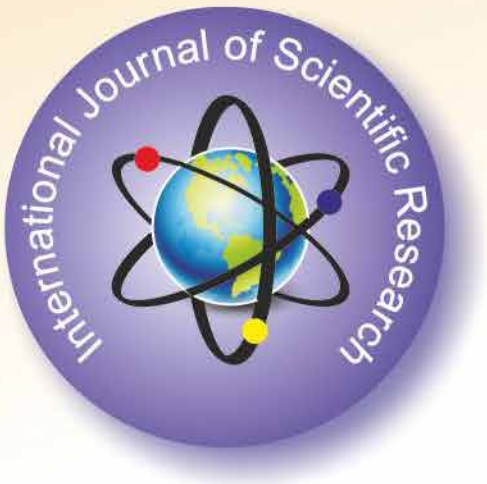
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Research Paper

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Emerging Challenges to Cyber Security- Internet Monitoring with Specific reference to National Security

Management

KEYWORDS : Cyber security, internet monitoring, hacking, malwares, social networking sites,

Triveni Singh Research Scholar, Amity University, Noida

ABSTRACT

Since internet has become a very important component of daily life, it has also become a threat. Anti-social elements and criminals have started using as a safe, secure and reliable tool for committing high profile crimes. They have imposed a serious security risk towards safety of critical national information infrastructure like defence, power grid, railways etc through various acts like hacking; network eavesdropping, and network tapping. Also, they are using internet for anti-democratic, anti-socialistic and anti-national purposes. Therefore, an urgent need is being felt for high quality cyber security framework at national level. However, cyber security imposes some challenges as internet has become global and very huge. Main challenging areas consist of internet general monitoring, cyber crime investigation, legal aspects etc. This paper presents a bird-view of various cyber criminal methods, countermeasures, and challenges posed in cyber security.

Introduction

The Internet is fast becoming a way of life for millions of people and also a way of living because of growing dependence and reliance of the mankind on these machines. Internet has enabled the use of website communication, email and a lot of anytime anywhere IT solutions for the betterment of human kind. Internet, though offers great benefit to society, also present opportunities for crime using new and highly sophisticated technology tools. Today e-mail and websites have become the preferred means of communication. Organizations provide Internet access to their staff. They facilitate almost instant exchange and dissemination of data, images and variety of material. This includes not only educational and informative material but also information that might be undesirable, anti-social.and anti-national. Regular stories featured in the media on computer crime include topics covering hacking to viruses, web-jacking to activism, internet paedophiles to hardcore pornography, sometimes misconceiving the role of technology in such activities. Increase in cyber crime rate has been documented in the news media. Both the increase in the incidence of criminal activity and the possible emergence of new varieties of criminal activity pose challenges for legal systems, as well as for law enforcement. Cyber crime is a term used to broadly describe criminal activity in which computers or computer networks are either a tool, or a target, or a place of criminal activity and include everything from electronic intrusion to denial of service attacks. It is also used to include traditional crimes in which computers or networks are involved

Computer crime mainly consists of unauthorized access to computer systems, data diddling, data destruction, theft of intellectual properly. Cyber crime in the context of national security may involve hacktivism, traditional espionage, or information warfare and hacking important critical national information infrastructure etc. Cyber crimes have been reported across the world. Cyber crime is now one of the most important revenue sectors for global organized crime. Potential risks associated with malware have risen dramatically. Unlike in traditional crimes, the Information Technology infrastructure is not only used to commit the crime but very often is itself the target of the crime. Pornography, threatening email, assuming someone's identity, sexual harassment, defamation, Spam and Phishing, vishing, smsing are some examples where computers or computing devices like cell phones are used to commit crime through viruses, worms and other advanced malwares

Cyber crimes in India

Case involving misuse of internet / Email is not maintained separately by government. However, as per the general cybercrime data maintained by National Crimes Records Bureau, a total of 217,288,420 and 966 cyber crime cases were registered under information technology act during 2007, 2008, 2009 and 2010 respectively, thereby showing an increasing trend. A total of 339,176,276 and 356 cyber crime cases were reported under Cyber Crime related section of Indian panel code (IPC) during 2007, 2008, 2009, and 2010 respectively.

A total number of 90 ,119 ,252 and 219 government websites as reported and tracked by the Indian computer emergency response term (CERT-In) were defaced by various hacker group in the year 2008, 2009, 2010 and January – October

Some important cyber crime incidences:-

West Bengal CID website hacked

The website of the West Bengal's Criminal Investigation Department has been hacked by the "Muslim Liberation Army," which is supporting the cause of freedom of Kashmir.

After 9 p.m. on Saturday, visitors saw, instead of the homepage of the West Bengal CID, slogans such as "Free Kashmir," "Freedom is our Goal" and "End the Occupation." "We discovered in the morning [Sunday] that it had been hacked and immediately removed the content [put up by the outfit]," K. Jayaraman, Deputy Inspector-General of CID, told The Hindu.

CBI website hacked by 'Pak Cyber Army

New Delhi: In a major embarrassment, the website of the Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) was hacked on Friday night by programmers identifying themselves as "Pakistani Cyber Army".The home page of the CBI website had a message from the 'Pakistani Cyber Army' warning the Indian Cyber Army not to attack their websites.The CBI website, supposed to be one of the most secure websites, is connected to the command centre of world police organisation - Interpol - 24x7.The message from the hackers also spoke about the filtering controls provided by the National Informatics Centre (NIC), a body which mans computer servers across the country. It also claims to have hacked another 270 websites.

Chinese Attackers Hacked into NSA

According to M.K. Narayanan, who was the National Security Advisor of India until recently, the Office of NSA was targeted with a cyber attack from Chinese hackers, as per the news published by hindustantimes.com on January 19, 2010.

Explaining the incident, Narayanan stated that the government's different departments received e-mails containing a PDF attachment, which apparently had a Trojan virus. If the attachment would have opened, it could have let a hacker gain remote access to the PC, thereby downloading files.

NASA website hacked

WASHINGTON: Software scammers offering cheap Adobe software have hacked into numerous web pages of NASA, just days before its final launch of the shuttle Endeavour.

According to Fox News, hackers compromised pages on NASA's Jet Propulsion Laboratory website, before the May 16 scheduled launch of the shuttle Endeavor.

US Security Firm Hacked by Anonymous

A North-American security company that claimed to have discovered the identities of Anonymous leaders has been attacked by the hacker organization. Anonymous is being investigated in multiple countries after hacking Paypal, Visa and others. Af-

ter the chief of HBGary Federal, Aaron Barr, announced during the weekend that his company had uncovered the identities of Anonymous leaders, the online activist group broke into the firm's website and took control of the businessman's Twitter account.

Microsoft's Official YouTube Channel Hacked
Microsoft's Official YouTube Channel was recently hacked two weeks ago. The hacker removed all the videos uploaded by Microsoft and posted 3-4 short videos promoting some website and showing animation.

Pakistan Supreme Court Website
Pakistan's Supreme Court Website was hacked by a hacker using name Zombie_Ksa, a Pakistani hacker. The hacker seemed to have good intentions as wrote on the website:

"So I am here to request you to go out there and help the poor, needy and hungry", conveying message to Chief Justice Iftikhar Chaudhary to ban pornographic websites in Pakistan.

More than 10,000 Accounts of Facebook Data Leaked

Swastika, a group of hackers leaked 10,000 Facebook Accounts data on text sharing website

UNESCO E-Platform Hacked
The E-Platform hack of UNESCO Website was also one of the biggest hack of 2011. The hackers group, **Fatal Error Crew** were successful in defacing UNESCO E-Platform and putting up their index.html file.

BSNL India Website Hacked
Leading Telecom Provider of India Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited aka BSNL's website was hacked by a Pakistan Hacker "KhantastiC haX0r". Although he wasn't able to get any content from the website, he was successful in defacing the website and putting his credits to website

Indian call centre credit card 'scam' exposed
An undercover investigation by the BBC has exposed evidence of the theft of credit card details by workers at an Indian call centre used by security giant Symantec.

A BBC reporter posing as a fraudster bought allegedly stolen but valid UK card details from a Delhi-based man, who denies any wrongdoing. Three of the victims of the scam had bought software renewals from a call centre which handles Symantec software licences.

In a statement, Symantec said it had launched an investigation into the incident, which is thought to be isolated. In the meantime it is offering credit monitoring services to the three confirmed victims.

Here are a good number of cyber crime attacks each with its own distinct- though sometimes overlapping – methods and objective.

Economic crime – this involves criminals, often highly organised and well-funded, hacking into systems using technology as a tool to commit fraud.

Espionage – today , an organisation's valuable intellectual property (IP) includes electronic communications and files as well as traditional IP like research and development (R&D) IP theft is a persistent threat, and the victims might not even known it's happened- that is until counterfeit products suddenly appear on the market , or another company register a parent based on their R&D

Activism – the attackers are carried out by supporters of an idealistic causes , most recently the supporters of Wiki Leaks

Terrorism – Terrorist group might attack either states or private assets, often critical national infrastructure (CNI) like power, telecoms and financial systems.

Warfare – this involves states attacking state or private sector organisations.

Prevention strategies
In perspective of above written famous cyber crime cases, we need to chalk out better cyber crime prevention strategies to contain further cyber crime attacks from enemy countries and other anti-indian, anti-hindu, anti-linguistic, fundamentalist groups. For that matter, we need to monitor internet activities like mail, chattings, VOIP call, social networking sites activities etc. This kind of monitoring can be done at various levels and through different under-mentioned methodologies.

Internet monitoring is the act of performing surveillance of computer activity, and of data stored on a hard drive or being transferred over the Internet.

Computer surveillance programs are widespread today, and almost all Internet traffic is closely monitored for clues of illegal activity.

Critics cite concerns over privacy and the possibility of a totalitarian state where political dissent is impossible and opponents of state policy may be restricted in undemocratic way. Such a state may be referred to as an Electronic Police State, in which the government aggressively uses electronic technologies to record, organize, search and distribute forensic evidence against its citizens.

Email monitoring or tracking is a method for monitoring the email delivery to intended recipient. Most tracking technologies utilize some form of digitally time-stamped record to reveal the exact time and date that your email was received or opened, as well the IP address of the recipient.

Email tracking is useful when the sender wants to know if the intended recipient actually received the email, or if they clicked the links. However, due to the nature of the technology, email tracking cannot be considered an absolutely accurate indicator that a message was opened or read by the recipient.

Network Monitoring is the use of a system that constantly monitors a computer network for slow or failing components and that notifies the network administrator (via email, pager or other alarms) in case of outages. It is a subset of the functions involved in management. While an intrusion detection system monitors a network for threats from the outside, a network monitoring system monitors the network for problems caused by overloaded and/or crashed servers, network connections or other devices.

For example, to determine the status of a web server, monitoring software may periodically send an HTTP request to fetch a page. For email servers, a test message might be sent through SMTP and retrieved by IMAP or POP3.

Commonly measured metrics are response time, availability and uptime, although both consistency and reliability metrics are starting to gain popularity. The widespread addition of WAN optimization devices is having an adverse effect on most network monitoring tools -- especially when it comes to measuring accurate end-to-end response time because they limit round trip visibility.[1]

Status request failures - such as when a connection cannot be established, it times-out, or the document or message cannot be retrieved - usually produce an action from the monitoring system. These actions vary -- an alarm may be sent (via SMS, email, etc.) to the resident system admin, automatic failover systems may be activated to remove the troubled server from duty until it can be repaired, etc.

Monitoring the performance of a network uplink is also known as network traffic measurement, and more software is listed there.

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Network monitoring services usually have a number of servers around the globe - for example in America, Europe, Asia, Australia and other locations. By having multiple servers in different geographic locations, a monitoring service can determine if a Web server is available across different networks worldwide. The more the locations used, the more complete is the picture on network availability.

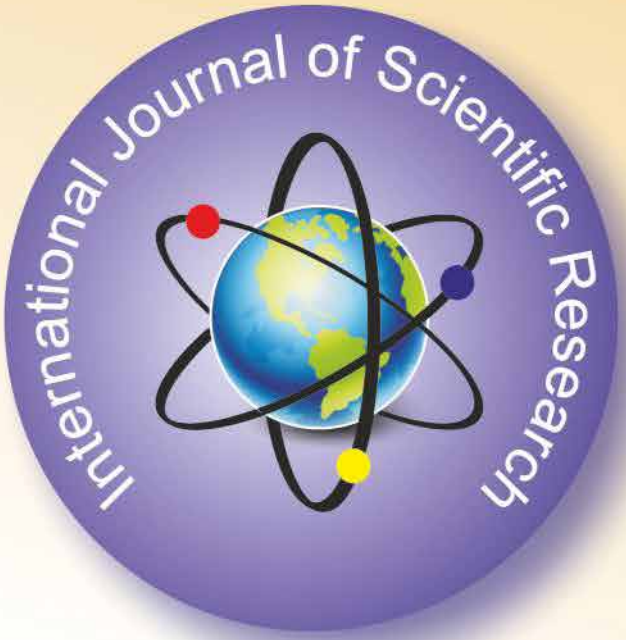
Conclusion

Net surfing by youngsters lures them into dangerous domain. The need for a conscious effort to checkmate the undesirable fallout of youngsters accessing and using the Internet is of concern. The print media has a duty to educate unwary parents and youngsters about the dangers inherent in treading dangerous areas in the cyber-world. Cyber Space Security Management has already become an important component of National Security Management, Defence Network Security Management and Intelligence Management all over the world. Future intrusions threatening our national security may not necessarily come from across the land frontier, or in air space or across maritime waters, but may happen in cyberspace. Intelligence operations and covert actions will increasingly become cyber-based. It is important that our intelligence agencies gear themselves up to this new threat. It is, therefore, necessary to put in place a 'National Cyber Space Security Management Policy' to define the tasks, specify responsibilities of individual agencies with an integrated architecture.

It is a well-known fact that terrorists have been using the Internet to communicate, extort, intimidate, raise funds and coordinate operations. Hostile states have highly developed capabilities to wage cyber wars. They have the capability to paralyse large parts of communication networks, cause financial meltdown and unrest.

Our national preparedness in cyber space is still quite neglected and needs stronger and more focussed attention on the part of government. Our National critical information infrastructure are not still fully identified and notified .Our IT act (2008 amendment) are not stringent and tough enough to deal with cyber criminals effectively .

As a concluding remark I would like to state that national security is at stake. Several enemy countries and terrorist originations are targeting our vital installation which may cripple our economy and national security as a whole. If we do not strengthen our cyber defence mechanism then days are not far away when few computer hackers will destabilize our entire economic and defence grade. Therefore we need strong cyber space monitoring system, better and skilled expertise and of course, more powerful and stringent legal laws and rules.



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