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Understanding the Cyber-attacks & need of cyber law in India

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Introduction

Our everyday lives are practically inspired by this modern technology.The internet Boasts a massive electronic network since its inception in the 1990s.Millions of gadgets make this network, and they are all extremely connected to one another.As technology has Advanced in every industry over the past few decades,cybercrime is also growingdaily. Crimes involving computers and networks are referred to ascybercrimes because cybercriminals are so intelligent and cooperative in the twenty-first century.

Cybercrime is a major problem for everyone.These individuals have committed a Variety of crimes, including financial crimes, internet gambling, cyber pornography, cyber Defamation, web jacking, email spoofing, data diddling, and viruses. Many organizations, Including government agencies, police departments, cybercrime bureaus, etc., are constantly

Trying to prevent cybercrime since it is imperative to combat these kinds of criminals in order to protect the public. Cyber security refers to the use of technology to safeguard data and information systems, including computers, networks, databases, data centres, and apps. Our attention shifts to "cyber security" when we hear about "cybercrime."

The term "illegal act in which a computer is a tool or a goal or both" refers to cybercrime. Computer use has been incredibly popular and widespread in recent years. However, cybercrime has increased both domestically and abroad as a result of technology abuse in cyberspace. The law on technical information was established by the Indian parliament in 2000 with the goal of safeguarding the advancement system and controlling illegal activity in the cyber world. It was India's first international law to address technology in the areas of electronic banking, e-governance, and e-commerce, as well as sanctions and penalties for cybercrimes. The common forms of cybercrime and prevention strategies will be covered in this document.

Frequently Used Cyber Crimes

• Unauthorised entry into networks or computer systems: Hacking is the term used to describe this action.We won't use the terms "unauthorised access" and "hacking" interchangeably because they have different meanings.

• Theft of electronic information: This includes data kept on removable storage devices, computer hard drives, and other devices.

- Email bombing is the practice of sending a victim so many emails that, in the instance of an individual, the victim's email account crashes, or in the case of a business or email service provider, the mail servers crash.
- Data diddling: This type of attack entails modifying raw data right before computer processing and then reverting the changes after processing is finished. When private parties began computerising their systems, data diddling programs were introduced into India's electricity boards.

- Attacks by viruses or worms: Viruses are programs that infect a computer or file and spread to other files and computers connected to a network. They typically have an impact on a computer's data by changing or erasing it. Worms do not require a host to adhere to them, in contrast to viruses. They only create working duplicates of themselves, which they do over and over again until they take up all of the memory space on a computer.
- Trojan attacks: As this program is correctly known, a Trojan is an unauthorised software that operates by masquerading as an authorised application to hide its true purpose. Installing a Trojan on someone's computer can be done in a number of easy methods.

Types of Cyber Crime

Hacking: A hacker enters a victim's computer using a variety of software, and the victim may not be aware that his computer is being accessed remotely.

• **Theft**: This offence is committed when someone downloads software, games, movies, or music while violating copyrights. One type of internet harassment is cyber stalking.

• **Identity theft**: As more individuals use the Internet for banking and cash transactions, this has grown to be a serious issue.

• **Attack Vector**: An attack vector is a way for a hacker to enter a computer or network server for purpose of delivering a malicious payload. For instance, malicious emails, malware, attachments, websites, and downloads

Computer Vandalism: Spreading viruses and corrupting or erasing data instead of taking

• **Cyber terrorism:** The use of attacks based on the Internet for terrorist purposes.

Need of Cyber law

Cyber law is necessary to assist and shield online users and organisations against malevolent actors. Because it brings up particular difficulties related to contract law, intellectual property law, privacy, freedom of expression, and cyber jurisdiction, cyber law is necessary.

To safeguard and preserve the security of online transactions, cyber law is required.

India's cyber legislation Cybercrime, defined as any crime that uses technology and a computer as a tool, is prohibited by law in India. Laws against cybercrimes prohibit citizens from disclosing personal information to strangers online. Since the creation of cyber laws in India, the It Act, 2000, which was introduced and amended in 2008 to cover a wide range of offences under Indian cyber law, has been in force. • In this context, the term "cyber law" refers to both internet law and regulation. Anything pertaining to, associated with, or arising from legal issues or citizen behaviour in cyberspace is covered under cyber laws.

Cyber law addresses legal concerns pertaining to the use of network information technology and devices, as well as distributive, transactional, and communicative elements. It includes all of the laws, rules, and provisions of the constitution that deal with computers and networks. The Act outlines the many categories of cybercrime and the corresponding punishments.

Advantages of Cyber Law

• Businesses are now able to undertake e-commerce by using the legal framework that the Act provides

. • Digital signatures have been used as authorisation and legitimacy in the Act

. • It has enabled corporate entities to function as certifying authorities and issue certificates for digital signatures.

• By allowing the government to post alerts online, it opens the door for e-government.

• It enables businesses or organisations to use any e-forms that may be prescribed by the relevant government to electronically submit any forms, applications, or other documents to any offices, authorities, bodies, or agencies that are owned or administered by that government. The important security issues that are necessary for the success of electronic transactions are also covered by the IT Act.

Conclusion:

Because people are growing more and more reliant on the Internet, criminal activity will continue to rise. The nation's legislative authorities should constantly consider the rate at which cybercrimes are developing and ensure that their laws can reduce them as much as possible. Therefore, it is the duty of the government and legislators to ensure that all viewpoints and concerns regarding cybercrime are covered in the cyber laws, allowing for the laws' steady and dynamic development.

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