

1. Copyright Law

- **Definition:** Copyright law protects the **original works of authors, artists, and creators** such as books, music, films, software, and art from being copied or used without permission.
 - **Purpose:** To give the creator **exclusive rights** to reproduce, distribute, and display their work.
 - **Example:** Copying someone's software code or song without consent violates copyright law.
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2. Trademark Law

- **Definition:** Trademark law protects **symbols, names, logos, or slogans** that identify and distinguish goods or services of one company from another.
 - **Purpose:** To prevent **unauthorized use** of brand identities and to **avoid confusion** among consumers.
 - **Example:** Using a logo similar to Nike's “✓ swoosh” mark without authorization is a trademark violation.
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3. Patent Law

- **Definition:** Patent law protects **new inventions or innovative processes** by granting the inventor **exclusive rights** to make, use, and sell the invention for a specific period (usually 20 years).
- **Purpose:** To encourage innovation by rewarding inventors for their creativity and research.
- **Example:** Developing a new microprocessor design and patenting it to stop others from manufacturing it without permission.

◆ Section 65C – Digital Signature Certificate Misuse

- **Description:** This section deals with **fraudulent or dishonest use of a digital signature certificate**.
 - **Meaning:** If a person knowingly uses another person's digital signature without authorization, they are committing a punishable offense.
 - **Punishment:** **Imprisonment up to 3 years, or fine up to ₹1 lakh**, or both.
 - **Example:** Using someone else's digital signature to sign a document or send an email.
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◆ Section 66 – Hacking and Related Offenses

- **Description:** This section covers **hacking or unauthorized access** to a computer system or network with intent to cause harm, damage, or theft of information.
 - **Meaning:** If a person alters, deletes, or steals data intentionally to cause wrongful loss, it is an offense.
 - **Punishment:** **Imprisonment up to 3 years, or fine up to ₹5 lakh**, or both.
 - **Example:** Gaining unauthorized access to a bank's database and modifying account details.
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◆ Section 67 – Publishing or Transmitting Obscene Material

- **Description:** This section deals with **publishing, transmitting, or sharing obscene or sexually explicit content** in electronic form.
- **Meaning:** Anyone who posts or shares vulgar, obscene, or pornographic content online is punishable.
- **Punishment:**
 - **First conviction:** Imprisonment up to **3 years** and/or fine up to **₹5 lakh**.
 - **Second conviction:** Imprisonment up to **5 years** and/or fine up to **₹10 lakh**.
- **Example:** Uploading obscene videos or images on websites or social media.

Section 72 – Breach of Confidentiality and Privacy

- **Description:** This section deals with **unauthorized access, disclosure, or sharing of confidential information** obtained during official duties.
- **Meaning:** If a person who has access to any electronic record (like an employee or officer) discloses it without consent, it's an offense.
- **Punishment:** **Imprisonment up to 2 years, or fine up to ₹1 lakh**, or both.
- **Example:** An IT administrator leaking a company's confidential customer data.