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Books and / or chapters in edited books published and papers in National / International conference-proceedings during the year 2017-2018.



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VERGAL PUBLICATION PRESENTS

# WOMEN'S EDUCATION IN INDIAN SOCIETY



Edited by  
**Dr. S. Balakrishnan**

With  
**Dr. K. F. ...**



  
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**CHALLENGES INCULCATING VALUE EDUCATION IN THE PRESENT INDIAN CONTEXT**

K.S. Balambika

Research Sector Bharathidasan University Tiruchennai

**Introduction**

We witness various kinds of disorders, imbalances and monstrous calamities in diverse forms. Individual life is cramped and constricted by tensions, repression, inhibitions leading to all kinds of disorders and destructive impulses. National and international life is based on unhealthy irrational competition at the cost of and the exploitation of weaker groups and nations. At this juncture what would be the justification for the academicians to hold their head up to declare that education does stand as a symbol of civilization, provides value based foundation, strengthens emotional and intellectual equities equally and build spirited beings to renege human dignity and decency to make the world livable. The current situation is very much threatening and pose a real challenge to all the unmetted professionals involved in the field of education to check and check the ultimate aim of education and its implications.

Mahatma Gandhi said "Education without character is a sin". Mr. than rightly pointed out that science and Technology is exploding but Islam is imploding, it is shocking. The National policy on Education 1986 rightly registered its growing concern over the erosion of essential values and increasing materialism in society. My contention would be our aim of education makes little and no provision either for the development of the moral and spiritual potentialities or for the growth of consciousness of students. Amidst of all the dangers the following d cripple the society sooner.

The malaise of today's education may perhaps be best described in words of Dr. K.G.Saradain, "In spite of great advance in our knowledge, of our progress in the perfection of scientific techniques, in spite of readily increased control of natural forces and physical resources, we still to make constructive use of our intelligence and have allowed destructive impulses to dominate national and international life".

**Defined**

Stevens and Allen (1996) suggest that there is a need to have a understanding of the terms that frame a discussion, and in the literature many attempts have been made in the literature to hat is meant by 'values'.

**Women's Education in Indian Society**

Rubinch (1972) defines a value as "a prevailing belief that a particular code of conduct or state of existence is generally and socially preferable to alternative modes; a type of belief that sets a moral standard or criterion for guiding action."

According to Hults and Taylor (2008), the term 'value' refers to the principles and fundamental convictions which act as general guides to behaviour, the standards by which particular actions are judged to be good or desirable (p.167).

Lee (2001) observes values are sometimes considered from a moral perspective and at one extreme all values are perceived as moral values. Moral values are those that refer to acts or states believed to have some implication for others' welfare or rights or for states of affairs and human beings (Prencipe & Helwig 2002, p.843). In other typologies values are classified into multiple categories, including moral, social, cultural, practical, intellectual, environmental, aesthetic, legal, and religious (Gilbert & Burgeon 1996). If such multiple categories are employed, moral values form but one of the sub-groups.

A value is what is desired or what is sought. Values may be operationally conceived as those guiding principles of life which are conducive to one's physical and mental health as well as to social welfare and adjustment and which are in tune with one's culture.

According to Clyde Kluckhohn, "value is a conception, explicit or implicit, distinctive of an individual or characteristic of group, of the desirable which influences the selection from available means and ends, values are socially approved drives and goals that are internalized through the process of conditioning, learning or socialization and that become subjective preferences, standards and aspirations."

Allport observes, "The term value means the relative prominence of the subject's interest or the dominant interest in personality." "value being wholly to the inner world of mind. The satisfaction of desire is its real value, the thing that serves is only an instrument. A value is always an experience never a thing or an object."

Edger Brigham observes, "In the most elementary sense, value means whatever is actually liked, prized, esteemed, desired, approved or enjoyed at any time. It is the actual experience of enjoying a desired object or activity."

**Challenges**

The aim of education is to inculcate values among students. But in present situation is precautions. The rules and regulations prevalent in the education department do not allow the authorities to exercise or punishment to students for breach of conduct or malpractices. Excessive disobedience and prolonged absence in the classroom annoy teachers and professionals. Unders a radical change is brought in the educational system.



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# Feminism Today



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## EMPOWERING WOMEN FROM DISADVANTAGED BACK GROUNDS

K.S. Balambika

Principal, B.S.S. B.Ed. Training College, Research Scholar, Department of Education, Bharathidasan University Trichirapalli

### Women's Education Ancient India

In ancient India, women and girls received less education than men. This was due to the set social norms. Interestingly, in the Vedic era, women had access to education, but gradually they had lost this privilege. Women education in ancient India prevailed during the early Vedic period. In addition to that Indian scriptures Rig Veda and Upanishads mention about several women sages and seers. Women held an equivalent position and right in the early Vedic era. However, after the Mauryan B.C., the position of women started to decline. The Islamic rule played a vital role in restricting freedom and rights of the women. A radical change attended and there was a terrific constraint for women education in India.

### Women's Education in Medieval India

Women education in medieval India further weakened and declined with the introduction of Purdah system. Different customs and traditions of diverse religions like Hinduism, Islam, and Christianity deteriorated and depreciated the state of women in the country. If socio religious movements contributed to the development of literacy in the country. Many leaders took several initiatives to improve education available to the women of India. The ordered form of education in India was incorporated in the early centuries of the modern era.

### Women's Education in Modern India

The idea of women empowerment was introduced at the international level. It was introduced at the international Women Conference at Beijing in 1985. Education is a milestone of women empowerment. It enables them to respond to the challenges, to confront their role and change their life. So that we can't ignore the importance of education in reference to women empowerment. India is becoming superpower, a developed country by 2010. This can be a reality only when the women of this nation become empowered. India presently account for the largest number of women in the world. Literacy rate in India have risen stridently from 1951 to 64.8% in 2001 in which enrolment of women in education have also risen sharply 7% to 54.16%.

Feminism Today

Despite the significance of women education unfortunately only 49% of women are literate among 64% of the man. Within the framework of a democratic polity, our laws, development policies, plans and programmers that have focused at women's progression in different spheres. From the fifth five year plan (1974-78) onwards there has been a marked shift in the approach to women's issues from welfare to development. In recent years, the empowerment of women has been accepted as the vital concern in determining the status of women in the Indian society. The National Commission of Women was set up by an Act of Parliament in 1990 to safeguard the right and legal entitlements of women. The 73rd and 74th Amendments (1993) to the Constitution of India have provided for reservation of seats in the local bodies of Panchayat and Municipalities for women, laying a sturdy basis for their contribution in decision making at the local level. Moreover, the Central Government of India has recently launched the Saakshar Bharat Mission for Female Literacy, which aims to reduce female illiteracy and spread education and awareness even in the most remote and rural parts of the nation.

### Importance of Women Education

Almost fifty percentage of the world population constitutes women. Women are the primary caregivers in almost all societies. Therefore, if they are educated, they can contribute to the health and education of the next generation. The right to education, without discrimination and of good quality, has been reaffirmed in all major international human rights conventions. Education helps women to claim their rights and realize their potential in the economic, political and social arenas. In my opinion, living without an education isn't living at all. All over India women are realizing the importance of educating themselves as well as their children.

Educating girls will soon lead to women education. Female education plays an important role in the development of the country. Women who are educated will think more rationally than the ones who aren't. They are likely to marry later and engage themselves in economic activities, outside their homes.

They tend to have fewer children. They seek medical facilities for themselves and the children and provide better nutritional food also. This reduces the probability of diseases and increases the survival rate of children.

With reduction in child mortality, there will be smaller families, which reduce population. With smaller house-holds, the child care improves and school-age population shrinks. Educated women also contribute to higher productivity. They will work outside home and earn



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ISBN: 978-93-85822-88-9

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## Virtues that Constitute Spiritual Wisdom for Professional Excellence

Dr. K.S. Balamika

Principal, B.S.S. B.Ed. Training College, Palakkad, Calicut University  
E-mail: balamika44@gmail.com

Spiritual wisdom is generally meant the knowledge of the self. This knowledge is quite different from all other knowledge we are familiar with. It is a knowledge, which has the effect of bringing about a unique expansion, elevation and subtlety in one's mind and vision. The whole effect of spiritual wisdom is in the mind, intelligence and ego, the essential constituents of man. In fact, the mind, intelligence and ego alone are the spiritual constituents we can think of. The rest would mean merely the material body and its activities.

For one who pursues spiritual wisdom, it will verily bring about a wholesome change in his thoughts, outlooks and actions displayed by the mind. Equally so, it would mean a substantial change in the evaluation and perception of his self-worth. In other words, spiritual pursuit will result in the incorporation of a variety of virtues or excellences, each of which will adorn the seeker's mind and intelligence and will be reflected in his behaviour and character.

Inner adornment is vibrant and functional, not an inactive inert enrichment. Spiritual qualities, in other words, ways which the mind and intelligence, to express in thoughts, feelings and emotions on the one hand and visions and perceptions on the other. Herein lies the distinction of spiritual wisdom.

The entire process of spiritual sadhana is meant to imbue the mind and intelligence with creative, sustaining, assimilative and expressive excellences, by dint of which one will be able to think, articulate and act more effectively. The benefits are both proto-active (vibrant within) and inter-active.

Sadhana proceeds to enumerate spiritual virtues or excellences one after another:

अमानित्वमदम्भित्वमहिंसाक्षान्तिरार्जवम् ।  
आचार्योपासनं शौचं स्येयं मातृविनिग्रहः ॥  
(Bhagavad Gita 13.7)

Sublimation of pride, non-ostentation, non-hurting, tolerance or forgiveness, straight-forwardness, adoring and serving the Teacher, cleanliness of body and mind, stability and steadfastness, self-control -

All these are notes that should adorn the mind and intelligence, to be functionally excellent and effective. Thus, life will prove victimizing to the seeker.

**Amanitvam:** Of thousands of people only a rare one thinks of seeking the supreme Reality. So, to be a seeker is itself a rare and great fortune, a blessing. Naturally such a one will merit respect and adoration, at least among the discreet. But should the earnest seeker be obsessed on such attention and responses? Or, his concern should be to preserve and strengthen his seeking and pursue it for fulfillment?

Respectability is a very important value - a standard for human conduct. In fact, this should be the watchword for any good man, not to speak of a seeker of truth. Like truthfulness, loyalty and integrity, to be respectable in one's ways is the most desired pursuit. A truthful person will be respected. Naturally, to be truthful becomes a desired virtue. But to claim that "I am truthful, I am a rare seeker and therefore I should be valued and respected", will mean nurturing *mana* (pride).

Respect is something that others feel towards a person. Let them feel it in their own manner and degree. The seeker should not expect any respect from anyone or persuade anyone about this. Instead, all his attention and watchfulness should be applied to pursue steadfastly the path of seeking so virtues. He must find satisfaction and fulfillment in doing so. If others show respect and they find satisfaction in doing so, well, it is their wont. But the seeker's objective should be in adhering to his sadhana. The moment the mind starts looking for respect or recognition, it gets vitiated, constricted.

**Adambhityam** (non-ostentation) By advocating *adambhityam*, Krishna provides a clear safeguard and correction for the seekers. As the mind is driven to deeper levels of refinement and sublimation, it becomes more and more spiritually oriented and sublime. This instantly makes it



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## 4. Instigating Cyber Wellness Programs- An Approach for Developing Cyber Safety Skills among Students

Santhosh T

### Introduction

Today, Internet and Information and Communication Technologies (ICT) open a world of possibilities for students, expanding their horizons and providing opportunities to learn to create identities and participate in society. In the educational or students context today, the internet is not only a huge repository of learning materials but also the main source of entertainment. In parallel, however, this population can also be exposed to risks, such as giving out their private details, cyberbullying or grooming for sexual abuse.

### Growing Digital Safety Concerns

At present, the internet and related technologies have reached common people much faster than previous technological innovations. Greater internet access has led to an explosion in all fields of human endeavor. Globally, children and young people tend to become early users and prime innovators on the Internet and are often far ahead of their parents and other adults in terms of use, skills, and understanding. The Internet, particularly social networking and other interactive media, provides new forms of social space globally, which did not exist when most contemporary parents were themselves, children. Young people in all societies today are pioneers, occupying online spaces in ways that adults often cannot imagine.

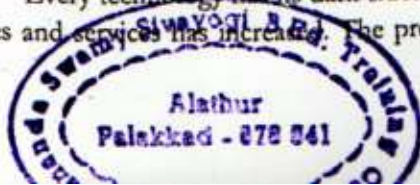
For many youngsters in the 21st century, their ideas, values, culture, aspirations, and expectations of material goods are increasingly informed not by their parents or community and religious leaders but rather by the broader world around them, the pressures of commerce, advertising, and mass media, including the Internet. This experience of intergenerational divergence is far from new. These spaces can be immensely creative, but can also expose children to dangers adults may in many instances only dimly perceive.

Despite the educational and social benefits of information and communication technologies, there are risks associated with their use, particularly for students. By focusing on technology and failing to talk to young people about their problems, we risk losing sight of the problems they face such as cyberbullying and online predation. Other more complex social problems, including the disempowerment and isolation of some young people, forms of 'offline' violence and social and economic inequality, are often the underlying causes of what can look like 'cyber-' problems as children live out their lives online. This is precisely what makes technical explanations of the risks young people face so attractive – controlling technology and policing students are often easier to manage than more difficult and necessary forms of social or educational reform.

As digital technologies become further integrated into the everyday lives of people, users are potentially exposed to greater risks. However, the risks and benefits of digital participation go hand in hand. The challenge, therefore, is to support users to minimize the risks without limiting their digital participation and their capacity to derive the full benefits of connectivity. Thus, Cyber safety needs to be considered against a transforming backdrop of technology trends, products, and practices. While the rise of social media has tended to dominate recent debate and development in cyber safety, particularly in relation to young people, a range of other trends is also shaping how users engage online, the risks they potentially face in the new media landscape, and the strategies used to address them.

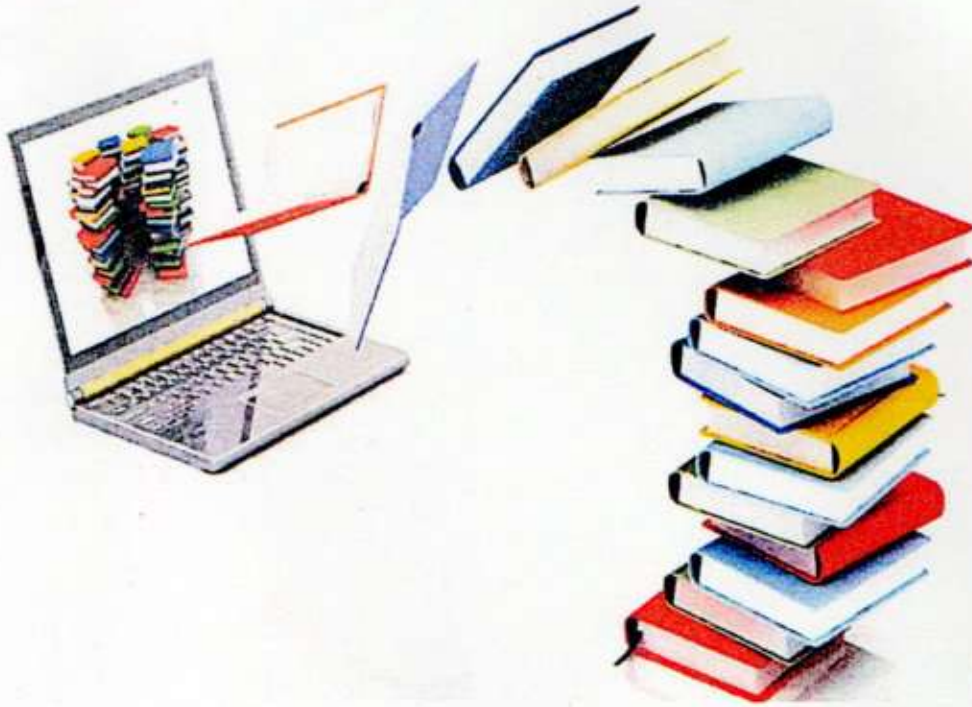
### Cyber safety –An Emerging Concept

Every technology has its dark sides – the internet is no exception. Since the early 1990s, the ubiquity of digital devices and services has increased. The proliferation of web-based information sources and the always-on nature of



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DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION (SDE)

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## TRENDS AND THREATS IN USING INTERNET

Santhosh.T

Junior Research Fellow, Department of Education, Central University of Kerala

**Abstract**

There are currently about 400 million Internet users in India. While India's rate of Internet access is still relatively low compared to that of other middle income countries, it is quickly catching up. Most of the growth in Internet access is driven by mobile Internet use. The rapid development and expansion of internet have generated new opportunities for the realization of youth's rights as well as significant challenges for the protection of youths from abuse and violence. Internet and particularly social media offer children and adolescents new means to enhance knowledge, skills and participation as well as new spaces to engage in play, socialization and entertainment. However, the lack of digital literacy and online safety and security measures expose youths to high risks of online crime and abuse such as cyber bullying, harmful material, grooming and sexual exploitation. These are the moral principles that govern the use of internet. Developing such internet ethics and morals, will help to reduce the internet risks among our youths. This paper examines the trends, threats and need of knowledge about internet ethics among the youths of our country.

**Keywords :** *internet ethics, privacy invasion, sexting, child pornography, behavioral norms.*

**Introduction**

Technology is a term which covers a wider meaning. It is the skills, methods and techniques and processes used in the accomplishment of objectives and production of goods and services it is not a surprise our younger generations are heavily influenced by technology. Technology is becoming a common fact in our daily life. Youths are fearless about the experiments that they make on technological resources. Digital technologies provide new avenues to reinforce and spread existing social and cultural norms, as well as to mediate virtual social contexts and relationships. However the emergence of technological resources in the country has created many challenges in the quality of human resource of our country especially in the behavioral aspects of our young generation. There is a belief that technology is a powerful tool for enriching the human's intellectual and creative abilities in every spheres of life. But its pure application has created some concerns in our society.

**Trends in using internet**

There are currently about 400 million Internet users in India. While India's rate of Internet access is still relatively low compared to that of other middle-income countries, it is quickly catching up. Most of the growth in Internet access is driven by mobile Internet use. Major disparities exist in Internet access due to socioeconomic differences, geographic coverage and gender. While 60 per cent of urban people have access to the Internet, only 15 per cent are online in rural areas. The digital divide is equally stark between men and women. In urban areas, women make up one third of

Department of Education (SDE), Bharathiar University, Coimbatore, TamilNadu, India

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# Cyber Crime and Cyber Security



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## Significance of Cyber Hygiene Practices in the online Learning Environment

Mr. Santhosh T<sup>1</sup>, Dr. K. Thiyagu<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Senior Research Fellow, Department of Education,  
Central University of Kerala, Kasaragod, Kerala, India.

<sup>2</sup>Assistant Professor, Department of Education,  
Central University of Kerala, Kasaragod, Kerala, India.

### Abstract

During corona virus pandemic, proliferation of internet based learning environment fails to ensure privacy and security in various aspects of a generic online education system. Lack of basic security skills sets and inadequate cyber hygienic practices were augmented this doubtful situation. Therefore, adopting online or digital learning platforms without careful planning and understanding pave the way for cyber security risks since internet became the venue for new set of illegal activities. This paper highlights the significance of cyber hygiene in online learning environment and proposes behavior and technology based practices for developing cyber hygiene.

**Keywords:** Cyber hygiene, online learning, device encryption, integrity violation.

### Introduction

The outbreak of the coronavirus pandemic has created immediate and unprecedented challenges in the field of education. Million numbers of students have impacted and their education has significantly disrupted due to this pandemic. (Chaudary, 2020) The sudden shift of student life from normal mode to more restrictive nature tends them to focus more on online forms of learning. This has acted as a catalyst for consuming more technology driven learning. Though there are ambiguities and uncertainties with regard to the access and capacity of country towards



  
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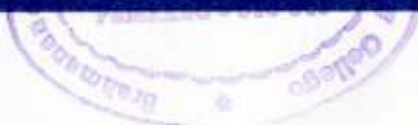
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# Nation Building Through Skill Development



EDITORS  
Dr. A. S. ARUL LAWRENCE  
Dr. P. THIYAGARAJAN

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# NATION BUILDING THROUGH SKILL DEVELOPMENT

## Editors

Dr. A. S. Arul Lawrence

Dr. P. Thiyagarajan



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Tenkasi-627811, Phone: 744898277

*Cover Designer*

**Shahul Hameed Ali**

*The correct reference for this book is as follows*

Lawrence, Arul, A. S. & Thiyagarajan, P. (Ed.). (2021). *Nation building through skill development*.  
Tamil Nadu Open University.

**ISBN 978-81-951793-1-2**

First Edition

Price: ₹ 300/-

Page Size: A4

Total Pages: 208



  
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# CHAPTER-9

## Conceptualizing Safety and Security Skills in Cyber Space: An Awareness Perspective

**Santhosh, T.**

Ph.D. Scholar, Department of Education,  
Central University of Kerala, Kasaragod

**Dr. Thiyagu, K.**

Assistant Professor, Department of Education,  
Central University of Kerala, Kasaragod

### Introduction

Technology and human life cannot be separated. Humans use technology to travel, to communicate, to learn, to do business and to live in comfort. However technology has also caused us concerns. Its poor application has resulted into the pollution of the environment and it has also cause serious threat to our lives and society (Kharekha, 2012). It is highly evident that in the present context youths are all too often exposed to cyber risks and cyber threats such as technology addiction, cyber bullying and grooming. They tend to not only be more frequently exposed to risk, but also face more severe outcomes. The problem lies in the fast and ever progressing nature of the digital world, where proper internet governance programs and policies for youth protection are slow to catch up, rendering them ineffective. Hence it is hypothesized that every cyber governance and awareness programs should focus on developing certain safety and security skills among our youth in order to meet the growing challenges of digital era and it must be treated as a serious priority among every stakeholder who are active in the safety field of cyber space.

### Cyber Safety and Security

The cyber space and especially social technologies are increasingly used by all groups of citizens. However, how people use these technologies and what benefits they gain as a result may vary a lot. The activities in cyber space increasingly being used in society and the economy, and this is transforming ways of working, studying, communicating, accessing

information and spending leisure time, among others. Being able to benefit from digital tools and media can support all the spheres of life in society today. The speed at which technology is evolving makes it difficult to stay current with security. However, better security awareness, skills and planning can help everyone to reduce vulnerabilities and engage appropriately in the online world.

Cyber security means protecting information equipment, devices, computer resources, communication devices and information stored there in from unauthorized access, use, disclosure, modification and destruction (Godbole N & Badgure S, 2012). Cyber-safety addresses the ability to act in a safe and responsible manner on the Internet and other connected environments. Cyber Security and Safety has three features: (i) Confidentiality, (ii) Integrity, and (iii) Availability

- i. **Confidentiality:** Confidentiality is roughly equivalent to privacy. Confidentiality is the assurance that information is not disclosed to unauthorized individuals, processes or devices. Measures undertaken to ensure confidentiality are designed to prevent sensitive information from reaching the wrong people, while making sure that the right people can in fact get it. It is the assurance that information is shared only among authorized persons or organizations.
- ii. **Integrity:** Integrity normally refers to data integrity, or ensuring that stored data are accurate and contain no unauthorized modifications. It is the assurance that the information is authentic and complete. In information security, data integrity means



  
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# CYBER SAFETY AND SECURITY EDUCATION



**Santhosh T  
Dr. K. Thiyagu**



**PRINCIPAL,  
S. S. S. B.Ed, Training College,  
Alathur (PO), Palakkad-Dt  
Kerala - 678 541.**

## About the Authors



**Santhosh T**

Mr. Santhosh T is presently pursuing his research degree in the area of Education from the Department of Education, Central University of Kerala. Previously he served as Assistant Professor in Calicut University Teacher Education Centre (On Contract). He has qualified UGC-NET in Economics and awarded UGC -JRF in Education in the year 2012 and 2016 respectively.



**Dr. K. Thiyagu**

Dr. K. Thiyagu holds the Degrees M.Sc. (Math), M.Phil. (Math), M.Ed., M.Phil. (Edn), M.Sc. (Psy), and Ph.D. (Education). Presently he is serving as Assistant Professor in Central University of Kerala. He has 13 years of teaching experience in various organizations. His main areas of specializations are Educational Technology, Educational Psychology, Research Methodology, Educational Statistics, Educational Administration and Mathematics Education. He published Seventy five (75) articles in national and international level journals. He has presented a papers in 125 international and National conferences held in various parts of India. He has published three Books earlier in the area of ICT in Education.

Published by

**Lulu .com**  
3101, Hillsborough St,  
Raleigh, NC 27607,  
United States.



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# **INNOVATIVE PEDAGOGY AND RESEARCH**

**Dr. C. Shirley Moral**



**PRINCIPAL**  
A. S. S. B. Ed. Training College  
Alathur (PO), Palakkad-Dt  
Kerala - 678 541.

# INNOVATIVE PEDAGOGY AND RESEARCH

Editor

**Dr. C. Shirley Moral**

*Assistant Professor*

*Department of Education*

*Madurai Kamaraj University*

*Madurai*



*KSP*  
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Q. S. S. B.Ed. Training College  
Alathur (PO), Palakkad - 678 541.  
Kerala - 678 541.

# **CYBER MINDFULNESS PRACTICES: AN INNOVATIVE APPROACHES FOR MANAGING DIGITAL DISTRACTION**

**T.SANTHOSH**

*Research Scholar (UGC-JRF), Department of Education, Central University of Kerala.*

**Dr.K.THIYAGU**

*Assistant Professor, Department of Education, Central University of Kerala, Kasaragod*

## **Introduction**

As technology continues to integrate more deeply into our lives, we ask more profound questions about its impact on people and global society. While expanding the digital ecosystem, the only way to unlock youth's potential is to manage their digital distraction judiciously (Gupte, 2020). Technology does not teach us how to use technology cautiously. The culture of constant connection with digital devices caused wastage of time, attention, and energy on relatively unimportant information and interactions. The increasing amounts of time spent with digital devices negatively impact our psychological well-being, relationships, and productivity. Our cyber world is loaded with enormous information. It's fairly hard to mitigate specific actions and activities in cyberspace as being a social animal. The excessive use of digital devices, digital technologies, and digital platforms, i.e., internet, video game, online media, mobile devices, digital gadgets, and social network platforms, cause an impulse control disorder known as digital addiction. The only way to mitigate such unhealthy practices and habits is by practicing cyber mindfulness. Cyber mindfulness is the ability to live fully in cyberspace's present moment; in other words, it





*Let Noble Thoughts Flow to Everyone from all Directions*

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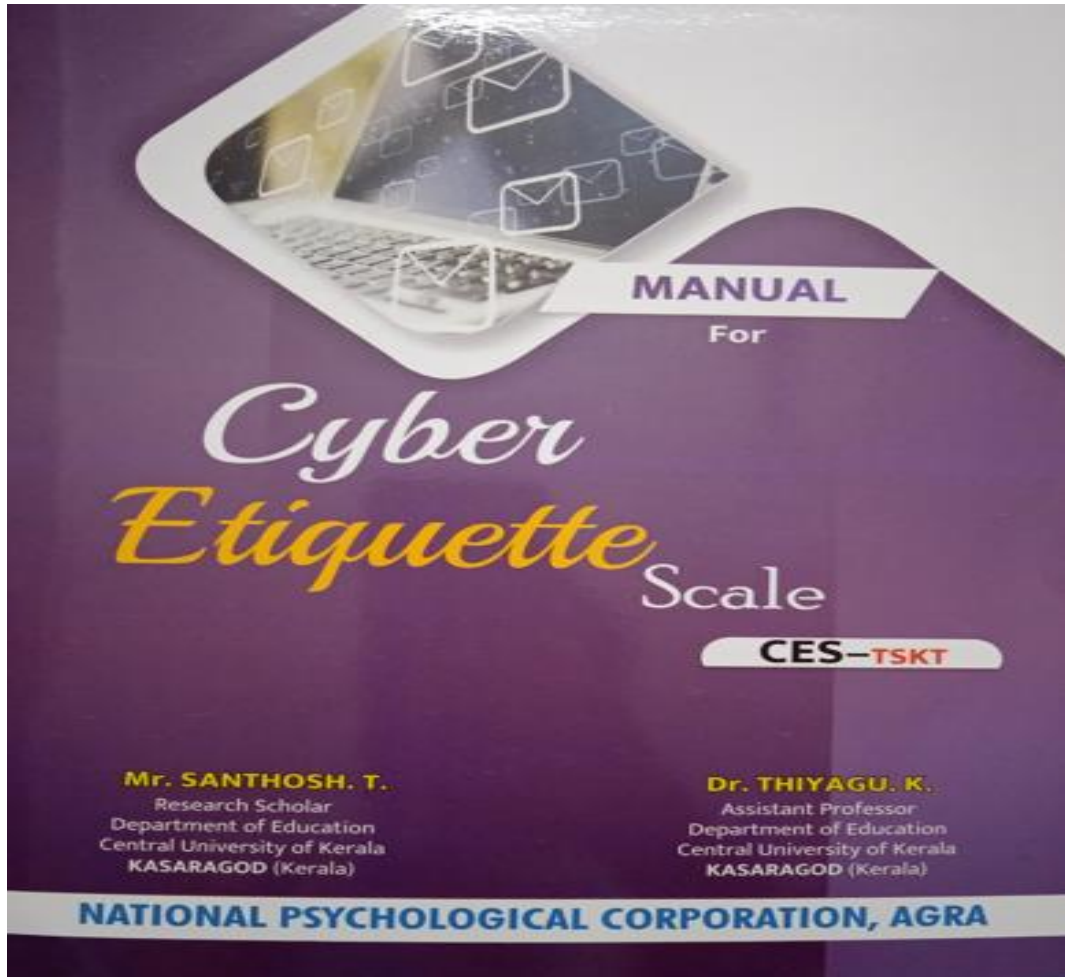
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UG-1, Nirmal Heights, Near Mental Hospital & Halwai Ki Bagichi, Agra-282007

• Email : [npc\\_agra@yahoo.com](mailto:npc_agra@yahoo.com)

• website : [www.npcindia.com](http://www.npcindia.com)

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Mr. Santhosh. T.  
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ISBN : 93-91723-96-9

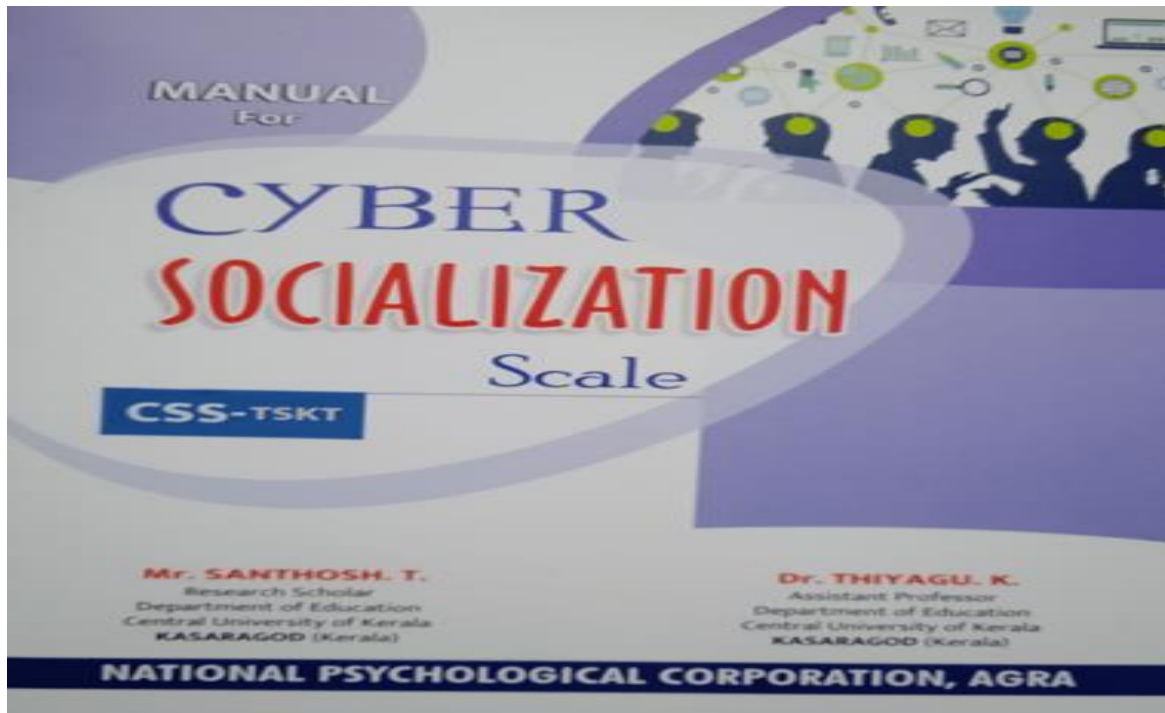


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Mr. Santhosh. T.

Dr. Thiyagu. K.

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