

# India IT Act

---

- The IT Act, 2000 is an Act of the Indian parliament (No. 21 of 2000) notified on 17 October, 2000. It is the primary law in India dealing with cybercrime and electronic commerce.
- The original Act contained 94 sections, divided into 13 chapters and 4 schedules. The law apply to the whole of India.
- Persons of other nationalities can also be indicted under the law if the crime involves a computer or network located in India.

# Common Section under IT Act

SECTION	OFFENCE	PENALTY
67A	Publishing images containing sexual acts	Imprisonments up to seven years or fine up to Rs. 10,00,000.
67B	Child pornography	Imprisonment – 5 years to 7 years Fine – 10,00,000
70	Securing access or attempting to secure access to a protected system	Imprisonment up to 10 years or fine

# IT Act Amendments

---

- A major amendment was made to the IT Act in 2008.
- It introduced section 66A which penalized sending of offensive message.
- It also introduced section 69, which gave authorities the power of “interception or monitoring or decryption of any information through any computer resource”
- The Act was passed in December 2008 and came into force in October 2009.

# Cyber Law

---

- Cyber law is the part of the overall legal system that deals with the Internet, cyberspace, and their respective legal issues.
- Cyber law covers a fairly broad area, encompassing several subtopics including freedom of expression, access to and usage of the Internet, and online privacy.
- Generically, cyber law is referred to as the Law of the Internet.
- Cyber Law also called IT Law is the law regarding Information-technology including computers and internet.
- **Importance of Cyber Law:**
  - It covers all transaction over internet.
  - It keeps eyes on all activities over internet.
  - It touches every action and every reaction in cyberspace.

# Areas of Cyber Law

---

- Fraud
- Copyright
- Defamation
- Harassment and Stalking
- Freedom of Speech
- Trade Secrets
- Contracts and Employment Law

# Cybercrime

---

- Is any criminal offense that is facilitated by, or involves use of electronic communications of information system including any electronic device, computer or the Internet.
- It involves the terms like : **Phishing**, Credit Card Frauds, **illegal downloading**, industrial espionage, **child pornography**, cyber bullying, **cyber stalking**, cyber terrorism, **creation and /or distribution of viruses**, spam and so on

# Example of Cybercrime

---

- ① **CYBER TROLLS AND BULLYING:** It refers to a person who purposely post opposing, sarcastic, demeaning or insulting-comments about something or someone with an aim of targeting a person online. The provocative messages posted this way are also called trolls. It is a cyber crime and is a form of cyber bullying.
- ② **CYBER BULLYING:** Harassing, demeaning, embarrassing, defaming, or intimidating someone using modern technologies like internet, cell phones, instant messengers, social networks etc. is called Cyber Bullying.
- ③ **CYBER STALKING:** It is a kind of online harassment wherein the victim is subjected to barrage of online messages and emails. Typically these stalkers know their victims instead of resorting to offline stalking, they use the internet to stalk, etc.

# Reporting Cybercrime

---

- If any cyber crime happens, one must report it firstly to parents, school authorities and then to police.
  - The local police stations can be approached for filing complaints just as the cybercrime cells specially designation with the jurisdiction to register complaint
  - In addition, provisions have now been made for filing of E-FIR in most of the states
  - In addition, the ministry of Home Affairs is also launching a website for registering crimes against women and children online including cybercrimes



# IPR issues

---

- It refers to Intellectual Property Rights.
- It refers to something owner has legal rights.
- This term became popular in context of computer ethics.
- Intellectual Property refers to creations of the intellect, inventions, literacy and artistic work, symbols, names, image and design used in commerce are part of it.
- It is divided into 2 categories:
- **INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY:** it includes inventions, trademark, design, commercial names, etc.
- **COPYRIGHT:** it includes literacy and artistic works such as novel, poems, film, story, drawing, painting, photograph. It is legal concept, enacted by most governments, giving the creator or original work exclusive rights to it, usually for a limited period.

# Hacking

---

- The gaining of unauthorized access to data in a system or computer.
- Hacking is identifying weakness in computer systems or networks to exploit its weaknesses to gain access. Example of Hacking: Using password cracking algorithm to gain access to a system.
- Hacking is classified according to their intent:
  - Ethical Hacking
  - Cracking



# Ethical Hacking

- Process to gain access to systems with a view to fix the identified weakness. They may also perform penetration testing and vulnerability assessments.



# Cracking

- Refers to gain unauthorized access to computer systems for personal gain. The intent is usually to steal corporate data, violate privacy rights, transfer funds from bank accounts etc.