**INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY ACT 2000**

* 1.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 of the IT Act 2000.
* 2.cyber security" means protecting information, equipment, devices computer, computer resource, communication device and information stored therein from unauthorised access, use, disclosure, disruption, modification or destruction.
* 3.Hacking with Computer System: with the intent of cause or knowing that is likely to cause wrongful loss or damage to the public or any person destroys or deletes or alters any information residing in a computer resource or diminishes its value or utility or affects it injuriously by any means, commits hacking.
* 4.Punishment for Hacking: Whoever commits hacking shall be punished with imprisonment up to three years, or with fine which may extend up to two lakh rupees, or with both.
* 5.What are the Offences under the IT Act 2000?
* The offences included in the IT Act 2000 are as follows:
* Tampering with the computer source documents.
* Hacking with computer system.
* Publishing of information which is obscene in electronic form.
* Power of Controller to give directions.
* Directions of Controller to a subscriber to extend facilities to decrypt information.

## 6. Features of the Information Technology Act, 2000

* All electronic contracts made through secure electronic channels are legally valid.
* Legal recognition for digital signatures.
* Security measures for electronic records and also digital signatures are in place
* A procedure for the appointment of adjudicating officers for holding inquiries under the Act is finalized
* Provision for establishing a Cyber Regulatory Appellant Tribunal under the Act. Further, this tribunal will handle all appeals made against the order of the Controller or Adjudicating Officer.
* An appeal against the order of the Cyber Appellant Tribunal is possible only in the High Court
* [Digital Signatures](https://www.toppr.com/guides/business-laws-cs/cyber-laws/digital-signature/) will use an asymmetric cryptosystem and also a hash function
* Provision for the appointment of the Controller of Certifying Authorities (CCA) to license and regulate the working of Certifying Authorities. The Controller to act as a repository of all digital signatures.
* The Act applies to offences or contraventions committed outside India
* Senior police officers and other officers can enter any public place and search and arrest without warrant
* Provisions for the constitution of a Cyber Regulations Advisory Committee to advise the Central Government and Controller.
* 7. What are the objectives of the Information Technology Act, 2000?
* Answer:
* The primary objectives of the IT Act, 2000 are:
* Granting legal recognition to all transactions done through electronic data exchange, other means of electronic communication or e-commerce in place of the earlier paper-based communication.
* Providing legal recognition to digital signatures for the authentication of any information or matters requiring authentication.
* Facilitating the electronic filing of documents with different Government departments and also agencies.
* Facilitating the electronic storage of data
* Providing legal sanction and also facilitating the electronic transfer of funds between banks and financial institutions.
* Granting legal recognition to bankers for keeping the books of accounts in an electronic form. Further, this is granted under the Evidence Act, 1891 and the [Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934](https://www.toppr.com/guides/general-awareness/rbi/).