

SUMMARY ON

CYBER

CRIME

How to Protect Yourself



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Cyber Crime — Overview

Meaning:

Cyber crime is any **unlawful act involving computers, digital networks, or the internet.**

It includes **unauthorized access, data theft, financial fraud, defamation, and online harassment.**

Types of Cyber Crimes

Category	Examples	Law / Section
1. Financial Fraud	Online banking fraud, phishing, UPI scams, fake job offers	Sec. 66C, 66D IT Act, 420 IPC
2. Identity Theft	Using personal info, fake profiles, cloning cards	Sec. 66C IT Act
3. Cyber Bullying / Harassment	Online threats, stalking, obscene messages	Sec. 67, 67A IT Act, 354D IPC
4. Data Theft / Hacking	Unauthorized access to data, hacking websites	Sec. 43, 66 IT Act

Category	Examples	Law / Section
5. Cyber Terrorism	Attacks on government or critical infrastructure	Sec. 66F IT Act
6. Defamation / Misinformation	Posting false or defamatory material	Sec. 66A (struck down), 500 IPC
7. Child Exploitation	Circulation of child sexual content	POCSO Act + Sec. 67B IT Act

How to Protect / Rescue Yourself

1. Technical Safety Measures

- Use **strong passwords** and **two-factor authentication**.
 - Keep your **software, apps, and antivirus updated**.
 - Avoid clicking on **unknown links or attachments**.
 - **Logout** from accounts after use, especially on shared devices.
 - Use **secured Wi-Fi** and avoid public networks for transactions.
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2. Social & Legal Protection

- Don't share **personal details or photos** with strangers online.
 - If you receive **threats, blackmail, or scam messages**, take **screenshots and report**.
 - **File a cyber complaint** on [🔗 https://cybercrime.gov.in](https://cybercrime.gov.in) (National Cyber Crime Reporting Portal).
 - You can also **report to nearest Cyber Police Station** or dial **1930** (Cyber Helpline).
 - For **social media abuse**, report directly to platforms like Facebook, Instagram, X (Twitter).
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3. Legal Remedies

- **IT Act, 2000** governs cyber offences.
 - **CrPC provisions** allow investigation and prosecution.
 - Victims can seek **compensation** under **Section 43A IT Act** for data loss or privacy breach.
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Key Cyber Crime Judgments (India)

Case	Citation	Principle
Shreya Singhal v. Union of India, (2015) 5 SCC 1	Struck down Section 66A IT Act (free speech protection).	
C.B.I. v. Arif Azim, 2008 Cri LJ 384 (Delhi)	One of the first Indian cyber fraud cases — online credit card misuse punished.	
Kartar Singh v. State of Punjab, (1994)	Recognized cyber terrorism threat under Indian law.	

If You're a Victim

1. **Stay calm** — don't delete evidence.
 2. **Collect proof** — screenshots, emails, chat logs.
 3. **File a cyber complaint** online or at cyber cell.
 4. **Inform your bank** immediately (in financial frauds).
 5. **Change passwords** and secure your accounts.
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In Short

Cyber Crime is any offence using a computer or digital device.

Rescue yourself by maintaining digital hygiene, being alert, and using official cybercrime.gov.in or 1930 helpline for redressal.



CYBER CRIME

TYPES OF CYBER CRIMES

-  Financial Fraud
-  Identity Theft
-  Cyber Bullying / Harassment
-  Data Theft/Hacking
-  Cyber Terrorism
-  Defamation / Misinformation
-  Child Exploitation

HOW TO PROTECT YOURSELF

-  Use strong passwords and 2FA
-  Keep software and antivirus update
-  Don't click on suspicious links
-  Log out from online accounts
-  Use secure Wi-Fi networks
-  Report cybercrimes

