

PROCEDURE TO FILE A COMPLAINT

MEANING OF CYBER CRIME



SYMBIOSIS
LAW SCHOOL, NOIDA

CYBER SECURITY & PROTECTION OF DATA



The cybercrime complaints can be registered with the cybercrime cells. The process of filing the complaint is both online and offline, and the victim can choose the procedure according to their convenience.

India does not have a dedicated cybersecurity law.

• OFFLINE PROCEDURE

The victim of a cybercrime can file a written complaint to a cybercrime cell. The written complaint should be addressed to the Head of the Cybercrime Cell along with contact details of the victim and documents related to that particular cybercrime.

The Information Technology Act, 2000 deals with cybersecurity, cybercrime as well as some provisions on safeguarding electronic data.

• ONLINE PROCEDURE

The cybercrime complaints can be registered on National Cyber Crime Reporting Portal. The details required are Incidental Details [describing the incident], suspect's details & the complainant's details.

The meaning of cybercrime under the Act & various cases is:

When a crime is committed with the use of or with the involvement of a computer, computer network, internet or any other internet service or electronic device, it is said to be a cybercrime.

Essentially, the term 'cyber' covers everything related to computers, computer networks, computer devices, software, the internet, emails, websites, data storage devices, and other electronic devices (mobile phones, ATM machines, etc.).

However, if the crime is relating to women or children, the same can be registered anonymously as well.



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JURISDICTION

- It is not necessary for the victim to register the complaint in the cybercrime cell of the city in which they are residing or where the crime was committed.
- The cybercrime complaint can be registered with any of the cybercrime cells established in India.

CYBER CELL HELPLINES

- National Helpline for Cyber Fraud - 155260 (Applicable for Chhattisgarh, Delhi, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Telangana, Uttarakhand, and Uttar Pradesh)
- National Cyber Crime Reporting Portal - <https://cybercrime.gov.in/>
- Uttar Pradesh Cyber Crime - sp-cyber.lu@up.gov.in

INTERNET SAFETY TIPS

• CHOOSE STRONG PASSWORDS

Easy to guess passwords are the worst offenders for breaching internet security. A strong password is one that is unique and complex — at least 10 characters long, mixing letters, numbers and special characters.

• KEEP AN UPDATED ANTIVIRUS

Internet security software will detect and remove most malware. Be sure to stay current with your operating system's updates and updates to applications you use.

• SET YOUR PRIVACY SETTINGS

Both web browsers and mobile operating systems have settings available to protect your privacy online. These settings are sometimes hard to find because companies want your personal information for its marketing value. Make sure you have enabled these privacy safeguards, and keep them enabled.

**Source: Kaspersky Resource*



COMMON THREATS TO LOOK OUT FOR

• PHISHING

Phishing attacks aim at retrieving someone's personal information and using it to harm them by luring victims using emails and websites that seem harmless or secure.

• IMPERSONATION

Various online tools can be used to "impersonate" someone's online presence and then sending or posting material to damage that person's reputation.

• MORPHING

Morphing means changing one image to another image using tools available on the Internet. These morphed images can be used to blackmail victims by showcasing them in compromising positions.