WHAT IS CYBER LAW & CYBER CRIMES AND PROTECTION UNDER LAW?

BY

MR.KALYAN RAO PEDDI REDDI B.COM (HONS) IN COMPANY LAW & SECRETARIAL PRAC. & BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION & ECONOMICS, ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT; LL.M (CONSITUTIONAL LAW of India), COMPARATIVE STUDY IN **U.S. American Constitution, Swiss Constitution, FRENCH CONSTITUTION & British Constitution)**,

C.E.O OF KALYAN LEGAL EXCEL CARE SERVICES ONLINE FOR CITIZENS & N.R.Is.

www.legalexcelcare.com

(LAUNCH: 1.02.2018),

Former District & Sessions Judge, now lives at HYDERABAD, INDIA

& \*&

The Evidence Act and Information Technology Acts Provide legal recognition to electronic documents and a framework to support e-filing and e-commerce transactions and also provides a legal framework to mitigate, check cyber crimes.

How technology has changed lives in today’s world is confined to no single contextual explanation, and in India, our partnership with IT has grown stronger, as government of India proudly launched “Digital India” campaign on 1st July 2015, Aiming for transformation through Digital Inclusion Of 1.7 Cr. citizens trained for IT, Telecom and Electronics Jobs whipping globally acclaimed IT competence for the benefit of 120 Crore Indians.

**Digital Infrastructure Creation: –** Creating a strong digital infrastructure is necessary to deploy the various digital services across the country, especially in rural areas. This includes creating Broadband Highways, electronics manufacturing and Digital Locker facility which will help citizens to digitally store their important documents like Bank passbook, passport, mark sheets and degree certificates.  The scheme will be monitored and controlled by the Digital India Advisory group which will be chaired by the Ministry of Communications and IT. Being an inter-ministerial initiative all ministries shall offer their own services to the public Healthcare, Education, Judicial services etc.,

::2::

  Legal Process Outsourcing (LPO) is another stem of the firm’s developing practice. The law firm can boast of supporting clients (and most of them are partner law firms) of their day-to-day work like litigation support, case reviews and opinions, trademark searches, and maintaining dockets. Legal community is highly excited about this opportunity as now it has clients from U.S., Asia Pacific and Japan. The Legal Processing business is becoming highly fast and technology oriented!

The level of confidentiality to our clients is our very important policy of the law firm. We chose our associates after deep scrutiny and complete background check. We provide excellent confidentiality undertakings as well as high technical firewalls that satisfy its valued clients.

**ADMISSIBILITY OF ELECTRONIC EVIDENCE: (copy over)**

**Analyze Cyber Law, Cyber Crime, Cyber Forensics & Cyber Warfare.**

**Recent Credit Card Frauds: A rising threat to Global Banking Industry.**

**Challenges for Legal Fraternity and Judicial Reforms.**

Due to enormous growth in e-governance throughout the Public and Private Sector, Electronic Evidence have involved into a fundamental pillar of Communication, processing and documentation. These various forms of electronic evidence are increasingly being used in both Civil & Criminal Litigations. During trials, Judges are often asked to rule on the admissibility of electronic evidence and it substantially impacts the outcome of civil law suit or conviction/acquittal of the accused. The Court continue to grapple with the new electronic frontier as the unique nature of e-evidence, as well as the case with which it can be fabricated or falsified, creates hurdle to admissibility not faced with the other evidences. The various categories of electronic evidence such as website data, social network communication, e-mail, SMS/MMM and computer generated documents poses unique problem and challenges for proper authentication and subject to a different set of views.

The Indian Evidence Act has been amended by virtue of Section 92 of Information Technology Act, 2000 (Before amendment). Section 3 of the Act was amended and the phrase “All documents produced for inspection of the Court” were substituted by “All documents including electronic records produced for the inspection of the Court”. Regarding the documentary evidence, section 59, for the words “Content of documents” the words “Content of documents or electronic records” have been substituted and sections 65A and 65B were inserted to incorporate the admissibility of electronic evidence.