

Hello everyone, in this video you will learn about various cyber information security laws in India and some important sections of it act.

Information is an important tool for successful organizations and the practice of preventing unauthorized access, use, disclosure, disruption, modification, inspection, recording, or destruction of information is called Information security. Information security ensures the integrity, confidentiality, and availability of information.

We live in an information age, where the creation, use, and distribution of information are common activities. These activities invite threats to the information which is, a vital asset today. Therefore, the security of information also becomes important and it cannot be processed or used without securing it. Cyber laws are required to secure information. These laws are very important, as information also has value, as of a physical asset such as a house or car.

India also has its own cyber laws defined in The Information Technology Act, 2000(IT Act) which came into force on 17 October 2000.

The primary purpose of the Act is to provide legal recognition to electronic commerce and to facilitate the filing of electronic records with the Government.

Information Technology Act 2000 consisted of 94 sections segregated into 13 chapters.

The objective of the IT Act ,2000 is to provide the legal recognition for digital transactions.

It facilitates electronic filing of documents with the Government agencies.

Amending the Indian Penal Code, The Indian Evidence Act, 1872, The Banker's Book Evidence Act, 1891 and the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 was one of its objective.

It also aims to provide the legal framework to all electronic records.

Here are some important cyber laws related to information security. Section 43 deals with the unauthorized tempering of digital documents, while section 66 deals with hacking of any computer system.

Publishing obscene information is covered under Section 67, unauthorized access to a protected system is covered under section 70 and breach of confidentiality and privacy is dealt under Sec 72. digital certificates are protected under Sec 73.

Here are some more sections of cyber laws. Threatening someone through an email is a punishable offence under section 503 and 499.

cyber frauds using a bogus website is covered under sec 420 and many more.

Let us understand some important sections of the IT act in detail.

Section 43 deals with unauthorized access. It says that If any person uses a computer or system network without permission of the owner or any other person who is in charge and Accesses downloads, copies any data from such computer, or Introduces Computer Virus into any computer, or Damages any computer network or computer or Changes Account Settings

The Punishment for such a malicious act will be to pay damages by the way of compensation not exceeding 1 Crore to the affected person

Section 66 deals with Hacking of a Computer System, which results in the Information residing in Computer resources either: Destroyed, Deleted, Altered, diminished in value or utility and Affected Injuriously, then the person performing such activity will be liable for a jail term of 3yrs. Or Fine up to 2 Lakh.

Section 67 deals with Publication or transmission of any material in the electronic form which contains sexually explicit acts or conduct

Punishment for such an act is - 2 to 5 years of imprisonment and fine of 1lakh rupees for 1st conviction and the imprisonment up to 7-10 years and also with fine which may extend to 10lakh rupees for 2nd or subsequent conviction.

Here are Some other important Sections. Section 65 deals with Tampering with computer source documents. The punishment set for this is imprisonment up to 3yrs And/or fine up to Rs.2lakh under this section Section 69 covers the Interception, and monitoring of any information regarding the integrity, Security, or defence of India, and friendly relations with foreign countries. Punishment for this activity is Rs. 2lakh and/or jail not extending 5 yrs. Section 502A deals with Publishing, Transmitting images of the private area of a person without his or her consent. Punishment for this is 2yrs in jail or Rs 2lakh as fine.

The IT Act 2000 has been amended in the Information Technology Amendment Act, 2008(IT Act 2008) which was passed by the parliament on 23rd December 2008.

This act has been notified on October 27, 2009.

It Provides additional focus on Information Security and Several new sections on offenses including Cyber Terrorism and Data Protection have been added to this act.

This act now has 124 sections and 14 chapters

Thank you