





ABOUT INTERNET

- The Internet is a linking of computer networks. You can speak with the neighbor next door or across the street by simply walking next door. By using the roads within your neighborhood you can walk to or drive to any other neighborhood in your city and speak to anyone. This connection via the digital roads makes it possible for anyone with access to the Internet to visit, chat or speak with anyone else connected to the Internet. It makes the world an online global village.

ABOUT CYBER CRIME

- Any illegal behavior committed by means of, or in relation to, a computer system or network, including such crimes as illegal possession and offering or distributing information by means of a computer system or network
- Cyber crime is a criminal activity committed on internet.
- Cyber crimes are unlawful acts where the computer is used as a tool or a target or both.

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY ACT 2000

- In May 2000, both the houses of the Indian parliament passed the Information Technology Bill.
- The Bill received the assent of the President in August 2000 and came to be known as the Information Technology Act, 2000
- Cyber laws are contained in the IT Act, 2000

CYBER CRIME INVESTIGATION CELL

- In keeping with the demand of the times, the Cyber crime Investigation Cell (CCIC) of the CBI, notified in September 1999, started functioning w.e.f. 3.3.2000.
- The Cell is headed by a Superintendent of Police.
- The jurisdiction of this Cell is all India, and besides the offences punishable under Chapter XI, IT Act, 2000.
- It also has power to look into other high-tech crimes

AIM OF IT ACT 2000

- This Act aims to provide the legal infrastructure for e-commerce in India.
- The cyber laws have a major impact for e-businesses and the new economy in India.
- The Information Technology Act, 2000 also aims to provide for the legal framework so that legal sanctity is accorded to all electronic records
- The Act states that unless otherwise agreed, an acceptance of contract may be expressed by electronic means of communication and the same shall have legal validity and enforceability

CLASSIFIED INTO 3 BASIS

- Cyber crimes against persons.
- Cyber crimes against property.
- Cyber crimes against government

CYBER CRIME AGAINST PERSON

- Child-pornography
- Trafficking, distribution, posting, and dissemination of obscene material via internet
- Virus Transmission
- Cyber Harassment

CYBER CRIME AGAINST PROPERTY

- Computer destruction
- Transmission of harmful programmes
- Destruction of other's property through internet

CYBER CRIME AGAINST GOVERNMENT

- Threaten the international governments
- Terrorize the citizen
- Growth of Global Terrorism
- Cracking on Defense & government sites
- Intra-bank transfer of funds for terrorist activities

E-MAILS

- E-Mail is a instrument to communicate with one others in cyber world
- The first email system of this type was called MAILBOX. It was used in 1965 at Massachusetts Institute of Technology
- Addressing the email message was invented in 1972 by Ray Tomlinson.

CRIMES THROUGH EMAIL

- Email Spoofing
- Email Bombing
- Flaming
- Mail Frauds
- Spreading Trojans, viruses and worms

EMAIL SPOOFING

- E-mail spoofing is a term used to describe (usually fraudulent) e-mail activity in which the sender address and other parts of the e-mail header are altered to appear as though the e-mail originated from a different source

EMAIL BOMBING

- In Internet usage, an e-mail bomb is a form of net abuse consisting of sending huge volumes of e-mail to an address in an attempt to overflow the mailbox or overwhelm the server where the email address is hosted in a denial-of-service attack.
- Email bombing is characterized by abusers repeatedly sending an email message to a particular address at a specific victim site.

EMAIL FLAMING

- Flaming is the often deliberate act of posting or writing messages on Internet bulletin boards and message groups that have the intent of insulting or creating dissent within a group.
- An Internet flame is often filled with coarse language and personal insults.
- It is never conversational, but it may be meant to upset an entire group, provoking conversation about someone's flame or on the practice of flaming in general.

EMAIL FRAUDS

- Almost as soon as e-mail became widely used, it began to be used to defraud people via e-mail fraud.
- E-mail fraud can take the form of a "con game" or scam.
- Confidence tricks tend to exploit the inherent greed and dishonesty of their victims: the prospect of a 'bargain' or something for nothing' can be very tempting.

Spreading Trojans, viruses and worms

- E-mail worms use e-mail as a way of replicating themselves into vulnerable computers. Although the first e-mail worm affected UNIX computers, the problem is most common today on the more popular Microsoft Windows operating system.
- Infected files are being send through email once if they are downloaded then it will affect your computer system.
- Sometimes these infected files are automatically downloaded and then affect computer system.

CHATting WITH UNKNOWN PERSON

- Exposure to inappropriate material (sexual,hateful,violent)
- Vulnerability to predators who can lure children (abduction, sexual assault)
- Harassment or cyber bullying through email or chat rooms
- Financial risks when giving out personal information (e.g. parent's credit card)
- An unknown file containing a virus may be downloaded which could increase the risk of a hacker getting hold of personal information

INTERNET PREDATORS

- Internet Predator can be of any age, sex ,cast race or ethic background.
- They tend to spend a lot of time on the internet and often masquerade behind the computer screen.
- There main aim is to seek children to befriend, control, and exploit.
- The grooming process is not a quick ,it takes couple of weeks to months ,during this time they tend to be very patient.
- Predator will also assume many different identities by lying about age, sex etc.

CYBER PORNOGRAPHY

- It include pornographic websites; pornographic magazines produced using computers (to publish and print the material) and the Internet.
- The greatest disadvantage with a media like this is its easy availability and accessibility to children who can now log on to pornographic web-sites from their own houses in relative anonymity and the social and legal deterrents associated with physically purchasing an adult magazine from the stand are no longer present.

CYBER DEFAMATION

- Cyber tort includes libel defamation is another common crime against individual on net. This occur when defamation takes place with the help of computer and internet.
- Example- someone publishes defamatory matter about someone on a website or send e-mail containing defamatory information to all of that persons friend.

SOME PROVISION UNDER IT ACT 2000

- Chapter XI of IT act 2000 deals with:-
 - Tampering with computer source code (sec 65)
 - Hacking with computer source code (sec 66)
 - Publishing of information which is obscene in electronic form(sec 67)
 - Access to protected system (sec 70)
 - Breach of confidality and privacy (sec 72)
 - Publication for fraudulent purpose (sec 74)

PROBLEMS ASSOCIATED WITH CYBER CRIMES

- Jurisdiction Problem
- Loss of evidence
- Lack of Cyber Army
- Lack of Cyber Judges

GUIDLINES

- Never give out any personal information like name, address, phone number etc to harassment if the personal information goes into wrong hands.
- Use age appropriate chat rooms to avoid children's to get into conversation with adults.
- Never agree to send and receive any file without permission of parents because children's can send any important file like list of bank accounts and passwords to unknown person.
- Avoid online purchasing, as one have to pay first before getting the product.
- Immediately report to local law enforcement agency any attempt by others to meet your child or any inappropriate sexual conversation.

CONCLUSION

There has been a sharp decline in cases of the cyber crime in Gujarat where such incidents have come down from 155 cases in 2005 to just six in 2006. One of the six minors who got arrested on charges of cyber crime also hailed from Gujarat, according to 'Crime in India: 2006' report prepared by National Crime Records Bureau. Out of the six cases, five were registered under provisions of the Information Technology Act while one was filed under relevant sections of Indian Penal Code. While 153 cases were registered under IPC sections in Gujarat in 2005, only one was filed in 2006 under IPC. However, no reasons were attributed in the report for the decline in the registration of cyber crime related cases in Gujarat. A senior official said the decline does not indicate that the incidents of cyber crime in the state had actually decreased. The report also said a total of 565 people were arrested across the country in 2006 on charges of cyber crime, which registered a decrease of 28 cases as compared to previous year. Madhya Pradesh registered the largest number of cyber crimes (131) in 2006 followed by Andhra Pradesh (116). The largest state of Uttar Pradesh, which had four cyber cases in 2005, did not register a single case in the same year.

How the Duties can Minimize violation of Cyber laws

- Every official should follow its duties so as to prevent cyber crimes.
- Proper machinery should be set up to prevent Cyber crimes
- Special Courts with skilled cyber law judges should be installed at every tier.
- If every one discharge his duties properly then violation of human rights of others will be reduced automatically.

BOOKS PUBLISHED

- These books are kept in the Libraries of different schools and colleges for awareness of students as well as the teaching and ministerial staff. Some books are even kept in the UN-Congress Library at New Delhi.
- Teachers of various school are interacting with the students on these issues in zero hours.
- About legal aid committees, NGO's / Educational Institutions above 55, and some Newspapers have re-printed/Published these booklets as intimated and about 80,000 booklets titled on women, child rights, dalits, arrest, human rights and HIV have been published and distributed free of cost among the general public to create awareness.

Legal Awareness Programmes

- For the awareness of the human rights in public at large, Justice Jain has wrote about 31 booklets of various legal issues. Out of these booklets 18 booklets have been published by the R.S.H.R.C. Many other organizations, District Legal Aid Authorities, Departments, Schools, Colleges etc. has also published some booklets like Women, Children, Dalits, Arrest, HIV/AIDS, Human Rights etc. by the permission of the Commission. They have distributed these booklets in 80000 in numbers.
- Some of these booklets are available on Commission's website www.rshrc.nic.in and justicenagendrakjain.com. English translation of Some booklets are also available on a German website herenow4u.de.
- These books are:

33

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राजस्थान राज्य मानव अधिकार आयोग	
आयोग की इस सूचि में कुल 62 संस्थाओं द्वारा जनजागरूकता एवं संरक्षण कार्यक्रम में अपने	
अपको जोड़ने हुए सुविधा को अपने बनाया। इसी कड़ी में वर्ष 2008-2010 में भी बहुत सी संस्थाओं द्वारा आयोग के	
जान-जागरूकता के कार्यक्रम को बढ़ाते हुए सुविधा किया गया है। जिनमें से कुछ निम्नलिखित हैं :-	
63. जयपुर विद्योत्सविकाल सौजन, जयपुर	
64. महेश्वरी विभिन्न संकेतधारी बच्चों, जयपुर	
65. कन्सुमर क्लिगिटी एण्ड ट्रस्ट सोसायटी, जयपुर	
66. Zunitech Consulting Pvt. Ltd. Bangalore/ Delhi	
67. राजधानी हारपीटल, जयपुर	
68. श्रीमती सलिला देवी रामचन्द्र कासलीयाल चेरिटेबल ट्रस्ट, जयपुर	
69. धाम एण्ड कामनी, जयपुर	
70. विमुक्ति संस्थान, जयपुर	
71. भारतीय दिगम्बर तीर्थ क्षेत्र समिती, मुम्बई	
72. श्री देश दीपक, सचिव लोकसुखा सचिवालय, डिमाचल प्रदेश	
73. जयपुर नगर निगम	
74. अखिल भारतीय मन्दिराल जैन महासभा पत्रिका, मथुरा	
75. भारतवर्षीय दिगम्बर जैन तीर्थक्षेत्र समिती, सी.पी. टैंक, मुम्बई ।	
76. राजस्थान जैन समा, जीहरी बाजार, जयपुर ।	
77. हेल्व एज (इण्डिया) जयपुर नगर, जयपुर (हिन्दी/अंग्रेजी)	
78. रामल सेवा संस्थान, रतनगढ़ पुर ।	
79. सदा श्री रामदासदास वैद राजकीर्ति बालिका राक्ष प्रारम्भिक विद्यालय, रतनगढ़ ।	
80. भारतवर्षीय दिगम्बर जैन [वर्ग संरक्षिणी] महासभा, नई दिल्ली ।	
81. कमिस्नर मुख्यालय, नगर निगम, जयपुर ।	
82. यालाया पुलिस, जयपुर	
83. गिंग ऑफ रिचर्स इन लोकल डेवलपमेन्ट WORLD जयपुर	
84. श्री महावीर दिगम्बर जैन हाई स्कूलकी स्कूल एडुकेन्सी एसोसियेशन, जयपुर (हिन्दी/ अंग्रेजी)	
85. M.D. Group of Education, Sikandara, Agra (English/Hindi)	
86. नीता कज्जल महाविद्यालय, जयपुर	
87. भारतवर्षीय दिगम्बर जैन तीर्थक्षेत्र समिती, राजस्थान अंचल, जयपुर	
88. निदेशक, प्रारम्भिक शिक्षा राजस्थान, बीकानेर	
89. The Little Pixies School, Vidya Nagar, Jaipur	
90. सचिव अधिकाय जैन, राजस्थान, जयपुर	
91. ली कॉलेज, मुनिर्सिटी ऑफ राजस्थान	
92. देश और व्यापार बीकानेर से प्रकाशित मासिक पत्रिका	
93. निदेशक, राजस्थान पुलिस एकीकरी, नेहरू नगर, जयपुर	
94. दिगम्बर जैन अधिपति क्षेत्र श्रीमहावीर जी, कटीली	
95. Children's Educational Society, Bhaibwara	
96. श्री मंगरी ब्रज वारिध सेवा सोहन, बकौरा (मेरठपुर)	
97. विद्या ट्रस्ट, 18, बर्लिन नगर, बयान नगर, जयपुर (पुनःप्रकाशित)	
98. राजस्थान राज्य सहकारी मुद्रणालय, जयपुर (पुनःप्रकाशित)	

Reciting the Pledge — fundamental duties mentioned in Article 51-A, Constitution of India

"We are proud to be Indian"

It shall be the duty of every citizen of India:

- to abide by the Constitution and respect its ideals and institutions, the National Flag and the National Anthem;
- to cherish and follow the noble ideals, which inspired our national struggle for freedom;
- to uphold and protect the sovereignty, unity and integrity of India;
- to defend the country and render national service when called upon to do so;
- to promote harmony and the spirit of common brotherhood amongst all the people of India transcending religious, linguistic, and regional or sectional diversities; to renounce practices derogatory to the dignity of women;
- to value and preserve the rich heritage of our composite culture;
- to protect and improve the natural environment including forests, lakes, rivers and wild life and to have compassion for living creatures;
- to develop the scientific temper, humanism and the spirit of inquiry and reform;
- to safeguard public property and to abjure violence;
- to strive towards excellence in all spheres of individual and collective activity so that the nation constantly rises to higher levels of endeavor and achievement.

"BE AWARE OF YOUR RIGHTS AND DISCHARGE DUTY WITH DEVOTION."
Chairperson : Justice N.K. Jain (Former Chief Justice - Madras and Karnataka High Courts)

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Students reciting the oath of section 51(A) of Constitution of India under the guidelines of RSHRC.

■ In addition to that in legal literacy and awareness program, chairman motivated students and even general public to recite the pledge as mentioned in article 51(A) of Constitution of India. It is good sign that so many schools have started taking prayer as per instructions of different concerned authorities as per the request of the commission. Some of them are as follows:-



बियानी गर्ल्स कॉलेज विद्याधर नगर, जयपुर में राजस्थान राज्य मानवाधिकार आयोग के निर्देश पर छात्राओं को भारत के संविधान के अनुच्छेद 51ए का संकल्प दिलाते कॉलेज के वाइज प्रिंसीपल पी.सी. जांगिड़। 41



Students of some institutions reciting the Oath as per Article 51(A) of Constitution of India under the guidelines of RSHRC. 42



Students reciting the pledge. 43



Rajasthan State Human Rights Commission

"BEWARE OF YOUR RIGHTS AND DISCHARGE DUTY WITH DEVOTION"
Chairperson : Justice N.K. Jain



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