NEW HORIZON
COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING

DEPARTMENT OF INFORMATION SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING

GUEST TALK -ODD SEM (2024)

Subject: Exigency of Cyber laws and The Legal Framework for cybercrime in India.

Expert name: Mr. Alex Antony Martin

Audience: 5th Semester Students   **Date: 07-02-2024(11:00AM-1:00 PM)**

The department of Information Science and Engineering has conducted Guest talk on the topic "Exigency of Cyber laws and The Legal Framework for cybercrime in India" for the 5th semester students on the 7th of January, 2024 under the supervision of ISE Head of the Department, Dr.Vandana C P. The expert speaker Mr. **Alex Antony Martin** was invited to conduct the same. The Speaker is currently a Practicing Advocate.

VARIOUS SESSIONS THROUGHOUT PROGRAM:

TOPICS COVERED:

- What is cybercrime?.What is the need of cyberlaws?.Vulnerabilities in computer.

  Types of Cybercrime.How cybercrime affect people.Cybercrimes in India Information Technology Act 2000.

What is Cybercrime?

- Cybercrime is any criminal activity that involves a computer, network or networked device.
- While most cybercriminals use cybercrimes to generate a profit, some cybercrimes are carried out against computers or devices to directly damage or disable them. Others use computers or networks to spread malware, illegal information, images or other materials. Some cybercrimes do both -- i.e., target computers to infect them with a computer virus, which is then spread to other machines and, sometimes, entire networks.
- A primary effect of cybercrime is financial. Cybercrime can include many different types of profit-driven criminal activity, including ransomware attacks, email and internet fraud, and identity fraud, as well as attempts to steal financial account, credit card or other payment card information.
- As cybercriminals might target an individual's private information or corporate data for theft and resale, it's especially important to protect backup data.

What is the need of Cyber laws?

1. It covers all transactions over the internet.
2. It keeps eye on all activities over the internet.
3. It touches every action and every reaction in cyberspace.

Information Technology Act 2000.

The Information Technology Act, 2000 also Known as an **IT Act** is an act proposed by the Indian Parliament reported on 17th October 2000. This Information Technology Act is based on the United Nations Model law on Electronic Commerce 1996 (UNCITRAL Model) which was suggested by the General Assembly of United Nations by a resolution dated on 30th January, 1997. It is the most important law in India dealing with Cybercrime and E-Commerce.

The main objective of this act is to carry lawful and trustworthy electronic, digital and online transactions and alleviate or reduce cybercrimes. The IT Act has 13 chapters and 94 sections.

The last four sections that starts from 'section 91 – section 94', deals with the revisions to the Indian Penal Code 1860.

The IT Act, 2000 has two schedules:

- **First   Schedule   –**
  Deals with documents to which the Act shall not apply.
- **Second   Schedule   –**
  Deals with electronic signature or electronic authentication method.

  Section 66: Hacking of a Computer System with malicious intentions like fraud will be punished with 3 years imprisonment or the fine of Rs.5,00,000 or both.

  Section 66 E: This Section is for Violation of privacy by transmitting image of private area is punishable with 3 years imprisonment or 2,00,000 fine or both.

  Section 43: This section of IT Act, 2000 states that any act of destroying, altering or stealing computer system/network or deleting data with malicious intentions without authorization from owner of the computer is liable for the payment to be made to owner as compensation for damages.

Guest Talk Coordinator: Mrs.Bibiana Jenifer J   HOD-ISE

       Mr.Kiran Kumar