

Challenges against Cyber Crime

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Cybercrime poses a great threat to national security of country and may lead to great loss in financial stability too. Also, India's major role in IT global market is one of the important reasons to provide secure computing environment and creation of a secure legal frame work to enforce the same.

Combating Cyber Crime in India In the past few decades, the contribution of IT at the national and global forefront has been phenomenal and unprecedented. However, this unique and dynamic medium of communication has also brought techno- legal challenges. Particularly, its inherent features of anonymity and borderless expanse have lured cybercriminals leading to a rise in cyber threats, attacks and crimes. Organizations combating cybercrime in India.

Keywords : Cybercrime | IT

Introduction:

Emerging challenges in combating cybercrimes & way forward:

a. India is a member of the Global Commission on the Stability of Cyberspace (GCSC). It is a multi-stakeholder initiative of the Hague Centre for Strategic Studies and the East West Institute that aims to create logical set of unified norms and policies that make cyberspace safer and more stable across the member countries.

b. India should consider playing a proactive role in UN Government Group of Experts level and work towards providing technological cooperation among governments and private sector to protect technical infrastructure across nations.

c. It is important to develop a robust cyber ecosystem of organizations which play an important role in combating cybercrime. However, the overlap needs to be removed, clear defined roles need to be spelled out and seamless coordination is needed to share real time intelligence, and then develop strategies to prevent, operate against and combat cybercrime more effectively.

d. Emerging challenges in combating cybercrimes in India include lack of homogeneity in cyber space laws as different countries have different laws and definition and punishments for cybercrimes vary. India is not a signatory to any cybercrime convention yet but has signed MLAT with only about 39 countries in general criminal matters. The timelines of response in such MLATs is quite long and process is quite slow as a result of which most electronic evidence is either lost, or tampered.

e. India needs to avoid polarization. Neither should it be overzealous on regulating the internet as in case of China, nor should it be too liberal that it has weak framework to protect its own nation and its people. A balanced and multipronged stakeholder approach (both at national level and from global standpoint) will bring greater acceptability in creation of new laws and policies and lead to greater inclusion and transparency.

f. India is signatory to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR) and International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR), therefore

it's important that India continues to work towards digitally empowering its citizens and allocate effective resources on skilling, capacity building its manpower in this domain. Of late, India has made commendable efforts through its Digital India mission, Aadhar-ID Project, Bharat-net and other initiatives.

g. The Defence Cyber Agency/ Cyber Formation requires to be integrated with existing national institutions and agencies responsible for various aspects of cyber security. We need enabling policies, structures, processes, and information exchange to create a robust investigation ecosystem across all investigation agencies to effectively combat cybercrimes. Thus, both at national level and internationally India needs to proactively work towards making cyberspace safer, participate in Cyber diplomacy initiatives and continue promoting use of ICT to bolster its developing digital economy. This needs creation of clear set of norms, policies, organizational roles, operations, processes, robust legal framework and enhancing extant enforcement mechanisms.

h. A major challenge in combating cybercrimes is that of technology itself and insufficient extant national legal frameworks too. The law needs to catch up pace with changing technologies. In times of Artificial Intelligence and dark web, smart cities, big data and machine learning new emerging threats pose a threat to nation.



Saurabh Tiwari Joins Meril group as CIO. Headquartered in Gujarat, Meril is an India-based, global medical device company founded in 2006. The conglomerate manufactures medical solutions in the form of vascular intervention devices, orthopaedic supplements, in-vitrodiagnostics, endo-surgery and ENT products. It commits to ensure the delivery of advance healthcare solutions. In his new role, Tiwari will be responsible for system orchestration, integration & AI-driven solutions. Additionally, he will manage compliance, administrative systems, client support services and IT Delivery & operations.

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Annexure I

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Reviewers Comment

Reviewer Comment 1: Technology is always a double-edged sword and can be used for both the purposes – good or bad.

Reviewer Comment 2: CyberLaw also called IT Law is the law regarding Information-technology including computers and internet. It is related to legal informatics and supervises the digital circulation of information, software, information security and e-commerce.

Review 3: Cyber laws contain different types of purposes. Some laws create rules for how individuals and companies may use computers and the internet while some laws protect people from becoming the victims.

Editorial Excerpt

The article has satisfiable for publication after plagiarism check by our team on URKUND. The finding related to this particular manuscript seems to be noteworthy and defend a topic **“Challenges against Cyber Crime”** Cyber security poses bigger threat than any other spectrum of technology. Cyber criminals have already started abusing technology controlled devices for propelling cyber-crimes such as frauds and thefts. Hence is has been earmarked and decided under **“Column”** category

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