these apps. This means that they are not bothered about the privacy of their posts or the information they post on such apps.
- Relating to the information which may harm their privacy, here stakeholders do not believe at all (0%) that health information if compromised may also harm their privacy. This shows that they are not aware and bothered by the privacy of the health information. It is observed that the health information is not considered as important in comparison to other information and did not thought as it may risk the privacy.
- Protection of data is provided under Information Technology Act, 2000. It is observed that 33.3% stakeholders are not aware that data protection is an

element of privacy and breach of it is an offence under Information Technology Act, 2000. These means that the fact that law enforcement agency personnel are not aware about the protection of information of people raises the question of protection of privacy of person.

- Government can access/use the information in certain situations under Information Technology Act, 2000. It is also observed that 55.6% stakeholders not aware when government can access and/or use of information. This shows lack of awareness on the part of law enforcement officials.
- To protect the interest of state or for protection of interest of person, government can intercept the data. It is observed that 88.9% stakeholder are not aware when government can intercept the data. These figures shows that even if the general person thinks that police know about the protection of privacy, this is not the situation.

- Privacy concerns:

- From the collection of data above, it is observed that stakeholders visit more than one internet sites but 38.9% of stakeholders do not bother to read the privacy policies of these internet sites they visit.
- 77.8% of stakeholders is of the opinion that these privacy policies are vague regarding providing the protection to their privacy. But still without considering this fact for not to use the sites they still uses it. They are least bothered with the vagueness of policy regarding protection of privacy of their personal information.
- For data security, 66.7% stakeholders use password to lock the device. 83.3% stakeholders lock the full device. This shows that even though the protection is available for each application and for each file, the stakeholders do not opt for such applications along with locking of full device. They do not bother to lock each file.
- 100% of the stake holders are of the opinion that the personal information if compromised will harm the privacy of the individual most. Also 66.7% stakeholders think that the personal photos which they upload or share may also harm their privacy but still 77.8% share their personal photos online. This means that they are not bothered about their privacy.

- It is observed that 66.7% are not aware that their internet activities are tracked by the commercial, governmental and other companies. This shows lack of awareness and also they are not bothered to know.
- 27% stakeholders feel comfortable if their personal information is used by companies or organisations to test their suitability for job or promotion.

Disclosure to government:

- It is observed that 83% stakeholders are not given an information relating to cyber laws pertaining to cyber activities. This means that if the law enforcement agency personnel are not aware about the legal provisions then security and privacy of information of people will be compromised more.
- Nearly half i.e. 61.1 % stakeholders do not find objectionable if government agencies use their personal information as to verify the social benefits or payment of taxes. They believe that such information is necessarily be provided.
- 50% stakeholders from general category tried to seek information about their privacy rights. This means that 59% did not bother to seek information about their privacy rights.

The stakeholders from both categories were asked to provide suggestions about the steps are to be taken by the government.

- The response received from general category is as follows:

1. 75% stakeholders have suggested that government shall make law,
2. 29% stakeholders suggested that awareness about privacy and data protection shall be created among people,
3. 12% stakeholders suggested that privacy by design shall be provided in gadgets,
4. 14% stakeholders have suggested that more cyber cells shall be established,
5. 7% stakeholders have suggested that help of the technologists shall be sought,
6. 4% stakeholders have suggested that secured network shall be provided,
7. 6% stakeholders are not aware and unable to provide answer.

- The response received from police personnel is as follows:

1. 66.7% stakeholders suggested that all police personnel shall be informed and trained about cyber laws.
2. 50% stakeholders suggested that awareness shall be created among people.
3. 50% stakeholders suggested that laws shall be made.
4. 33.30% stakeholders suggested that more cyber cells shall be established.

The analysis done shows that stakeholders are grossly unaware that personal information/data is important to protect the privacy. Majority stakeholders do not include health information in their personal information. Majority are not aware about the tracking of their browsing history by different websites and companies. Majority of them are not aware that data protection is an element of Privacy and its breach is an offence under IT Act, 2000. They do not know when government can access and intercept the data.

All of them use social media apps but majority of them are not aware about privacy features of these apps. Most of them believe that police officials are aware about provisions of protection of personal information, but response of the police personnel show that 33% police officers are not aware about the same.

From the response of the police personnel, it is also observed that 83% stakeholders answered that all police personnel are not provided the necessary information about laws pertaining to cyber activities.