ICT and Cyber Law

ICT:

It stands for Information and Communication Technology which plays vital role in the digital era to help individuals, businesses and organizations for information exchange effectively and efficiently. Its main objective is to achieve the required information or goal using various related technologies.

Homework

a. Write down the Positive Impacts of ICT.

b. Write down the Negative Impacts of ICT.

Digital Divide:

It can be defined as the gap between those individuals and communities that have and do not have access to the ICT.

Causes of Digital Divide:

There is so many causes of Digital Divide. Some of them are as follows:

➢ Lack of communication technology

➢ Lack of proper education

➢ Lack of internet services

➢ Due to gender discrimination

➢ Lack of proper infrastructures.

Solution of Digital Divide:

➤ Affordable and good-bandwidth Internet service

➤ Devices with Internet access to meet everyone's needs

➤ Educational pathways to use the Internet and other digital technologies

➤ A quality technical support

➤ Applications and digital environments that make the user self-sufficient as well as an active participant

➤ Proper Education and infrastructures

➤ Sufficient manpower and trainer.

Computer Ethics

Computer ethics is set of moral principles that regulate the use of computers without damaging or violating the moral values and beliefs of any individual, organization or entity.

Commandments of Computer Ethics

➤ Do not use computer to harm other people.

➤ Do not use computer to steal others information.

➤ Do not use others computer without permission.

➤ Do not use computer for hacking and blackmailing.

➤ Do not use computer to damage others properties.

➤ Do not use computer to make copies of licensed software.

➤ Do not interfere with other people's computer work.

➤ Do not use computer to use other's password.

➤ Do not use computer to spread virus in the network.

➤ Do not use computer to alter other's data.

Cyber Crime/Computer Crime

The act of misusing computers, Internet or other electronic media is called cyber crime. As the use of Information Technology is increasing, the act of cyber crime is also increasing day by day. The following are some examples of cyber crime:

- Misuse of computers
- Spreading virus
- Stealing other's information
- Pirating licensed software
- Disclosing of other's secrecy
- Misuse of electronic transaction and electronic media
- Rude and vulgar comments in Internet on racial, communal and others

- Alteration of other data without permission
- Spying others' information
- Cracking or hacking
- Stealing Password

Cyber Law

The law regarding the use of computers is called Cyber Law. It highly concerns with the misuse of the computers, Internet and other electronic media, which are specially used for transferring information and data.

Provisions/Areas of Cyber Law

It has the following provisions/areas:

* Digital Signature

* Copyright Law

* Trademark Law

* Telecommunication Law

* Data Protection and Privacy Law

* Electronic Transaction act (law)

* Digital Signature: A digital signature is the digital identity of the sender that uniquely indentify the particular sender electronically which is based on public key and private key. Digital signature uses two different keys for authentication; one for creating a digital signature or transforming data (private key) and another key is used for verifying a digital signature or returning a message to its original form (public key).

* Copyright Law: The copyright act prevents the unauthorized copying of a work of authorship. However only the copying of work is prohibited but anyone can copy the ideas contained within the work. Copyright can be registered in copyright office but newly created works do not need to be registered. Thus it is included in cyber law.

* Trademark Law: Trademark law governs the use of a device (including word, phrase, symbol, product shape or logo) by a manufacturer to identify its goods and to distinguish those goods from those made or sold by another. Therefore, trademark law falls in the category of cyber law.

* Telecommunication Law: Development in telecommuication has been rapid since some years. Almost all people are using the facility provided by telecommuication. People use computer with the telecommunication tools to share and transfer messages, database from one location to another in the form of electronic data. Therefore, the necessary rules to systemize telecommunication also fall within the area of cyber law.

* Data Protection and Privacy Law: Data protection is necessary and very important for the securing of data from being lost, damaged or corrupted. The unauthorized users or persons may access or copy the personal and confidential data illegally. Therefore, data protection and privacy law is also included under cyber law.

* Electronic Transaction act (law): The use of electronic transaction is being increased in different sectors. The various means of electronic transactions are online payment, E-payment, E-commerce, debit and credit card transfer etc. There may be several frauds during these electronic transactions. Therefore, it is necessary to control and prevent such frauds with the systematic law which could be cyber law.

Cyber Law in Nepal

"The Electronic Transaction and Digital Signature Act" is popularly known as the cyber law of Nepal. The government of Nepal had passed this law on 30th Bhadra 2061 B.S.

IT Policy in Nepal

Vision:

To place Nepal on the global map of information technology within next five years.

Objectives:

➢ To declare IT as a high priority sector of government and make it practical

➢ To establish knowledge based industries to increase employment

➢ To make public information and service delivery inclusive and effective through the philosophy of e-government

➢ To increase the productive use of IT in social, economic and business organizations

➢ To increase access to IT related international attempts and developments

➢ To make Government Integrated Data Center (GIDC) effective in order to develop as an infrastructure for IT development

Strategies:

1. Declare information technology as a priority sector.
2. Follow a single door system for the development of IT.
3. Create conductive environment to attract private sector investment in IT.
4. Provide internet facilities to all village development commit tees.
5. Computerize government records and build websites for flow of information.
6. Increase the use of computer in private sector.
7. Develop physical and virtual information technology park for development of IT.
8. Use IT to promote e-commerce, e-education, e-health and transfer of technology to rural areas.
9. Establish National Information Technology Center.
10. Establish a national level fund by mobilizing the IT resources.
11. Establish venture capital fund for 1T.
12. Include computer education from the school level.
13. Establish Nepal in global market through the use of IT.
14. Gradually use IT in all types of government activities.