

Awareness of Caller ID Spoofing among Teacher Trainees in Addalaichenai Government Teachers' College

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Abstract

Caller ID Spoofing is on the increase everywhere in the world. A large number of people have become victims of the Caller ID Spoofings. The awareness among teachers will be an effort to control the crimes and protect the student populace, at least to be vigilant. The present study was conducted to investigate Caller ID Spoofing awareness among teacher trainees studying at Government Teachers College, Addalaichenai. A normative survey method was adopted on a sample of 200 teacher trainees selected by stratified random sampling technique. The data were collected by using Caller ID Spoofing Awareness Scale and Personal Information Schedule. The major findings of the study have revealed that there exist significant differences in Caller ID Spoofing awareness among teacher trainees with respect to gender, while there is little difference in terms of locality. It is recommended to have more awareness programmes to the students and teachers to prevent themselves from falling victim of this technology.

Keywords: Caller ID Spoofing; Awareness Scale; Normative survey method.

Introduction

Caller ID spoofing is one of the fastest growing crime perpetrated by the criminals to gather information, to intimidate people and to divert the criminal investigations.

Caller ID spoofing is a technology that allows anybody to alter the information forwarded to a caller ID to hide its true origin. The technology allows a person to display number different to the actual number from which the call was placed. With

this technology, anybody can send and receive calls that appear to be from any phone number of his or her choosing.

On the one hand, using this mechanism, the government intelligence agencies trap criminal. On the other hand, this technology which helps to net criminal elements is unfortunately also used by spammers and other shady characters to harass and intimidate innocent people (Schnackenberg, et al. 2000).

Caller ID spoofing has been available for years to people with a specialized digital connection. The law-enforcement officials, private investigators, politicians and even criminals have used the practice, with varying degrees of legality to get potential voters to answer the phone, to find out the extra marital affairs of husband or wife, etc.

This crime is now increasingly reported even in Sri Lanka. Many teachers and students have become victims of this technology in recent times. Students are contacted by the criminals in the fake numbers of teachers (Island, 2018). This degrades

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the rapport between teachers and students. Even parents sometimes suspect the activities of the teachers without the knowledge of this technology. Therefore, it has become a serious issues in the sector of education in Sri Lanka and there is no previous researches found to assess the awareness of teacher trainees studying at teachers colleges about this technology. Hence this study is planned to bridge this gap.

Objectives of the Study

1. To find out the level of awareness of Caller ID Spoofing among teacher trainees.
2. To find out whether there is any significant difference in Caller ID Spoofing awareness of teacher trainees based on gender, and locality.

Methodology

In this study, a normative survey method was adopted.

Population of the Study

The population of the study constitutes all the teacher trainees studying at Government Teachers College, Addalaichenai.

Sample of the Study

A sample of 200 teacher trainees following two years in-service teacher training at Government Teachers College, Addalaichenai was selected by using stratified random sampling technique. The strata for the selection were gender, locality, etc.

Tools for the Study

The following tools were used for collecting the necessary data for the study

1. *Caller ID Spoofing Awareness Scale:* To measure the awareness of the sample, this tool was developed by the investigator and validated through field and expert validations. This Scale consists of 15 items in a five point Likert Scale. For establishing the reliability of the tool, test - retest method was used. The co-relation coefficient was 0.86. The pilot run was done among 10 teacher trainees studying at Batticaloa Teachers College and moderated considering the opinions of the experts. The tool has both content and face validity and that it was used in the study.

2. *Personal Information Schedule:* The demographic data such as sex, locality, etc. of the participants were collected using Personal Information Schedule. This tool was also validated with experts opinion.

Procedure

After obtaining the participants informed consent, the research tools were distributed among them and collected back after completing the tools. Then the instruments were scored as per the scoring scheme and entered in to a spread sheet for statistical analysis.

Results and Discussion

The data collected by using the tools were calculated and tabulated in the following tables. Mean, Standard Deviation, and t value were calculated and the results are presented in table 1.

Table 1: Level of Awareness of Caller ID Spoofing among Teacher Trainees.

Level of Awareness of Caller ID Spoofing	Range of Scores	Number of Teacher Trainees	Percentage
Low	8 -28	140	70
Average	29 -49	48	19
High	50 -69	22	11

From the Table 1, it can be seen that 70 per cent of teacher trainees have low level of awareness, 19 per cent of teacher trainees have average level of awareness and 11 per cent of teacher trainees have high level of awareness.

Table 2: Differences in Awareness of Caller ID Spoofing Teacher among Trainees in terms of Gender, and Locality.

Variable	N	Mean	SD	t-value	Level of Significance
Gender	Male	80	26.23	6.44	Significant at 0.01
	Female	120	23.39	7.73	
Locality	Rural	142	22.80	9.89	Significant at 0.01
	Urban	58	25.82	8.43	

Differences in Awareness of Caller ID Spoofing Teacher among Trainees in terms of Gender

It is found from the above table 2 that the 't' value calculated for the sample with respect to their gender is 5.2. It is found to be more than the table value obtained. This shows there exists significant difference in respect to gender in awareness of

Caller ID Spoofing among teacher trainees. The mean score of male teacher trainees is higher than the female teacher trainees. Hence, it is inferred that male teacher trainees have more awareness about Caller ID Spoofing than the female teacher trainees.

Differences in Awareness of Caller ID Spoofing Teacher among Trainees in terms of Locality

It is also found from the above table that the 't' value calculated for the sample with respect to their locality is 3.1. This value is found to be more than the table value obtained. This shows there exists significant difference in respect to locality in awareness of Caller ID Spoofing among teacher trainees. The mean score of urban teacher trainees is higher than the rural teacher trainees. Hence, it is inferred that urban teacher trainees have more awareness about Caller ID Spoofing than the rural teacher trainees.

Discussion

The present study reveals that there exist gender differences regarding Caller ID Spoofing awareness, among females found to be better than male students, exhibit that females may better in general information such as daily life forgery observations through newspapers, television news and other advanced technology concepts (Jazeel, 2017). Urban students were significantly higher in Caller ID Spoofing awareness due to the fact that they might have got more opportunities in utilizing the advanced technology developments effectively, and would have educated on Caller ID Spoofing through various sources which create awareness among them than rural students (Rajeswari, and Saravanakumar, 2013). Students' knowledge of smart phones and knowledge about computer software are found to be superior in Caller ID Spoofing which advocated students and teachers should find modalities to reverse Caller ID Spoofing (Ibid).

Government aided and self-financing college students showed significantly higher performance in Caller ID Spoofing awareness in India (Leila Fatmasari Rahman, Rui Zhou. (1997), it might be due to the fact that they would get chance to attend awareness programs and workshops on Caller ID

Spoofings and cybercrimes. These findings create awareness among teachers, teacher educators, college administrators, research workers, and curriculum developers to design awareness programs exhibitions, debates, workshops on Caller ID Spoofing awareness (Leila Fatmasari Rahman, Rui Zhou. 1997).

Conclusion

It is concluded from the analysis of results that most of the teacher trainees have low level of awareness about Caller ID Spoofing. This shows there needs workshops incorporated in the curriculum for educating about Caller ID Spoofing and cyber security. From the analyses, it was also concluded there are significant differences in the awareness of Caller ID Spoofing in terms of gender, and locality. However, it was found that there is little difference in the awareness among the teacher trainees in terms of their locality. As in the case of teachers, the awareness about Caller ID Spoofing is very important since they need to be causes and educate the students about the danger of this technology to be cautious.

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