

**CHAPTER – 5**

**CYBER LAWS**

# DIGITAL SIGNATURE

Digital signature means authentication of any electronic record by a subscriber by means of an electronic method or procedure in accordance with the provisions of section 3.

## AFFIXING DIGITAL SIGNATURE

As per section 3, digital signature refers to authentication of any electronic record by a subscriber of any electronic record by a subscriber by means of electronic method or procedure affixation of the same.

# ASYMMETRIC CRYPTO SYSTEM

- It is a system of a secure key pair consisting of a private key for creating a digital signature and public key to verify the digital signature.

## COMPUTER SYSTEM

Computer device is a device or collection of devices, including input and output support devices and excluding calculators which are not programmable.

# ORIGINATOR

- Originator means a person who sends, generates, stores or transmits any electronic message or causes any electronic message to be sent, generated, stored or transmitted to any other person.
  - **ELECTRONIC RECORD AS PER IT ACT 2000**
- When an enactment requires that records, documents or information be kept in the form of an electronic record that requirement shall be satisfied in accordance with this section.

# INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY ACT 2000

- Information Technology act 2000 is an act which provides legal recognition of transaction carried out by means of electronic data interchange and other means of electronic communication.

# NEED FOR IT ACT 2000

- It is a Legal recognition to e-mail which can be produced and approved in the court of law.
- Companies are able to undertake electronic commerce using legal infrastructure.
- Providing legal validity and action to digital signature.
- It enables the government to issue notification on the web

# IT ACT OF 2000 AND ITS IMPLICATIONS ON BUSINESS

- **Legal recognition to e-mail**: IT act is the legal recognition to e-mail, it is produced and approved in the court of law.
- **Electronic commerce**: Companies are able to undertake e – commerce using legal infrastructure.
- **Digital signature**: IT act helps in providing digital signature by providing legal validity and action on the signature.
- **Digital signature certificates**: It is the authority given to corporate companies in business to issue digital signature certificates. It act as certifying authority.

# IT ACT OF 2000 AND ITS IMPLICATIONS ON BUSINESS continued....

- **Notification on the web:** IT act 2000, enables the government to issue the notification on the web.
- **Electronic form:** IT act 2000, enables the companies to file any form, application or any other document with any office, authority, body/agency owned or controlled by the appropriate government.
- **Electronic transaction:** IT act 2000, makes all provisions in the form of electronic for security of success.



# PENALTIES AND ADJUDICATION UNDER IT ACT 200

- **THREE TYPES OF PENALTIES OF IT ACT 2000**

1. Penalty for damages to computer system
2. Penalty for failure to furnish information return.
3. Residual penalty

## **Penalty for damages to computer system**

- Fine up to Rs. 1 crore
- Any person without permission of the owner of computer illegal.
- Accesses made to computer, downloading, copying and extracting any data.

# Penalty for failure to furnish information return.

- Fine up to Rs. 1 lakh and Rs. 50,000
- If the person fails to furnish any document.
- Fails to maintain the books of accounts
  - **RESIDUAL PENALTY**
- Fine up to Rs. 25,000
- If any person not following the rules and regulations made under the act.

THANK YOU