

<b>COURSE TITLE</b>	<b>IT OFFENCES</b>
<b>COURSE CODE</b>	<b>10CR0702</b>
<b>COURSE CREDITS</b>	<b>4</b>

**Objective:**

- 1 To critically analyses of the laws, policies and the reforms carried out in select infrastructure sectors
- 2 Enhance the knowledge and understanding of laws on Information & technology Offences
- 3 Explain the constitutional and the general legal context in which the infrastructure sector operates
- 4 Examine the working and importance of independent regulation in infrastructure
- 5 Analyse legal issues that arise in the course of implementation of infrastructure projects in India
- 6 Critically analyses of the laws, policies and the reforms carried out in select infrastructure sectors

**Course Outcomes:** After completion of this course, student will be able to:

- 1 To understand the basics in the legal framework on information technology and relevant offences
- 2 To analyse the laws relevant to information technology offences
- 3 To interpret the cyber security laws
- 4 To evaluate legal recognition and authentication of electronic records in relation to information technology offences
- 5 To apply various laws and policies to the liability of intermediaries, publishers of digital news and online curated content

**Pre-requisite of course:**No Pre-requisite.

**Teaching and Examination Scheme**

<b>Theory Hours</b>	<b>Tutorial Hours</b>	<b>Practical Hours</b>	<b>ESE</b>	<b>IA</b>	<b>CSE</b>	<b>Viva</b>	<b>Term Work</b>
3	1	0	50	30	20	0	0

<b>Contents : Unit</b>	<b>Topics</b>	<b>Contact Hours</b>
1	<p><b>Introduction</b></p> <p>1. Introduction to Computers and Information Technology; use of computers to store, retrieve, transmit and manipulate data, 2. Understanding cyberspace, scope and regulation; internet, e-mail and world wide web, 3. Interface of information technology and law; current challenges, 4. Computer Ethics, Business and Professional Ethics, 5. Need for Cyber Security; Cyber Frauds and crimes, Digital Payments, 6. Globalization, free flow of information and border less world</p>	10
2	<p><b>Cyber Crime and Criminal Liabilities</b></p> <p>1. Purpose and Object of Information Technology Act 2000; applicability and its Definitions., 2. Understanding the difference between Computer Assisted Cyber Crimes and Computer Oriented Cyber Crimes, 3. Understanding the 3 main categories of Cyber Crimes: (1) Cyber Piracy, (2) Cyber Trespass and (3) Cyber Vandalism, 4. Financial frauds (money laundering, credit card frauds, social crimes -cyber stalking, pornography, identity theft, IPR related crimes, cyber terrorism, defamation, 5. Tampering with computer source code (s.65), 6. Hacking (s,43(a) read with s.66), 7. Identity Theft and cheating by Personation (ss.66C and 66D) (phishing, email spoofing, password theft etc.), 8. Obscenity and Pornography (ss.66E, 67, 67A, 67B, s.292 IPC), 9. Cyber Stalking (ss.354D, 509 IPC), 10. Cyber Terrorism (s.66F), 11. Negligent handling of personal and sensitive personal data and information breaches (ss. 43A, 72A), 12. Admissibility of Electronic Evidence – ss. 65A and 65B, The Evidence Act, 1872</p>	10
3	<p><b>Cyber Security</b></p> <p>1. National Security- Interception, Blocking, Protected System (69-70B), 2. Types of orders under cyber security framework under IT Act – Introduction to rules under the IT Act, Information Technology (Procedure and Safeguards for Interception, Monitoring and Decryption of Information) Rules, 2009, (b) Information Technology (Procedure and Safeguards for Blocking for Access of Information by Public) Rules, 2009, (c) Information Technology (Procedure and safeguard for Monitoring and Collecting Traffic Data or Information) Rules, 2009, (d) Information Technology (Intermediary Guidelines and Digital Media Ethics Code) Rules, 2021, (e) Information Technology (Indian Computer Emergency Response Team and Manner of Performing Functions and Duties) Rules, 2013, (f) Legacy framework under the Telegraph Act, 1885 and the Indian Telegraph Rules, 1951, National Security- Interception, Blocking, Protected System interface with freedom of speech and privacy</p>	10
4	<p><b>Data Protection &amp; Privacy</b></p> <p>1. Digital Privacy in India, origins and way forward, 2. Information Technology Act, 2000; Section 43A, 72A, 3. Information Technology (Reasonable Security Practices and Procedures and Sensitive Personal Data or Information) Rules, 2011, 4. Personal Data Protection Bill, 2019, 5. Global narratives on data privacy</p>	10

<b>Contents : Unit</b>	<b>Topics</b>	<b>Contact Hours</b>
5	<b>Jurisdictional Issues in Cyber Space</b> 1. Understanding the complications associated with “Territorial” Jurisdiction in context of the Internet and related IT offenses, 2. Examining the Interplay between IT offences and IPR violations, 3. Tracing the Development of Global Jurisprudence; (1) Minimum Contacts Test,(2) Purposeful Availment test, (3) The ‘Zippo’ Sliding Scale Test and(4) Caldor Effects’ Test, 4. Personal jurisdiction on defendant -Cause of action (s.20 CPC (ss. Criminal jurisdiction (the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 - ss. 177-179 , 186,188 and 189) ; Extraterritorial Jurisdiction under IT Act (s.1(2), s75, s.3 IPC)	10
6	<b>Legal recognition and authentication of electronic records</b> 1. UNCITRAL Model Law on Electronic Commerce, and e-signatures (1996 and 2001), 2. Legal Recognition under IT Act, 2000; Authentication of record; Authentication by use of asymmetric cryptosystem; secured electronic record and secure electronic signature, 3. The Evidence Act, 1872; Presumptions to electronic record and electronic signatures; Proof as to electronic signature and proof of verification of digital signatures, 4. Public key infrastructure and Hierarchy; Role of certifying authorities, electronic signature certificate es, its suspension and revocation; publishing false digital signatures and publication of digital signatures for fraudulent purposes are offences under the Act	10
7	<b>Intermediaries liability/ Internet service providers liability</b> 1. Tracing the Development of Intermediary liability in India, 2. Intermediaries Guidelines Rules, 2011 Purpose and Object, 3. Information Technology Intermediary Guidelines (Amendment) Rules, 2018 main provision; the features, 4. Intermediary, cybercafé, Exemption from liability, due diligence etc, 5. Understanding the Safe harbor Law in India with respect to Intermediaries and IT Act, 2000, 6. Information Technology (Guidelines For Intermediaries And Digital Media Ethics Code) Rules, 2021; Juxtaposing these rules with the current Stand Off between the Indian Government and the Big Tech Companies with special focus on understanding the future of Indian Intermediary Governance	10
8	<b>E-Contracts</b> 1. Understanding E-Commerce and its relevance in Modern IT Offenses Law; Business-to-Business (B2B), Business- To-Consumer (B2C), C2B, C2C, 2. Opening Up of the Doors for E-Contracts in India: Exploring BhagvanDasKedia Case, 3. Types of E-Contracts: (1) Click Wrap, (2) Browse Wrap and (3) Shrink Wrap Examining E-Governance in the Indian Context	10
<b>Total Hours</b>		<b>80</b>

### Suggested List of Experiments:

Contents : Unit	Topics	Contact Hours
1	<b>Issues related to IT Offences</b> Issues related to IT Offences	15
<b>Total Hours</b>		<b>15</b>

### Textbook :

- 1 Commentary on Information Technology Act; , Gupta, Apar, Lexis Nexis , 2015

### References:

- 1 Open Source And The Law, Open Source And The Law, Suri, Preeti and Associates;, LexisNexis, 2006

### Suggested Theory Distribution:

The suggested theory distribution as per Bloom's taxonomy is as follows. This distribution serves as guidelines for teachers and students to achieve effective teaching-learning process

Distribution of Theory for course delivery					
Remember / Knowledge	Understand	Apply	Analyze	Evaluate	Higher order Thinking / Creative
10.00	10.00	30.00	10.00	20.00	20.00

### Instructional Method:

- 1 Classroom Teaching
- 2 Seminar
- 3 Tutorial Experiences
- 4 Expert Lectures
- 5 Research Project