LEX RESEARCH HUB JOURNAL

ON LAW & MULTIDISCIPLINARY ISSUES

LRH

<u>DISCLAIMER</u>

All Copyrights are reserved with the Authors. But, however, the Authors have granted to the Journal (Lex Research Hub Journal On Law And Multidisciplinary Issues), an irrevocable, non exclusive, royalty-free and transferable license to publish, reproduce, store, transmit, display and distribute it in the Journal or books or in any form and all other media, retrieval systems and other formats now or hereafter known.

No part of this publication may be reproduced, stored, distributed, or transmitted in any form or by any means, including photocopying, recording, or other electronic or mechanical methods, without the prior permission of the publisher, except in the case of brief quotations embodied in critical reviews and certain other non-commercial uses permitted by copyright law.

The Editorial Team of **Lex Research Hub Journal On Law And Multidisciplinary Issues** holds the copyright to all articles contributed to this publication. The views expressed in this publication are purely personal opinions of the authors and do not necessarily reflect the views of the Editorial Team of Lex Research Hub Journal On Law And Multidisciplinary Issues.

[© Lex Research Hub Journal On Law And Multidisciplinary Issues. Any unauthorized use, circulation or reproduction shall attract suitable action under applicable law.]

EDITORIAL BOARD

<u>ABOUT US</u>

Lex Research Hub Journal On Law And Multidisciplinary Issues (ISSN 2582 – 211X) is an Online Journal is quarterly, Peer Review, Academic Journal, published online, that seeks to provide an interactive platform for the publication of Short Articles, Long Articles, Book Review, Case Comments, Research Papers, Essays in the field of Law and Multidisciplinary issues.

Our aim is to upgrade the level of interaction and discourse about contemporary issues of law. We are eager to become a highly cited academic publication, through quality contributions from students, academics, professionals from the industry, the bar and the bench. **Lex Research Hub Journal On Law And Multidisciplinary Issues (ISSN 2582 – 211X)** welcomes contributions from all legal branches, as long as the work is original, unpublished and is in consonance with the submission guidelines.

ROLE OF INTERNET IN OUR LIFE

Authors –

Ankush Dhoka

Student (BBA LLB)

NMIMS Kirit P Mehta School of Law, Mumbai

Ritesh Madrecha

Student (BBA LLB)

NMIMS Kirit P Mehta School of Law, Mumbai

ABSTRACT

Internet is one of the most significant sources through which an individual can without much of a stretch get data, remain in contact with their adored ones, and playout countless exercises. Likewise, the internet utilize is vital in light of the way that it is the greatest wellspring for everything being equal. In any case, the internet covers different issues and upgrades that happen wherever all through the world. One of the center preferences of the web is that it gives stores of data to us. Students could even utilize the internet as a substitution of getting material and reference books as it contains an interminable wellspring of learning. Such a stream is unbelievably fitting for students that are related to IT and science-related fields. Furthermore, the internet encourages students to enter schools for the explanation that students can enroll through a portion of their favored webpage according to their preferred College. Moreover, the internet furthermore contains a distinctive sort of social sites. In addition, by connecting and talking with friends through correspondence from abroad, we can reinforce the relations between outside nations in this manner edify us to a better group.

Keywords: *Internet, Students, Social sites, Information*

INTRODUCTION

The role of the Internet has broadly spread in Indian culture as of late. The Internet has become an incredible asset nowadays since it gives answers to each address and can be considered as the most valuable source in one's life. As of late Internet has made our life easy and simple, prior to the off chance that one needs to do investigate anything the individual needs to go the either library or get into the books to do look on it. The internet outfits us with valuable data, information and information that is helpful for the advancement of social, personal and economical. Now with the assistance of the Internet, we can communicate with an individual who is sitting in other piece of the world in a small amount of second.

Today for better correspondence, we can avail of the facilities of email, we can chat for hours with our friends. With the help of such services, we can establish a global friendship with different counters. Even in many sectors such as business, automobile internet has become a major need. And with the help of the Internet, many businesses are going on with a good flow because it is easy for a businessman to find out customers in any corner of the world apart from this major corporate sector is successful with Internet-only However, like in every invention of science and technology has advantages and disadvantages, same as the internet also has advantages and disadvantages. Apart from those advantages, the Internet also has some disadvantages, and the major one is the harmful sites and specially addiction to those sites which has become a major reason of unhealthy people nowadays even it has cause mental threat to many people still there are many harmful sites available on this platform and in coming years this can be a major issue to be removed or erased from the society.

USE OF INTERNET IN TODAY'S WORLD

(1) USE OF THE INTERNET IN STUDENT'S LIFE

Students have a free stage to learn all through their lifetime. Students have likewise benefitted tremendously with the utilization of the Internet. In an ongoing study, it was discovered that the Internet in this day and age is generally utilized by the youthful age group i. e. 18 to 35 and in this likewise the majority are students. The Internet encourages students to learn new aptitudes and even gain a degree in expert online courses. The Internet likewise comes convenient in the Preparation of undertakings and the culmination of tasks. Online training has additionally even got a degree in expert online courses. There are numerous sites that help to investigate what your hidden potential is and which profession would suit you the best, yet it was unrealistic before the approach of the web to expand information at this speed.

(2) <u>ONLINE SHOPPING IN OUR DAILY LIFE</u>

Online Shopping has become a very easy task and almost anybody can order products online after comparison with other websites. The use of flipchart, Alibaba, Amazon, Paytm, Snapdeal, etc. for online shopping become common. That how it is affecting our shopping habits in our daily life.

(3) <u>FOR RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT</u>

The place of work where innovation and quality of research are developed by the Internet. it is not tough to search on the internet. A person from small business to big university everyone is getting the benefits of the internet for research and development. Data analysis, data entry, data research, data management so forth benefits are sought after. Dynamic is a significant piece of a wide range of organizations and associations. After the rising of online business and higher contention on the internet to lead the business, it's incredibly critical that decision doesn't be a weight on the association. That's why today you can visualize, analyze and monitor customer's data in real-time by using data analysis tools. That helps the business to remain competitive in the market through better data analysis. Any data we need with respect to health, money, law, RTI, etc. now everything is in front of us. That is why it is really important that we use the power of the internet for practical benefits.

(4) <u>INTERNET IS USED FOR COMMUNICATION</u>

In today's social world where all people are busy in their own life but wants to connect with everyone Internet is the major source to connect these peoples. Now you no longer have to post letters to your loved one you just either have to type it down on your phone or even one can have a face to face chat with loved ones. This has made far distances even shorter and one can feel just like he is sitting next to whoever he wants to chat with.

(5) **POLITICS**

It is the greatest instrument for politicians to associate with individuals. The users of the Internet are not just in close to home and business life just as it is regular now in governmental issues. Legislators are utilizing various systems to impact individuals and youth via web-based networking media to help their gathering. They are likewise utilizing it to condemn other ideological groups. Our Prime Minister of India Mr. Narendra Modi and Chief Minister of Delhi Mr. Arvind Kejriwal are exceptionally dynamic with their adherents on Twitter and Facebook and sharing perspectives on a specific subject. Mr. Modi's prosperity is to a great extent ascribed to his quality via web-based networking media and a functioning online networking group.

(6) **TOWARDS A CASHLESS ECONOMY**

After demonetization, it has become difficult for the public to retain a higher amount of payment in cash because of the new norms by the government. But for the one's with no black money it has become easier because no one can easily pay any amount without nothing in the pocket but just with either e-banking, online payment, or any other source. So, it will be helpful for a government that all income tax pair shows correct details or income report in the ITR. Another thing is that offline case transactions are not calculated and mentioned by people, but if we use the internet or cashless internet transaction then it will help others to show their income report. So the use of internet transactions is time-saving and helpful for the country.

(7) **ENTERTAINMENT INDUSTRY**

In the wake of a monotonous day at the school what have you, everybody needs to loosen up a smidgen. Movies, music, YouTube, comics, the rundown continues forever. Each sort of individual can discover something to engage themselves with the Internet. A portion of those things probably won't be legitimate or proper for youngsters, so there is a sure control or rules and guidelines on these sorts of things.

CYBER CRIMES AND ITS TYPES

CYBER-CRIME-

Cyber-crime actually means that it might be hackers vandalizing your website vigil nonpublic assortment, concealment dealing secrets, or reflective conception with the employment of web. It can even let selflessness of services' and viruses attacks preventing habitué reciprocation from motility to your position. The crimes like frauds, forgery are ancient and handled by the separate statutes like the Indian penal code or State Level Legislatures (SLL).but the abuse of computers and therefore the connected electronic media has born to a group of recent forms of crimes that has some peculiar features. an easy nonetheless durable definition of those crimes would be

"Unlawful acts whereby the instrumentality changing the data be it a pc or a mobile is either a device or an objective or both". The Bharat information Technology (IT) Act manages the demonstrations whereby the pc might be a tool for Associate in a nursing unlawful act. This sort of activity here and there includes an adjustment of a regular crime by misuse of computer and web. In India, Cyber Crimes are enlisted underneath 3 expansive heads, the IT Act, the Indian legal code and different State Level Legislations (SLL). As of now, the Ministry of Home Affairs has given Associate in nursing informatory to the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations on Cyber-Crime. The State Governments are prescribed to set up sufficient specialized capacity in dealing with digital Cyber-crime alongside technical infrastructure, cyber police headquarters and trained manpower for acknowledge, enrollment, examination and prosecution of Cyber-crime. A few Cyber Cells are placed up pan Bharat to deal with only the cases enrolled underneath Cyber-crime.

Cyber-crime can broadly be characterized as crimes committed by methods for computers or the Internet on clueless casualties. The different types of Cyber-crime are:

Online Harassment: It includes sending harassment letters, messages and so forth by means of messages. This type of cybercrime typically happens in social media.

Cyber-Stalking: It implies tracking individual whereabouts and making a feeling of attacking a client's very personal space and furthermore making a feeling of insecurity on the individual.

Hacking: It implies unapproved control/access over the computer system. It includes unapproved access and utilization of an individual's computer and gathering private information and erasing individual data.

E-Mail Spoofing: It alludes to sending counterfeit messages to random internet users with the counterfeit sender address.

SMS Spoofing: Spoofing is a hindering through spam which implies the undesirable excluded messages. For this situation, a guilty party conveys bogus messages to the casualty to take his character and individual information, for example, bank information.

Carding: It implies the utilization of bogus ATM cards for example Counterfeit Debit and Credit cards utilized by criminals which are used by them to withdraw cash from the victim bank account.

Virus assaults: It includes the criminals discharging unsafe viruses into the victims' computer with the intention of harming and erasing his own data and furthermore to remove data from the computer.

Email spamming: It includes sending a thousand messages to different users with the aim to get individual data.

Illegal download: It implies the download of the most recent movies by means of torrent and downloading the most recent games. Every one of these falls under cybercrimes.

Identity theft: This alludes to a crime where the criminal uses the victims' names to conduct online transactions for his personal benefit.

LAWS RELATED TO INTERNET IN INDIA

1. **THE INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY ACT 2000:** The IT Act of India was passed by the Indian Government in May 2000. It contains the different cyber laws of the state. The law manages cybercrime and e-commerce. The Act depended on the United Nations Model

Law on Electronic commerce. The Act means to give lawful structure to each and every electronic exchange in India. Chapter IX of the Act states the distinctive punishment for cybercrime offenses. The Act likewise gives remuneration to the casualties influenced by cybercrime which doesn't surpass Rs. 10,00,000. The Act discusses the different offenses that can be delegated as cybercrime.

2. **THE PRIVACY BILL 2011:** It says that "every individual will claim a right to his privacy, the secrecy of correspondence made to, or by his including his own correspondence, broadcast discussion, postal, electronic mail, and various methods of correspondence, the secrecy of his privacy or his darling once life; confirmation of his regard and good name; insurance for search, detainment of law correspondence b/w and among individuals security from perception; secrecy of his banking and financial transactions, legitimate and clinical data and affirmation of information connection to singular." this bill gives security from identity theft, criminal data fraud (like other individual is caught for a wrong done by somebody else), and it likewise incorporates cash related perceive burglary (like utilizing someone else's personality to obtain credit, item and ventures), etc. The bill likewise says that if any individual who takes or get any data concerning a person from any Government official or from some other mode under false pretext will be punished with an amount of 5 lakh rupees.

3. **NATIONAL CYBER SECURITY POLICY, 2013:** This act was formalized by the Indian Government in 2013. It was taken as a step to counter cybercrime. The purpose of this document is to ensure a secure a safe cyberspace for the citizens of India. The Cyber Security Policy ensures protection of information in cyberspace, reduce vulnerabilities, and minimize the threats of cyber incidents and also to minimize the damage from cybercrimes. The policy states that education and training programmes are required for reducing the cybercrime rate. The policy intends to make 500,000 experts within 2018 through advanced training and skill development programs. The policy plans to launch different national

awareness programs across the nation over so as to build cybercrime awareness. The policy calls for a public and private partnership in order to tackle the cybercrimes.

4. **THE DATA (PRIVACY AND PROTECTION BILL) 2017:** Anyway this bill is unique in relation to other bills as it tries to make the ascent of a person for assortment and handling of personal data compulsory. Accordingly, the charge says that each individual will have his individual Right and have the last option to alter or expel his/her data or information from any database is in open or private. With regards to delicate and individual data, the individual must give his/her express assent for the assortment, use and capacity of any such information. This bill is similarly pertinent to both private entities and state entities and is additionally applicable to those people how are following up for their sake. This represents a noteworthy change in law from the existing system under the Information Technology act 2000 and privacy bill 2011.

5. **THE PERSONAL DATA PROTECTION BILL 2018:** the personal data protection bill controls the preparation of personal data of people by the government and private entities incorporated in India and abroad. The data trustee needs to light up the DPA with respect to a data enter in case it is likely going to hurt the person. There might be an irreconcilable situation while surveying whether a break is to be accounted for as the guardian is directed and assessed by the D.P.A on a few boundaries, including instances of data penetrate. The bill permits exceptions for purposes, for example, reporting, research, or legal proceeding. This could be addressed if there fulfill the guidelines of need and proportionality required for encroachment to a person's entitlement to security. The bill permits the state doesn't require to look for the person's assent while giving advantages or administrations.

LANDMARK JUDGEMENTS RELATED TO CYBER LAWS

1. **NASSCOM VS AJAY SOOD AND OTHERS[1]:** This case is one of the milestone instances of India. For this situation, the offended party, was the NASSCOM, India's head programming affiliation. Furthermore, the litigant was Ajay sood was working a position office engaged with scouting and enrollment. For scouting and enlistment, the litigant needs the individual data, for this respondent created and sent the Email to different people for the sake of NASSCOM. Hence NASSCOM recorded the suit against the Ajay sood for wrongly utilizing the name of NASSCOM to get data from others. After the case documented there were discovered many proof against the respondent and he was held subject for wrong dedicated by him. Ajay sood was accused of a fine of Rs 1.6 million which he needs to provide for NASSCOM as harm for infringement of the offended party's trademark right and furthermore he needs to hand over all the data he gets from utilizing the name of NASSCOM, as NASSCOM is the lawful proprietor. For this situation, Delhi high court additionally proclaimed that phishing on the web to be an illicit demonstration involving a directive and recuperation of harms. The court explained the idea of phishing and expressed that phishing is a type of web extortion where an individual professed to be a genuine affiliation, for example, a bank or an insurance agency so as to separate individual data of a client, for example, get to code, secret phrase, financial balance subtleties and so forth. Individual data is gathered for distorting the personality of the genuine party is usually utilized for the gathering's points of interest. The court additionally expressed that, despite the fact that there are no particular laws were made in India to punish phishing. However, in the future there will be a particular law that will be made for this movement.

2. **STATE OF TAMIL NADU VS SUHAS KATTI[2]:** This case is related to the posting of defamatory and annoying messages related to divorced women in the yahoo message group. Accused made a false e-mail account with the name of the victim and forwarded mails to the victim for informing him. The posting of messages results in annoying phone calls to the

---

[1] 119(2005) DLT 596, 2005 (30) PCT 437 Del
[2] 1993 SCR (1), 405 SCC (2) 340, JT (2) 115 SACLE (1) 423

victim in the belief that she is soliciting. Victim filed the FIR and police started an investigation. After the hard work of police, they find the accused and accused was none other than his family friend of the victim. The reason given by the accused that he was reportedly interested to marry her, but she married another person. This marriage later ended in divorce and again accused started convincing her but on her reluctance to marry him, the accused took up harassment through the Internet. After getting knowledge about this, she filed suit in the court against the accused. Accused was punish with 2-year imprisonment and has to give Rs 2 lakhs to the victim.

3. **PUNE CITIBANK VS MPHASIS CALL CENTER:** In this case three employees of BPO arm of Mphasis Ltd. hacked Citibank customer's account and illegally transferred Rs1.5 Core into their account. This case was one of those cyber-crime cases which included data protection also. it was obviously committed with the help of using unauthorized access to the electronic account space of the customer. But this case firmly came within the domain of cyber-crime. Bank filed the suit against the Mphasis ltd. for hacking done by their employees. According to the crime committed by them, they were improserement for 3 years and had to pay Rs 1 cr to the victim.

4. **SMC PNEUMATICS (INDIA) PVT. LTD. VS JOGESH KWATRA[3]:** This case was the first instance of digital slander in Quite a while, the High Court of Delhi accepted locale over an issue where a partnership's notoriety was being stigmatized through email and went to a significant third individual. For this situation jogesh kwatra, the litigant was a representative offended party organization SMC Pneumatics Pvt. ltd, began sending disdainful, disparaging, disgusting, foul and injurious to his bosses and furthermore to other organization heads everything over the world with the expect to stigmatize the organization and its overseeing executives. Thus SMC Pneumatic Pvt. ltd recorded the suit for changeless controlling the litigant from doing this illicit demonstration of sending slanderous mail to the offended party.

---

[3] CS(OS) No. 1279/2001

In the interest of offended party, it was battled that the sends send by respondents were disparaging, slanderous, revolting, mortifying and abusive in nature. After all the contentions introduced in the court, Court presumed that litigant is held at risk and court likewise said this was the first case identified with digital maligning in Quite a while and in future there will be made changes in this.

SUGGESTION

These are some of the suggestions based on the overall reach that has been done. Suggestions are as follows:

- Educating the students, right from school level about the dangers of online fraud to be committed.

- Workshops and orientations from hackers and experts should be presented in order to get a clear idea of the cyber-crime.

- The government should bring out awareness campaigns in various places of the state to bring more awareness among the people.

- Internet users are recommended to use strong and unique passwords for their social media websites.

- Social media websites can be used to bring more awareness regarding crimes such as identity theft and fake user profiles.

- Rules and regulations that deal with cyber criminals should be strengthened so as to bring a sense of safety among internet users.

- The cyber cell departments should be increased throughout the state to control the increasing

- Internet users must strictly use antivirus software for their computers and update it on a regular basis.

- The cyber cells must block all websites that potentially harm the internet users.

- The cyber cell must advise and recommend that the public inform them of the spam calls when they receive it.

- The cyber cells also must provide support and relief to the people who have lost money due to cybercrime scam, even if the amount is very low.

- Internet users and businesses must back up their information daily so as to avoid data loss.

CONCLUSION

Each new innovation comes with both positive and negative effects and it is up to us as a society to decide. The internet has many impacts on both law and education. the biggest impact though has been a positive one and it eliminates all the negative ones, that impact is choice the rise of newly developed technologies begin to start the operation of many cybercrimes in recent years. This has become a greater threats to human beings. Protection from cybercrime become an important part of the government in today's world. Nowadays it is become an important issue as compared to 50 years before, and there are many laws made to protect the people from fraud committed by the people and also to protect the personal information of the general public.

BIBLIOGRAPHY AND REFERENCES

- https://cybercrimelawyer.wordpress.com/category/information-technology-actsection-65/

- https://indiankanoon.org/doc/1439440/ o http://niiconsulting.com/checkmate/2014/06/ it-act-2000-penalties-offences-withcase-studies/

- http://www.lawyersclubindia.com/articles/Cl o assification-Of-CyberCrimes--1484.asp

- https://iltb.net/analysis-of-the-privacy-bill-2011-100108829519

- https://www.prsindia.org/billtrack/draft-personal-data-protection-bill-2018

- https://www.google.com/url?sa=t&source=web&rct=j&url=https://nciipc.gov.in/documents/National_Cyber_Security_Policy2013.pdf&ved=2ahUKEwiNvLT4vf_kAhXw8HMBHb9uDW8QFjAIegQIBRAB&usg=AOvVaw1dotnbpt21upFkg7AAFTa6

- https://www.google.com/url?sa=t&source=web&rct=j&url=https://indiankanoon.org/doc/1043027/&ved=2ahUKEwjTweO0vv_kAhWh7XMBHX0vAOIQFjAGegQIARAB&usg=AOvVaw0JwhbMFMa5gmLFHh60orlj

- https://www.google.com/url?sa=t&source=web&rct=j&url=https://indiankanoon.org/doc/31110930/&ved=2ahUKEwjdje7Jvv_kAhXjILcAHcW4Df4QFjAAegQIAhAB&usg=AOvVaw352PEgRGoB06qrXfU9f8x4

- https://www.google.com/url?sa=t&source=web&rct=j&url=https://indiankanoon.org/doc/1804384/&ved=2ahUKEwjd7q_Zvv_kAhVS6XMBHYpjCdcQFjACegQIBBAB&usg=AOvVaw1sLa8l6-Tpp95mt-9CNwBA

- https://www.google.com/url?sa=t&source=web&rct=j&url=http://www.klientsolutech.com/usesofinternetinourdailylifeeverydayinternet/&ved=2ahUKEwjB3Knpvv_kAhWoH7cAHWhvBwYQFjAPegQIBRAB&usg=AOvVaw1gd5NjJMmqvPKKIsonA4ZW&cshid=1570085118084