

## EXAM MALPRACTICE

Examination malpractice is defined as any deliberate act of wrongdoing, contrary to the rules of examinations designed to give a candidate an undue advantage. Also known as cheating, these days students resort to hi-tech examination malpractice (otherwise called e-cheating or digital cheating) in various levels of the educational system.

### IT Sections Applicable

**Information Technology Act, 2000 – Section 66:** This section deals with computer-related offenses, including unauthorized access to computer systems.

**Information Technology Act, 2000 – IPC Section 43:** This section covers penalties for unauthorized access, damages to computer systems, and data breaches.

**Indian Penal Code, 1860 – IT Act Section 420:** This section deals with cheating and dishonestly inducing delivery of property.

**Prevention of Unfair Means Act (PUMA):** While not a cyber law, this act is irrelevant as it addresses unfair practices during exams.

**UGC Regulations / University Rules:** Universities and educational institutions often have their own rules and regulations to prevent exam malpractice.

**Short cuts may cut short your career.**

## CONNECTED CAR

Connected cars are part of the 'internet of things', a phrase that refers to everyday items being connected to the internet with the intention of making life easier. The connected car is becoming software-defined, network-aware, and ultra-connected, transmitting data and "interacting" with the road and every other vehicle around it, increasing the chances of getting hacked!

### IT Sections Applicable

**IPC Section 354D/BNS 78** – This Section also covers online stalking that is to say monitoring her use of the internet, email or other forms of electronic communications & 66 R/W 43 (a), if he causes DOS then 43(f).

**Information Technology Act, 2000 :**

**IT Act Section 43** – Unauthorized access to computer systems and data.

**Section 66** – Computer-related offenses, including hacking and data theft.

**IT Act Section 66B** – Punishment for dishonestly receiving stolen computer resources or communication devices.

**Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 :**

Various sections related to road safety, licensing, registration, and liability in case of accidents involving connected vehicles.

**Privacy Laws :**

Personal Data Protection Bill (proposed) or any relevant amendments to existing laws. These laws would govern the collection, storage, processing, and sharing of personal data by connected vehicles.

**Consumer Protection Laws :**

Consumer Protection Act, 2019: Pertinent sections related to product liability and consumer rights in case of defects or malfunctions in connected car systems.

**While using IoT-Internet of Things also use your IoT-Intelligence of Thinking.**

## DRUG TRAFFICKING

The last decade has seen the emergence of new internet technologies that have acted as important facilitators of online drug markets. The internet now hosts a range of virtual marketplaces (both on the surface and deep web) for selling and buying illicit substances. Greater connectivity, global outreach and easily accessible forums are some of the reasons for their popularity.

### IT Sections Applicable

Sections of NDPS (sections would apply depending upon the quantity that she was in possession of at the time of the raid, it could be for personal consumption or commercial quantity, and sections would also apply as to whether she was also supplying or trading/dealing/facilitating of the banned substances)

#### **NDPS Act:**

- Section 8(c)** – Prohibition of Certain Operations
- Section 18** – Punishment for contravention in relation to manufactured drugs and preparations
- Section 21** – Punishment for contravention in relation to poppy straw
- Section 27A** – Punishment for financing illicit traffic and harbouring offenders

**Use of prohibited drugs when depressed, you may have your freedom to right to life and right to personal liberty get suppressed.**

## DOXING

To dox someone means to release their personal or private information that may prove harmful or embarrassing. This can happen in the real world, but the internet has made it easier both to find and release this information to a wide audience. Doxing may reveal someone's personal information like their home address or workplace, social security or phone number, private correspondence or pictures, criminal history, IP address, or other details.

### IT Sections Applicable

**IT Act Section 66C – Identity Theft (Information Technology Act, 2000):** This section deals with the punishment for identity theft.

**IT Act Section 66D – Cheating by Personation (Information Technology Act, 2000):** This section addresses the offense of cheating by personation using a computer resource

**IT Act Section 72 – Breach of Confidentiality and Privacy (Information Technology Act, 2000):** This section deals with the punishment for unauthorized access to computer material, including personal data, and the breach of confidentiality and privacy.

**IPC Section 354D/BNS 78 – Stalking (Indian Penal Code, 1860):** While not specific to cyber crime, this section criminalizes stalking

**IPC Section 509/BNS 79 – Word, Gesture or Act Intended to Insult the Modesty of a Woman (Indian Penal Code, 1860):** Again, not specific to cyber crime, this section could be relevant if the doxing includes the sharing of explicit or private material with the intent to insult or harm the victim.

**As in Boxing, in Doxing too an accused could launch a knockout punch causing irreparable injury to the victim.**

## CYBER GROOMING

Cyber grooming is the process of 'befriending' a young person online "to facilitate online sexual contact and/or a physical meeting with them with the goal of committing sexual abuse. Cyber grooming is when someone (often an adult) befriends a child online and builds an emotional connection with future intentions of sexual abuse, sexual exploitation or trafficking. The main goals of cyber grooming are: to gain trust from the child, to obtain intimate and personal data from the child (often sexual in nature—such as sexual conversations, pictures, or videos) in order to threaten and blackmail for further inappropriate material.

### IT Sections Applicable

**Sections of POCSO,**

**IPC Section 292/BNS 294**

**IT Act Section 66E – Violation of Privacy:** This section deals with capturing, transmitting, or publishing private images of a person without their consent, leading to the violation of their privacy

**IT Act Section 67B – Publishing or Transmitting Obscene Material:** This section addresses the publishing or transmitting of sexually explicit material, including messages, images, or videos, which can be used as tools for grooming activities.

**IT Act Section 67C – Preservation and Retention of Information by Intermediaries**

**IT Act Section 67A – Punishment for Publishing or Transmitting of Material Containing Sexually Explicit Act**

**IT Act Section 67 – Publishing or Transmitting of Material Containing sexually explicit act, etc. in electronic form**

**Browse the internet with utmost Morality (principles concerning the distinction between right and wrong or good and bad behaviour) else you are sure to be encountered with cyber crimes with Mathematical Certainty.**

## CRYPTO FRAUDS

Scammers are always looking for new ways to steal your money, and the massive growth of crypto currency in recent years has created plenty of opportunities for fraud. There are many types of crypto scams. Some of the most common include: Fake Websites, Pump and Dump Scams, Phishing Scams, Fake Apps, Fake celebrity endorsements, Giveaway scams, cloud mining scams and initial offering scams.

### IT Sections Applicable

**IT Act Section 43(a)** – This section deals with unauthorized access to computer systems and data breaches

**IT Act Section 66C** – This section pertains to identity theft and could be applied to cases where individuals' identities are stolen for fraudulent purposes related to crypto currencies.

**IT Act Section 66D** – This section addresses cheating by personation by using computer resources and communication devices.

**IPC Section 420/BNS 318** – Although not part of the IT Act, Section 420 of the IPC covers cheating and dishonestly inducing delivery of property.

**Check your Avenues (a strategy for making money, a financial approach or method) else there could be reduction in your Revenues.**

## CYBER SEX TRAFFICKING

Cyber sex trafficking, or online sexual exploitation, is a cyber crime and a form of modern slavery. Cyber sex trafficking is when a victim is forced into sexual exploitation using coercion, force, or fraud, and their abuse is streamed live on the internet via webcam, video, photography, or other digital media.

### IT Sections Applicable

**IPC Section 499/BNS 356, IPC Section 506/BNS 351, IPC Section 509/BNS 79, IPC Section 354A/BNS 75, IPC Section 370/BNS 143, 347 IPC Section 347/BNS 127, 357 IPC Section 357/BNS 135**

**IPC Section 370A** – Trafficking of persons for exploitation, which includes trafficking for sexual exploitation through electronic means. Disclosing sexually explicit or filthy content Section 292 of IPC.

Sections of Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act 1956 also known as PITA (Prevention of Immoral Trafficking Act).

### **67 & 67A IT Act:**

**IT Act Section 67B** – Prohibition of publishing or transmitting sexually explicit material in electronic form, which includes content that promotes or facilitates cyber sex trafficking.

**While surfing the internet and making connections, be Mindful else it could take you from Sublime to Ridicule (from something that is very good or very serious to something very bad or silly).**

## CYBERWARFARE

Cyberwarfare is the use of cyber attacks against an enemy state, causing comparable harm to actual warfare and/or disrupting vital computer systems. Some intended outcomes could be espionage, sabotage, propaganda, manipulation or economic warfare.

### IT Sections Applicable

**IT Act Section 43** – Deals with unauthorized access to computer systems and data breaches.

**IT Act Section 66** – Addresses computer-related offenses, including hacking.

**IT Act Section 66F** – Focuses on cyber terrorism, which can be relevant to cyber warfare activities.

**IT Act Section 70 A** – This section was introduced through an amendment in 2008 to provide the government with powers to issue directions for ensuring the security of cyberspace. It empowers the government to take measures for identification, analysis, and prevention of cyber threats.

**IT Act Section 69** – This section grants the Indian government the power to intercept, monitor, and decrypt any information generated, transmitted, received, or stored in any computer resource if it is necessary for national security or for maintaining public order.

### **IPC Section 121/BNS 147. 66E, 66 R/W 43(a) (c) (e) (f)**

Sections of Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967 (UAPA).

In Maharashtra- Sections of The Maharashtra Control of Organised Crime Act, 1999 (MCOCA).

Sections of Prevention of Terrorism Act, 2002.

**Right to Remedy shall be Rejected if for the offence of Hacking an accused gets Convicted.**



## HACKTIVISM

Derived from combining the words 'Hack' and 'Activism', hacktivism is the act of hacking, or breaking into a computer system, for politically or socially motivated purposes. The individual who performs an act of hacktivism is said to be a hacktivist. The hacktivist who does such acts, such as defacing an organization's website or leaking that organization's information, aims to send a message through their activities and gain visibility for a cause they are promoting.

### IT Sections Applicable

**Information Technology Act, 2000 – Section 43:** This section deals with unauthorized access to computer systems, data, or networks.

**Information Technology Act, 2000 – Section 66:** This section addresses computer-related offenses, including hacking and unauthorized access.

**Information Technology Act, 2000 – Section 66F:** This section specifically targets cyber terrorism and related activities.

**Information Technology Act, 2000 – Section 70:** This section empowers the government to secure cyberspace by issuing directions for the interception, monitoring, or decryption of any information through any computer resource.

**IPC Section 120A/BNS 61, IPC Section 121/BNS 147**

**IPC Section 122/BNS 149, IPC Section 153/BNS 192**

**IPC Section 153A/BNS 196, IPC Section 107/BNS 45**

**Think about you and do not allow someone else to think for you.**

## METaverse

The metaverse is a 3D version of the Internet and computing at large. The metaverse is "an integrated network of 3D virtual worlds." These worlds are accessed through a virtual reality headset – users navigate the metaverse using their eye movements, feedback controllers or voice commands. The headset immerses the user, stimulating what is known as presence, which is created by generating the physical sensation of actually being there.

### IT Sections Applicable

#### **IPC Section 354/BNS 74, IPC Section 506/BNS 351 sections of POCSO, section 67B IT Act**

Right to Privacy is now a Fundamental Right under Article 21 of the Constitution of India.

**Data Protection and Privacy Laws:** Laws regulating the collection, storage, processing, and sharing of personal data could apply to user interactions within the metaverse. In India, this might include compliance with the Personal Data Protection Bill, once enacted into law.

**Intellectual Property Laws:** Laws governing copyrights, trademarks, and patents could extend to creations within the metaverse, such as virtual goods, artwork, and designs.

**Online Conduct and Harassment Laws:** Just as in the real world, laws against harassment, hate speech, and cyber bullying could apply to interactions in the metaverse.

**Digital Transactions and Consumer Protection Laws:** If virtual goods and services are bought and sold within the metaverse, laws related to digital transactions and consumer rights might be relevant.

**Cyber security Laws :** Laws related to cyber security and hacking could apply to unauthorized access, data breaches, and other security incidents within the metaverse.

**Be well versed that Metaverse is not the real Universe.**