Cyberlaw is the area of law that deals with the Internet's relationship to technological and electronic elements, including computers, software, hardware and information systems (IS).

Cyberbullying is a practice where an individual or group uses the Internet to ridicule, harass or harm another person.

Cyberbullies use social media and smartphones to harass victims from remote or local areas. Traditional bullying usually stops when a victim returns to the safety of his home, but cyberbullying is a continuous process maintained through email, texting, forum/blog posts and other communication vehicles. Even if cyberbullying victims change profile settings and avoid certain websites, cyberbullies may easily continue public bullying activities.

Nepali context   
As Nepal prepares to move towards a digital democracy, there is a need for the government to develop strategies that help shape open, vibrant and stable cyberspace so as to promote business over the internet as analysts have predicted that e-commerce will reach $1.1 trillion by 2020. In short, Nepal cannot afford to miss this boat. Furthermore, if the country is to sustain democracy in the digital age, cyber security has to be made a top priority, mainly because cyber-criminal activity will increase as the digital age unfolds.   
Nepal’s Cyberwellness low score in the International Telecom Union’s (ITU) recently released Global Cyber-security Index (CGI) shows that the government has not been doing enough. The index measures each country’s level of commitment to cybersecurity by assessing legal, technical, organisational capacity building, cooperation, and measures to protect children online. Nepal scored 0.118, the US 0.825 and Somalia had one of the lowest scores of 0.029. The fact that Nepal’s score is closer to that of a failed state and not a stable democracy is deeply troubling.  
The low Cyberwellness score does not come as good news at a time when the country is witnessing an increase in cyber-crime. According to the Nepal Police statistics, the number of cybercrimes reported in the country increased by 105 percent in the fiscal year 2014-15. Even without comprehensive cyber legislations and missing national level cyber security strategy, Nepal Police has been effectively tackling cyber-crimes for more than half a decade and there is a good reason for this. Nepal Police has installed dedicated Cyber Crime Cells, established the Digital Forensic Lab at Police Headquarters-CID, deployed Cyber Cops, and also networked with Interpol and other High-Tech Crime Control Centres. Nepal Police has been lucky in this regard because successive heads of their origanisation have understood the importance of policing in the cyberspace and supported the cyber unit. 

**Why Cyberlaw in Nepal ?**  
  
When Internet was developed, the founding fathers of Internet hardly had any inclination that Internet could transform itself into an all pervading revolution which could be misused for criminal activities and which required regulation. Today, there are many disturbing things happening in cyberspace. Due to the anonymous nature of the Internet, it is possible to engage into a variety of criminal activities with impunity and people with intelligence, have been grossly misusing this aspect of the Internet to perpetuate criminal activities in cyberspace. Hence the need for Cyberlaws in Nepal.