

Digital Democracy & Cyber Crime: The Structure And Dynamics Of Political Communication In A Large Scale Social Media Stream

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Abstract

Present research work covers the broad view of digital form of democracy and bottleneck of this process is cyber crime. Prepared research work Evaluates a list of the main tools, technology and issues, potential, prospects, strengths, weaknesses and threats that have been identified in Digital democracy system. Research work recognize the Rajasthan state's strategies and structure of digital democracy responsible and related to diverse division, with the analysis, handiness. The 'Universe' of this study covers all the fields of democracy and step towards the digital democracy and the importance of cyber space in e-voting system. The focus on the criminal activities of the malicious hackers to penetrate the system.

Keywords:

Digital democracy, Internet, ICT, Information Ethics, Cyber Crime, Hacking and Doxing, Social Sites, Mob-lynching

1. Introduction:

As the computer is the basic need of this bullish scenario. The computer system work by different kinds of programs. These programs enable computers to perform an extremely wide range of tasks. The ICT (Information & communication technology) system work worldwide by connecting one system to another, this form internet, which is network of network. Recently, research revolving around blogs has flourished. This Paper models factors that predict traditional and online forms of participation, presenting a portrait of a new type of political advocate. During the 2004 presidential campaign, blogs erupted onto the national scene by contesting claims made on 60 Minutes. Democracy depends upon open information that can be trusted. Information warfare is not new, and it has always presented a challenge. The Internet has expanded the information attack surface and the instruments that can exploit it. Electrons are cheaper, faster, safer, and more easily deniable than human spies. Hacking and doxing of political actors requires greater awareness. Hacking of electoral machinery and voter rolls requires more robust machines and audit trails as

well as improved federal, state, and local cooperation. In some cases, artificial intelligence will help the offense, in other cases the defence. We are only at the beginning of a long process of protecting democracy in an era of cyber information war. The effect of Digital democracy were often framed in perspective of a "Total Revolution", which means a democratic revolution in politics and Public Governance or of a Technological fix for basic problems of political activity and trust of Citizen in Government.

A computer system allows users to input, manipulate and store data. During the data processing stage, instruction sets, known as programs, are provided to let the system know what to do with the entered system data. An information system (IS) refers to a collection of multiple pieces of equipment involved in the dissemination of information. Hardware, software, computer system connections and information, information system users, and the system's housing are all part of an IS. People are considered part of the system because without them, systems would not operate correctly. A computer network is a group of computer systems and other computing hardware devices that are linked together through communication channels to

facilitate communication and resource-sharing among a wide range of users. As the base is Client-Networks Facilitate communication viaEmail, EVM server, Video conferencing, Instant messaging, Blogs, Internet Forums ,Social

Server Interaction.

Networking ,IP phones, Parallel Computing under formal institutions, Administrative culture, organization culture, political intelligence

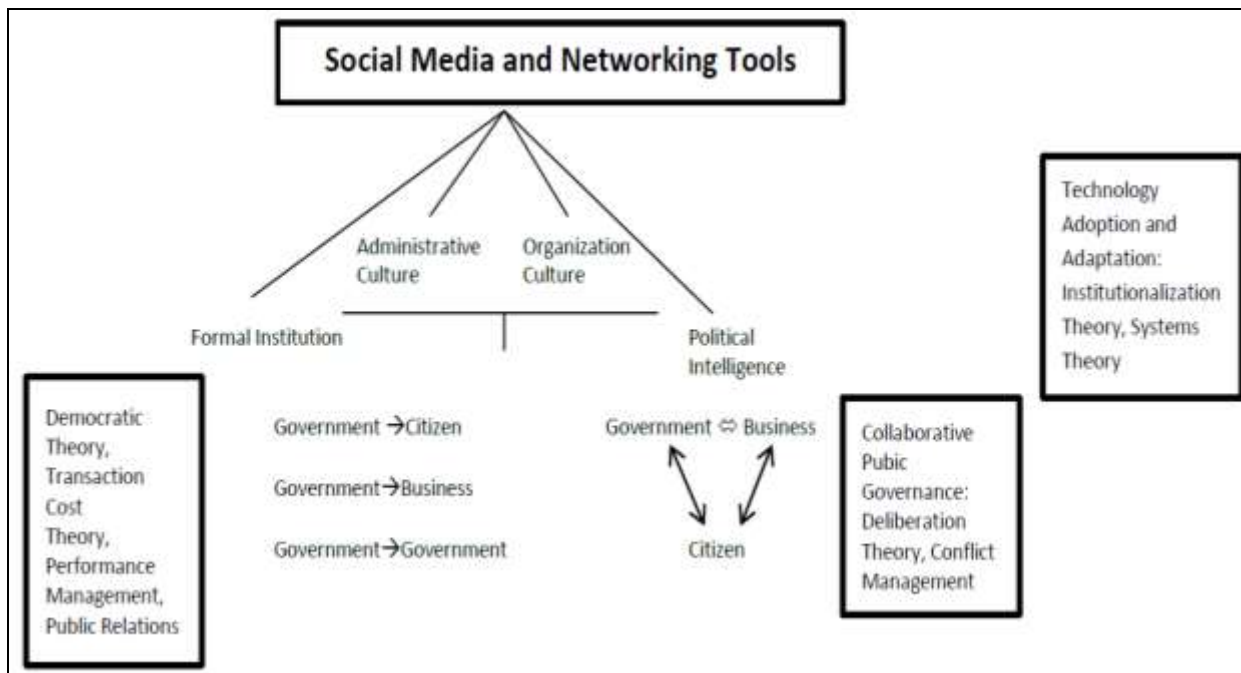


Figure: Social media And Networking Tools

The internet is a network of global exchanges – including private, public, business, academic and government networks. The internet is the most cost-effective communications method in the world.

Digital democracy incorporates 21st-century information and communications technology to promote democracy. It is a form of government in which all adult citizens are presumed to be eligible to participate equally in the proposal, development, and creation of laws. E-democracy encompasses social, economic and cultural conditions that enable the free and equal practice of political self-determination.

British parliament is called as “Mother Parliament “.Our India’s Laws , opinion and constitution follows from the UK’s foundation protocols of **Lord Macaulay** to the Today’s

incredible democracy system of Prime Minister Narendra Modi. The government of the UK has very effectively and efficiently broadened the concept of digital democracy through the process of **e-Participation**, where the government uses digital media to mediate and positively transform the relations of residents to government and to public administrations in the direction of more participation by citizens and residents.

Nowadays each and every sector touched with computer and taking lots of benefits. But as every Pros have some Cons also, so as entire world connected via Internet, where cyber-crime uses computer as a Weapon –as a Target. **Cyber Crime** committed to steal person’s identity or disturb any operations with malicious program.

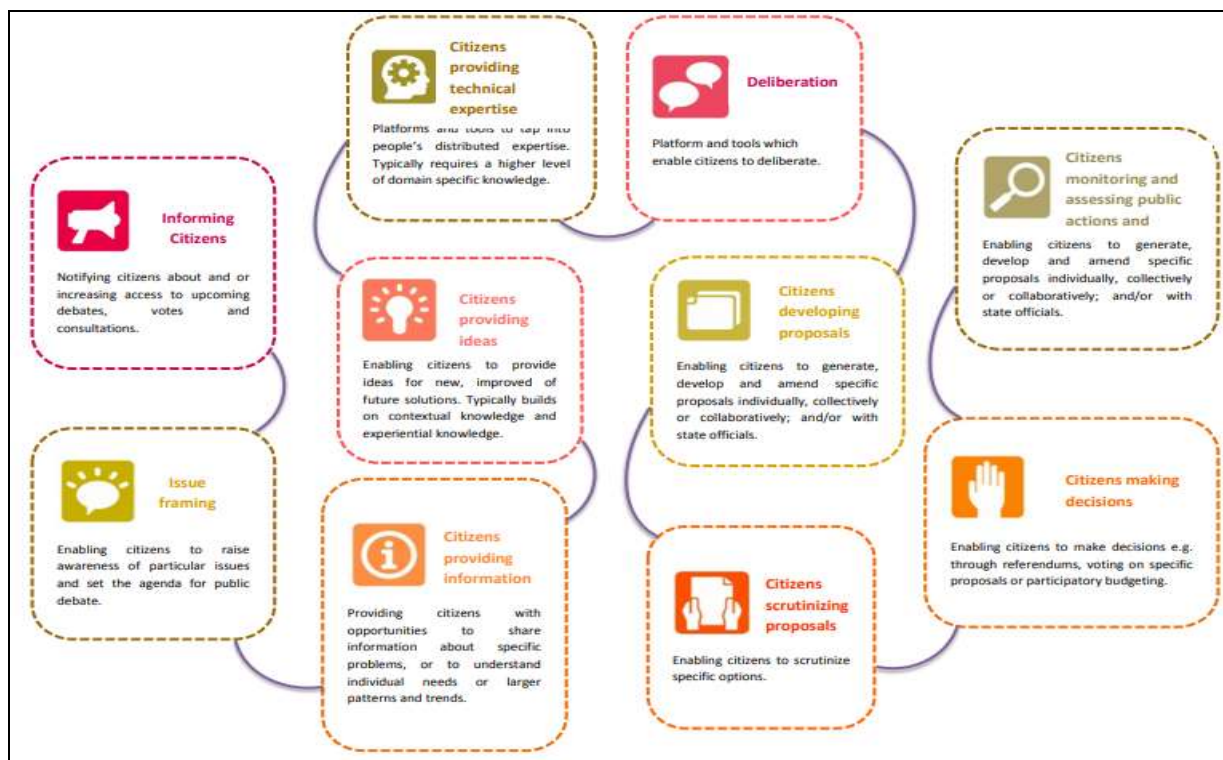


Figure: Typology of Digital Democracy

2. Rajasthan state Digital Vision News Window India is going for Digitization to compete with the entire world. But different kinds of cyber criminals are trying to break the stepping stones of Digital Democracy.

- In Digital India Mission , according to Research of *Mr. Umang Bedi* , *President Daily hunt* and Ex. Managing Director, Facebook India, the users of smart phone in coming 5 years may double of present users.
- As in year 2017 users were 40.41 crores, in year 2022 the scale up to 82.9 crores. Year 2019 Election in India, open the Gate of Digital democracy. Just before that social media played blame game.
- As reported July/26/2020 on Jaipur (Rajasthan), Congress launches nationwide digital campaign, culpability Bharatiya Janata Party for violating voting system, collapse the government and destruction the constitutional and democratic morals of the nation. Taking to Twitter, Rahul Gandhi posted a video with the caption 'Speak Up For Democracy'.
- Prime minister Narendra Modi in video conferencing listed out the value of cyber space ; how the government fought the Covid-19

pandemic, and digital ways helps for took steps "to strengthen" the economy.

- Report highlights the buying and selling MLAs on cyber space; this is against to hale and hearty digital democracy . The citizens of the state heated over the present circumstances and is also angry with the related MLAs.
- Recent report on scroll.in , November 2020, reported , As internet use spreads, cyber crimes rise 19 times over 10 years. India ranks third after US and China as a source of malicious activity on cyber space .
- The crime figures released by the State Crime Records Bureau (SCRB) shows with the state recorded an increase of 33.06% in online crimes.
- The data also show that Rajasthan is have become victims of cyber gangs from Delhi, Jharkhand and other state.
- According to Mr. Nathnet Glacherhead of Facebook Cyber security Policy, reported that Facebook remove 687 pages related Congress party and 15 Pages related to "Namo App". The Main reason behind this was, users created fake accounts and join the groups for spread Malicious Contents about BJP and Prime Minister Narendra Modi .

- News Network Recently according to Patrika Conference F-8 (Washington),CEO Mark Zuckerber assured for Data Privacy of users. He said that we are taking strong steps by updated What'sApps,Instagram .
- According to election .patrika.com in election 2019, 900 Million voters are in India , in which 540 millions mobile users have facebook and whatsapp accounts , around 270 million users are effected in e-voting or Digital Democracy.

users

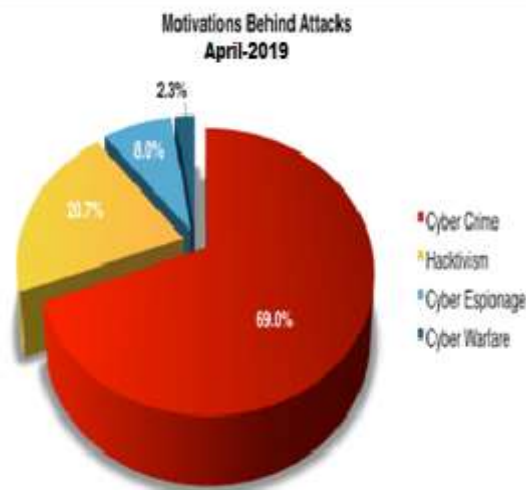


Figure: Motivations behind Attacks

There is also a problem with ‘news apps,’ often embedded on a Smartphone when one acquires it. These applications, which may or may not have been certified by a third party such as Google, can easily spread fake information in the guise of news to derive political benefit.

Supreme Court implemented law on liberty and freedom of expression Section 66A of the IT Act in March 2015, this is the root cause of raise in cyber crime. The crime figures released by the State Crime Records Bureau (SCRB) shows with the state recorded an increase of 33.06% in online crimes. The data also show that Rajasthan is have become victims of cyber gangs from Delhi, Jharkhand and other state.

‘Deep fake’ video technology exists today. You cannot make out if video or speech patterns have been faked. And when you add a fake logo of a respectable news organization, the trust value goes up. The propensity of political party’s information technology cell, to spread such information directly by news websites, this could dramatically alter the result of who comes to power. The authoritarian threat to democracy takes a number of forms ranging from the corruption of election machinery to the manipulation of voters through fake news. The most direct way to corrupt democracy is to manipulate the electoral systems and alter the calculations of voting. This can be accomplished through hacking into voting machines or into the rolls of registered voters. *Voting machines hacking*, unless made easier

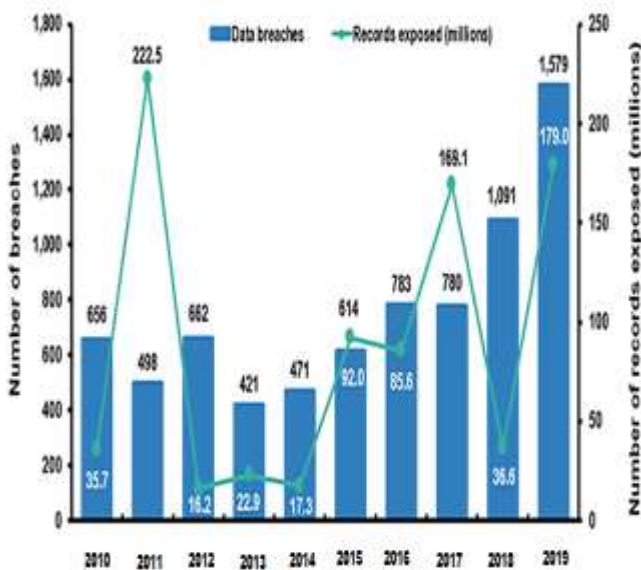


Figure : Scale of Data Breaches on Cyber Space

3. Responses and Future Directions

We all know that year 2019, in India is absolutely different because it will be the *first truly digital election process*. Yes, the Bharatiya Janata Party and Prime Minister Narendra Modi pioneered the usage of social media and online messaging applications in 2014. Efforts to enhance the quality of online news are already in progress against some of the major source of misinformation. As experts views reported on 2020 ,our dream of **5G er** will hang about just a dream unless significant digital road and rail network is enhanced in the nation, which has the base of 705 million subscriber as the second prime broadband

for hackers when governments use older Wi-Fi connected machines.

4. Deal with Digital Democracy Threats

It might be too late to do much ahead of the 2019 elections. But this problem must all accept and so should the *Election Commission of India*. Artificial intelligence cannot alone solve this problem. The chief executives of Twitter Inc, Facebook Inc and Alphabet Inc's Google said Section 230 law crucial to free expression on the internet, citizens use this as tools to break the steadiness between preserving free speech and sensible substance, all chief executives from sunder pitchie , satyanandela to Mark Zukerberg recommend the same.

Recently *Facebook chief executive Mark Zuckerberg* wrote that “in 2018, we were not prepared for the coordinated information operations we regularly face. But we have developed sophisticated systems that combine technology and people to prevent election interference on our services. Such efforts include:

Automated programs to find and remove fake accounts. Issuing a transparency report on the number of false accounts removed;

Featuring Facebook pages that spread disinformation less prominently than in the past; Verifying the nationality of those who place political advertisements;

The defense of democracy in an age of cyber information war, will require a strategy with several strands, and will have to involve many government departments.

Training and support of local election officials and upgrading the security of election infrastructure.

Political parties, candidates and staffs have become more alert to the importance of basic cyber hygiene such as encryption and dual authentication.

According the report of “The economic Times “ *economictimes.indiatimes.com* In India, the Facebook-owned company had faced flak from the government after a series of *Mob-lynching* incidents, triggered by rumours circulating on WhatsApp . After India, WhatsApp to globally limit forwarded messages to 5 chats at a time to crack down on spread of rumours and fake news through its platform.

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