

IT Act & Law

Cyber Security

Cybersecurity is the protection of internet-connected systems such as hardware, software and data from cyber-threats.

The practice is used by individuals and enterprises to protect against unauthorized access to data centers and other computerized systems

Cyber security is important because government, military, corporate, financial, and medical organizations collect, process, and store unprecedented amounts of data on computers and other devices. A significant portion of that data can be sensitive information, whether that be intellectual property, financial data, personal information, or other types of data for which unauthorized access or exposure could have negative consequences

Cyber Laws & IT Act.

- The Information Technology Act, 2000 (also known as ITA-2000, or the IT Act) is an Act of the Indian Parliament (No 21 of 2000) notified on 17 October 2000. It is the primary law in India dealing with cybercrime and electronic commerce.
- The original Act contained 94 sections, divided into 13 chapters and 4 schedules. The laws apply to the whole of India. If a crime involves a computer or network located in India, persons of other nationalities can also be indicted under the law,

Some Offences under IT Act

Section	Offence
65	Tampering with computer source documents
66	Hacking with computer system
66B	Receiving stolen computer or communication device
66C	Using password of another person
66D	Cheating using computer resource
66E	Publishing private images of others
66F	Acts of cyberterrorism
67	Publishing information which is obscene in electronic form.
67A	Publishing images containing sexual acts
67B	Publishing child porn or predated children online
67C	Failure to maintain records

Data privacy and cyber security

- New laws are taking effect across the globe to regulate the collection, use, retention, disclosure and disposal of personal information. At the same time, the rate of cyber attacks, data breaches and unauthorised use of personal data is growing exponentially.
- **The European Union's enforcement of the Global Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) commences on 25 May 2018**, and with it comes sweeping changes in the privacy and data security policies for the vast majority of companies operating, not only in the EU, but across the globe. This is because the GDPR applies to all companies processing the personal data of subjects residing in the EU, regardless of the company's location, and generally governs how companies manage and share such data.

- India has also not yet enacted specific legislation on data protection. However, the Indian legislature did amend the Information Technology Act (2000) (“IT Act”) to include Section 43A and Section 72A, which give a right to compensation for improper disclosure of personal information