

# IDENTITY THEFT IN RELATION TO CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODE

<sup>1</sup>J.PARTHIVIRAJ, <sup>2</sup>K.ROJA

**Abstract---** *As we are in the fast growing world of technologies, we have to attune ourselves to the new changes and also should be aware about its complications. Identity theft simply means use of someone else's identity in a deliberate manner, to obtain financial benefits in the name of another or to attain him losses. Identity theft has been regarded as the top of the list of complaints by consumers nationwide to the Federal Trade Commission(FTC). One has to protect his identity as your personal information is always at risk due to the internet and complexion of technology. Some of the most common ways in which your data can be up held by someone are dark web, malware activity, credit card frauds etc. The threats have to be mitigated more effectively and efficiently as it may have disastrous impacts. There should be resilience. The aim of the research paper is to know about identity theft and its impact on public confidence. The type of research used is descriptive research and convenient sampling method is used as sampling method. The sample size is 1378. The independent variable is gender. The dependent variables are whether identity theft is a modern crime And whether identity theft prevention in the post internet era has been increased. The statistics used are independent samples t test and chi square. The study's findings have revealed that there is a significant increase in identity theft prevention in the post internet era.*

**Keywords :** *Identity theft, Internet, Crime, Prevention , Cyber Hacking .*

---

## **Introduction :**

The Internet has assumed a significant job in scattering data about wholesale fraud, both as far as dangers and data on how people may keep away from exploitation. It has additionally been distinguished as a significant supporter of wholesale fraud on account of the earth of obscurity and the open doors it gives guilty parties or would-be wrongdoers to get fundamental segments of other people's personalities.

Wholesale fraud is infrequently one wrongdoing, however is made out of the commission of a wide assortment of different wrongdoings, numerous if not which are all violations surely understood to every one of us. The violations with which data fraud is ordinarily related are:

---

<sup>1</sup>J. Parthviraj BBA.LLB(HONS), 3<sup>RD</sup> Year ,Saveetha School of Law, Saveetha Institute of Medical and Technical Sciences(SIMATS), Saveetha University, Chennai, 9159064434, [parthivi.raj7@gmail.com](mailto:parthivi.raj7@gmail.com)

<sup>2</sup>K.Roja, B.A,BL,LLM.,Assistant Professor, Saveetha School Of Law, Saveetha Institute of Medical and Technical Sciences(SIMATS),Saveetha University, Chennai, [rojakaliyaperumalbabi@gmail.com](mailto:rojakaliyaperumalbabi@gmail.com)

check and card misrepresentation, money related wrongdoings of different sorts, different telemarketing and Internet tricks, burglary of cars and car parts helped by false documentation , burglaries or thefts of different sorts where distinguishing proof data is taken either unintentionally or deliberately, duplicating and imitation, dealing in people and psychological warfare.

The spellbinding issue of false personality on web is as of now an old wonder, however as of recently no uniform legitimate reaction truly exists. For a few, obscurity is regarded to be a right, however for other people, utilizing a bogus character will be a tort. Along these lines, the assurance of the personality takes different structures, both in common activity and in the criminal system. In any case, the inquiry includes a subsequent viewpoint, in generous law, yet in addition in the field of law of proof: how can one demonstrate the genuine personality of the creator of a PC related wrongdoing? The trouble to associate the utilization of an IP address, or even of an electronic endorsement, to a genuine individual leads consequently to other legitimate reactions which point all the more straightforwardly to censure data fraud and unapproved access to data frameworks. The main aim of this research paper is to know about the identity theft prevention in the post internet era.

### **Hypothesis :**

**Null Hypothesis :**There is no significant increase in identity theft prevention in the post internet era.

**Alternate Hypothesis :**There is significant increase in identity theft prevention in the post internet era.

### **Review of the Literature :**

In this period, it does not shock anyone that internet based life systems have turned out to be so mainstream not just among young people, however even among grown-ups and experts(Ahmed 2020). This is because of various different reasons relying on every individual's needs(Merrell and Doarn 2017). Its prominence among the young people and non-tech individuals can add to the reality that they are very easy to understand and don't require any specialized learning to explore through them(Mulvey, Matnani, and Cushing 2017). Truth be told, their versatile renditions are considerably easier, which permits further parcels of individuals to connect with one another(Williams et al. 2017). For experts, online networking destinations like LinkedIn gives them a stage on which they can distribute their achievements, best characteristics,

accomplishments and abilities that help them get acknowledgment among potential businesses, universities and similarly invested people(Oecd and OECD 2009). Also, they can additionally feature their brands and new businesses or quest for employment comparative with their spaces (Camp and Jean Camp, n.d.). As an ever increasing number of individuals are getting to be mindful of this innovation and picking to utilize these stages as a method for imparting and interfacing with others, different organizations are seeing this as a chance and making a greater amount of these stages all the while(Schwartz, n.d.). Aside from getting to be well known for systems administration, these destinations have likewise turned out to be well known for different violations that take place inside these computer generated simulations that really influence a person's life to cataclysmic degrees(Sharma and Baweja 2017). Data fraud has turned out to be one of the quickest developing clerical violations on the planet(Camp et al. 2012). It happens when a person's close to home data, for example, entomb alia their name, date of birth or charge card subtleties is utilized by another person to submit personality misrepresentation(Breaux 2011). Wholesale fraud can be submitted through physical methods or on the web(Kruger 2018). The expanded utilization of the Internet for business and monetary exchanges, long range informal communication and the capacity of individual data has encouraged crafted by personality criminals(Hastings and Marcus 2006). Data fraud affects the individual accounts and passionate prosperity of exploited people, and on the monetary foundations and economies of nations(Hayward 2004). It presents difficulties for law implementation offices and governments around the world(Meyerson and Zuckerman 2019). It is pushed that organizations and foundations should take measures to ensure individual data better and that people ought to be taught about their privileges, and be watchful and secure their own data disconnected and on the internet(Camp, Jean Camp, and Eric Johnson 2012).The Internet has presented moment and modest correspondence over the globe and it has changed business by making it simpler for people to execute over a huge number of purviews(Hoffman and McGinley 2010). The obscurity of the Internet has likewise encouraged cybercrimes, for example, wholesale fraud(Cantor 2013). Modern criminal systems are utilizing cyberspace<sup>3</sup> to carry out new criminal practices against artless and powerless PC clients who utilize the Internet to direct their day by day exercises(Davies 2013). Fraud has been portrayed by some as the "quickest developing desk wrongdoing"(Arata and Jr. 2010). An expansion in the utilization of new

correspondence innovations has in this manner seen a resulting increment in the commission of wholesale fraud as vulnerabilities in PC systems are uncovered and ruptured(Stickley 2008).

### **Methods and Materials :**

The Research is based on Descriptive and Empirical form in which it consists of Survey,content, analysis, qualitative and the results were analysed in the way of coding. And The current research has undertaken random sampling with the total sample count of 1378. The Survey can be taken all over India but this research made a sample survey in the Chennai area only. Because the ratio of men is higher than women compared to other states There are many researches were done regarding this topic but the major result will be stating that there is no significant impact of identity theft on society , but this paper tries to view from a different perspective compared with the other researches to reveal the hidden truths regarding this issue.

### **SAMPLING METHOD :**

Random sampling method was used for the purpose of this study.

### **SAMPLE SIZE :**

There are a total of 1378 samples collected with regard to this study .

### **INDEPENDENT VARIABLE :**

1. Age
2. Educational Qualification

### **DEPENDENT VARIABLE :**

1. Whether identity theft is a modern crime?
2. Do you agree that identity theft prevention in the post internet era has been increased?

### **Analysis and Discussion:**

#### **Table:1**

**Age \* whether Identity theft is a modern crime.**

<b>Crosstab</b>
-----------------

Count				
		whether Identity theft is a modern crime ?		Total
		Yes	No	
3. Age	15-30	282	211	493
	31-45	192	344	536
	46-60	77	194	271
	Above 60	44	34	78
Total		595	783	1378

Chi-Square Tests			
	Value	df	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	80.983 <sup>a</sup>	3	.000
Likelihood Ratio	81.731	3	.000
Linear-by-Linear Association	29.736	1	.000
N of Valid Cases	1378		

a. 0 cells (0.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 33.68.

**Interpretation:**

From the above table, out of the 1378 respondents, from the age group of 15-30 , 282 respondents said yes and 211 said no, from the age group of 31-45 , 192 respondents said yes and 344 respondents said no, from the age group of 46-60 ,77 respondents said yes and 194

respondents said no and from the age group above 60 , 44 respondents said yes and 34 respondents said no to the statement that identity theft is a modern crime.

**Table:2**

**Age \* Do you agree that Identity theft prevention in the post internet era has been increased?**

Crosstab							
Count							
		Do you agree that Identity theft prevention in the post internet era has been increased ?					Total
		Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly agree	
3. Age	15-30	115	116	144	108	10	493
	31-45	87	297	76	46	30	536
	46-60	50	68	30	94	29	271
	Above 60	7	19	41	7	4	78
Total		259	500	291	255	73	1378

**Interpretation:**

From the above table, out of the 1378 respondents ,from the age group of 15-30 , 115 respondents strongly disagreed ,116 respondents disagreed, 144 respondents were neutral, 108 respondents agreed and others strongly agreed. From the age group of 31-45 , 87 respondents strongly agreed ,297 respondents disagreed, 76 respondents were neutral, 108 respondents agreed and others strongly agreed. From the age group of 46-60 , 50 respondents strongly disagreed ,68 respondents disagreed, 30 respondents were neutral, 94 respondents agreed and others strongly agreed. From the age group of 46-60 , 50 respondents strongly disagreed ,68 respondents disagreed, 30 respondents were neutral, 94 respondents agreed and others strongly agreed. From the age group of above 60, 7 respondents strongly disagreed ,19 respondents disagreed, 41

respondents were neutral, 7 respondents agreed and others strongly agreed with the statement that Identity theft prevention in post internet era is been increased strongly.

Chi-Square Tests			
	Value	df	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	275.574 <sup>a</sup>	12	.000
Likelihood Ratio	264.915	12	.000
Linear-by-Linear Association	13.226	1	.000
N of Valid Cases	1378		
a. 1 cells (5.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 4.13.			

**Table: 3**

**Educational Qualification. \* whether Identity theft is a modern crime.**

Crosstab				
Count				
		57. whether Identity theft is a modern crime.		Total
		Yes	No	
4. Educational Qualification.	HSC	48	109	157
	U.G	203	296	499
	P.G	151	182	333
	Professional Degree	122	78	200
	Diploma	38	76	114

	Ph.D	33	42	75
Total		595	783	1378

Chi-Square Tests			
	Value	df	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	42.488 <sup>a</sup>	5	.000
Likelihood Ratio	42.686	5	.000
Linear-by-Linear Association	7.514	1	.006
N of Valid Cases	1378		
a. 0 cells (0.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 32.38.			

**Interpretation:**

From the above table, out of the 1378 respondents ,from the educational qualification of HSC, 48 respondents said yes and 109 said no, from the educational qualification of U.G, 203 respondents said yes and 296 respondents said no, from the educational qualification of P.G, 151 respondents said yes and 182 respondents said no , from the educational qualification of professional degree, 122 respondents said yes and 78 respondents said no, from the educational qualification of Diploma, 38 respondents said yes and 76 respondents said no and from the educational qualification of Ph.D, 33 respondents said yes and 42 respondents said no said no to the statement that identity theft is a modern crime.

**Table:4**



**Educational Qualification. \* Do you agree that Identity theft prevention in the post internet era has been increased ?**

Crosstab							
Count							
		Do you agree that Identity theft prevention in the post internet era has been increased ?					Total
		Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly agree	
4. Educational Qualification.	HSC	15	103	2	37	0	157
	U.G	117	133	104	111	34	499
	P.G	52	129	91	55	6	333
	Professional Degree	21	81	62	36	0	200
	Diploma	39	32	16	11	16	114
	Ph.D	15	22	16	5	17	75
Total		259	500	291	255	73	1378

Chi-Square Tests			
	Value	df	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	243.496 <sup>a</sup>	20	.000
Likelihood Ratio	257.451	20	.000
Linear-by-Linear	.731	1	.393

Association			
N of Valid Cases	1378		
a. 1 cells (3.3%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 3.97.			

**Interpretation:**

From the above table, out of the 1378 respondents ,from the educational qualification of HSC , 15 respondents strongly disagreed ,103 respondents disagreed, 2 respondents were neutral, 37 respondents agreed and others strongly agreed. From the educational qualification of U.G, 117 respondents strongly disagreed ,133 respondents disagreed, 104 respondents were neutral, 111 respondents agreed and others strongly agreed. From the educational qualification of P.G. , 52 respondents strongly disagreed ,129 respondents disagreed, 91 respondents were neutral, 55 respondents agreed and others strongly agreed. From the educational qualification of Professional degree , 21 respondents strongly disagreed ,81 respondents disagreed, 62 respondents were neutral, 36 respondents agreed and others strongly agreed. From the educational qualification of HSC , 39 respondents strongly disagreed ,32 respondents disagreed, 16 respondents were neutral, 11 respondents agreed and others strongly agreed. From the educational qualification of Ph.D, 15 respondents strongly disagreed ,22 respondents disagreed, 16 respondents were neutral, 5 respondents agreed and others strongly agreed with the statement that identity theft prevention in the post internet era is increased.

**Suggestions :**

There is need of increase the effort the offender must make to complete the crime , To Increase the risks of getting caught, Reduce the rewards that result from the crime ,To Reduce provocations that may encourage or otherwise tempt offenders and To remove excuses that offenders may use to justify their crime

**Conclusion :**

Numerous sorts of fraud can be avoided. One path is to consistently check the precision of individual records and quickly manage any disparities. Heaps of organizations give items that help individuals maintain a strategic distance from and relieve the impacts of data fraud. Regularly, such administrations give data helping individuals to defend their own data; screen

open records, just as private records, for example, credit answers, to caution their customers of specific exchanges and status changes; and give help to unfortunate casualties to enable them to determine issues related to wholesale fraud. Furthermore, some administration offices and philanthropic associations give comparative help, commonly with sites that have data and apparatuses to help individuals stay away from, cure and report episodes of wholesale fraud.

## References:

1. Ahmed, Syed R. 2020. "Preventing Identity Crime: Identity Theft and Identity Fraud." <https://doi.org/10.1163/9789004395978>.
2. Arata, Michael J., and Jr. 2010. *Identity Theft For Dummies*. John Wiley & Sons.
3. Breaux, Mike. 2011. *Identity Theft: Reclaiming Who God Created You to Be*. Zondervan.
4. Camp, L. Jean, and L. Jean Camp. n.d. "Identity Theft." *Economics of Identity Theft: Avoidance, Causes and Possible Cures*. [https://doi.org/10.1007/978-0-387-68614-1\\_3](https://doi.org/10.1007/978-0-387-68614-1_3).
5. Camp, L. Jean, L. Jean Camp, and M. Eric Johnson. 2012. "Identity Theft in Healthcare." *The Economics of Financial and Medical Identity Theft*. [https://doi.org/10.1007/978-1-4614-1918-1\\_7](https://doi.org/10.1007/978-1-4614-1918-1_7).
6. Camp, L. Jean, L. Jean Camp, M. Eric Johnson, and Ari Schwartz. 2012. "Scenario IV: Ubiquitous Identity Theft." *The Economics of Financial and Medical Identity Theft*. [https://doi.org/10.1007/978-1-4614-1918-1\\_11](https://doi.org/10.1007/978-1-4614-1918-1_11).
7. Cantor, Ron. 2013. *Identity Theft*. Destiny Image Publishers.
8. Davies, Anna. 2013. *Identity Theft*. Scholastic Inc.
9. Hastings, Glen, and Richard Marcus. 2006. *Identity Theft, Inc.: A Wild Ride with the World's #1 Identity Thief*. Red Wheel Weiser.
10. Hayward, Claudia L. 2004. *Identity Theft*. Nova Publishers.
11. Hoffman, Sandra K., and Tracy G. McGinley. 2010. *Identity Theft: A Reference Handbook*. ABC-CLIO.
12. Kruger, Melissa. 2018. *Identity Theft: Reclaiming the Truth of Our Identity in Christ*.
13. Merrell, Ronald C., and Charles R. Doarn. 2017. "Identity Theft, a Reprise." *Telemedicine Journal and E-Health: The Official Journal of the American Telemedicine Association* 23 (8): 619–20.
14. Meyerson, Debra E., and Danny Zuckerman. 2019. *Identity Theft: Rediscovering*

*Ourselves After Stroke*. Andrews McMeel Publishing.

15. Mulvey, J. Justin, Rahul Matnani, and Melissa M. Cushing. 2017. "Historical ABO Blood Group Discrepancy: A Blessing in Disguise to Unravel a Medical Identity Theft." *Transfusion* 57 (4): 1096–97.
16. Oecd, and OECD. 2009. "Addressing Online Identity Theft." <https://doi.org/10.1787/9789264056596-4-en>.
17. Schwatz, Ari. n.d. "Scenario IV: Ubiquitous Identity Theft." *Economics of Identity Theft: Avoidance, Causes and Possible Cures*. [https://doi.org/10.1007/978-0-387-68614-1\\_17](https://doi.org/10.1007/978-0-387-68614-1_17).
18. Sharma, Akshit, and Paramdeep Baweja. 2017. "Medical Identity Theft: A Case Report." *Annals of Internal Medicine* 166 (5): 380.
19. Stickley, Jim. 2008. *The Truth About Identity Theft*. Que Publishing.
20. Williams, Denitza, Myfanwy Davies, Alison Fiander, Daniel Farewell, Sharon Hillier, and Kate Brain. 2017. "Women's Perspectives on Human Papillomavirus Self-Sampling in the Context of the UK Cervical Screening Programme." *Health Expectations: An International Journal of Public Participation in Health Care and Health Policy* 20 (5): 1031–40.