

ILS CYBER LAW CELL

Faculty Coordinators: Dr Suvarna S. Nilakh and Ms Vindhya Gupta

Student Coordinators: Aditya Yuvraj, Ruhi Kanakia, Anshul Kukudkar; Arya Nanal, Hardi Satta, Bhumisha Lodaya, Amol Gupta.

Details of the Activities:-

- **Session 1**

Title: Cybercrimes Against Women

Date: 2 October 2021

Number of Participants: 16

Resource Persons: Hardi Satta and Arya Nanal (III BA LL.B)

Report: In celebration of the IT Act, 2000 completing 20 years, the Cyber Law cell decided to do a three-part session wherein the idea was to revisit the basics of the Act which are important to be known by the students interested in Cyber Law. In the first session, Shreyas Shetty and Shubham Gurav both dealt with the first part of the Act which primarily pertains to Electronic Signatures and Electronic Records.

The Session began with both speakers introducing the concept of Cyberlaw, its impact on India and its growth in the world. They then proceeded to talk about the definitions of certain terms important to understanding the Act and finally explained the details regarding Electronic Records, Electronic Signatures and Certifying Authorities. The session was a very interactive one with students asking numerous questions regarding the session. The session was wrapped up with a brief introduction to the next part of the series which was to deal with the second session carried out by Aditya Yuvraj and Palak Mohta.

- **Session 2**

Title: Internet shutdowns: India's Man-Made Epidemic

Date: 9 October 2021

Number of Participants: 9

Resource Persons: Ruhi Kanakia (V BA. LL.B.) and Bhumisha Lodaya (IV BA LLB)

Report : On 9 October, 2021, Ruhi Kanakia (V BA. LLB) and Bhumisha Lodaya (IV BA. LLB) presented an informative session titled "Internet shutdowns: India's Man-Made Epidemic." The session's goal was to emphasize the importance of the Right to the Internet and offer an overview of all relevant legal provisions in our country. In this regard, the Indian Constitution's Article 19(1)(a), which speaks about the Right to freedom and expression, was analysed. Further, a comprehensive study of the landmark case of Anuradha Bhasin v. The Union of India of 2020 was undertaken. To throw some light on the Laws Governing Internet Shutdowns, Section 144 of the Code of Criminal Procedure of 1973, Section 69A of the Information Technology Act of 2000, and Section 5 of the Indian Telegraph Act of 1995 in consonance with the Temporary Suspension of Telecom Services (Public Emergency and Public Safety) Rules of 2017 were interpreted. The session concluded with an overview of the Test for Legality of Order, which resulted in internet shutdowns.

- **Snippets**

Title: What is Blockchain?

Date: 20 September 2021

Written By: Amol Gupta

Report: This Snippet posted on Instagram deals with blockchain technology and its usage along with its overall concept. The snippet starts with an explanation of blockchain, which is a decentralized distributed ledger or database that records the provenance of a digital asset. The snippet then goes on to describe the working of blockchain and the uses of blockchain in multiple scenarios such as secure sharing of medical data, cryptocurrency exchange, supply chain and logistics monitoring, cross-border payments, personal identity security, et cetera. After this, The Sniper talks about the advantages and disadvantages of the blockchain system along with its legal issues such as jurisdiction, liability, data privacy and compliance with financial services regulations.

Title: All About Crypto

Date: 3 October 2021

Written By: Amol Gupta

Report: This Snippet posted on Instagram deals with cryptocurrency, from Bitcoin and Ethereum to NFTs and their legal aspects. The post starts with the definition of cryptocurrency which is a digital or virtual currency that is secured by cryptography which makes it nearly impossible to counterfeit or double spend. After that the post talks about what is Bitcoin and the creation of Bitcoin. At that time the adoption of Bitcoin by El Salvador as a country was in great news which was talked about by the post as well. Then the post talks about Ethereum, its origin and the most popular Ethereum tokens. The post then goes on to talk about the legal side of cryptocurrencies and the creation and usage of non-fungible tokens. Once the topic of non-fungible tokens is introduced the post talks about the advantages and disadvantages of NFTs and their legal side.

Title: The Pegasus Project

Date: 31 October 2021

Written By: Anshul Kukudkar

Report: This Snippet posted on Instagram deals with the Pegasus project controversy that happened in the year 2021. It starts with the meaning of Pegasus which is a computer virus, particularly spyware which has the unique ability of zero-click surveillance and to maintain its identity immensely secretive throughout the attack, It is sold only to the Government of various countries. It was created by an Israeli company named NSO Group of Technologies. Then post talks about how the virus enters the phone which could be via a WhatsApp missed call or even a WhatsApp message. After that, the objective of the spyware is talked about along with the controversy and its details which include a number of politicians and industrialists whose phones were also tapped using the spyware. The post also talked about the aftermath of the controversy and legal provisions that were associated with it such as Section 69, Section 43 and Section 21. The post ends with the Supreme Court's view on the same and Justice Surya Kant's comment which was "We are not interested in knowing matters related to security or defence we are only concerned to know whether the government has used any method other than admissible under law".

Title: Dating apps might not get you a date but they will get your Data.

Date: 21 November 2021

Written By: Hardi Satta

Report: This Snippet posted on Instagram deals with the creation of an online dating profile in any of the online dating apps that are available to the general public and the amount of data that these companies store and steal from the users. This happens because these apps and sites' business models rely on the information you provide to determine things like the matches they suggest and the ads they show as a person swipes. The post then talks about unsecured data retention, receiving unwanted and targeted advertisements, difficulty accessing personal information, unintentional disclosure of information and the provisions of the general data protection regulation that grants European citizens the right to access and rectify personal data. It also talks about how the citizens of the European Union now have the right not to be subjected to a decision exclusively based on automated processing such as the automatic fusion of an online credit application. The post then talks about the scenario in India when an amendment to the Information Technology Act and IT rules introduced basic privacy and data protection provisions however the lack of rigorous data protection legislation such as GDPR still causes a lot of problems in the Indian ecosystem.

Title: Chinese Algorithm Regulatory Guidelines

Date: 1 February 2022

Written By: Amol Gupta

Report: This Snippet posted on Instagram deals with the definition of an algorithm which is a set of instructions used for processing by a computer to perform any activity such as running a calculator; it mostly includes binary form that is 0 and 1. The post then talks about Chinese algorithm regulatory guidelines which were introduced at that time when the Government of China with the help of the Internet watchdog cyberspace administration of China was all set to apply algorithm regulation guidelines from the 1st of March 2022. The primary objective of the guidelines was to protect consumer privacy and has been drafted taking into account the ever-increasing density of the population in the country. The post then talks about the features of the policy and China's stands which was that China is the only country in the world so far that is really pushing for a law like this when it comes into effect, the algorithms in China will no longer be allowed to show what the government considered wrong, which is reverse censorship. The post then talks about what the people think and their opinions related to this.

Title: Decoding RBI's Digital Rupee

Date: 7 February 2022

Written By: Amol Gupta

Report: This Snippet posted on Instagram deals with the central bank digital currency scheme that was launched during the union budget 2022 session by the finance minister Nirmala Sitaraman, which was aimed at boosting India's economy. The definition of a CBDC was covered, which is a legal tender issued in a digital form. It is the same as a fiat currency but the form is different and exchangeable one-to-one with government-issued money. Then the concept of digital rupee was covered which is a digital form of regular currency used for daily transactions, and money can be stored digitally in a secured format, it is powered by blockchain technology which makes currency management cheaper allowing the government to print fewer notes in the future. Then the working of the digital rupee was covered along with the differentiation of the digital rupee from cryptocurrencies. After this was done, the pros and cons of the digital rupee were covered which were done on the heads of time efficiency, protection from fraud, elimination of the need for bank accounts, privacy infringement and disruption of the banking system.