TOPIC

EVOLUTION OF CYBER LAWS & ITS JURISDICTION: INDIA

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# Abstract

Cyber Law basically termed as Internet Law that condenses the legal issues related to Internet. It covers statues laws and regulations which governs the digital propagation of both information and software itself and legal aspects of Information Technology. The focuses are upon the Cyber Jurisdiction and with the growth of digitalization the Information Technology Act have been crippled without proper means and ways of implementing it. To astound the difficulties, necessary amendments must be made to The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973. Moreover, it is important to note that India at present does not have a proper repatriation law to deal with crimes that have been committed over the Internet. To address this issue, India should become a signatory to the Convention of cyber-crimes treaty and should endorse it. This move would go a great deal in resolving the jurisdictional controversies that may arise in cybercrime cases.

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# Introduction

THE PAST year has brought many important judgments in the field of cyber laws. The pace at which this dynamic field of law is developing in India is indeed phenomenal. The term cyber law simply means all the legal and regulatory frame work required for cyber space. It can also be stated that anything related to or emanation from any legal aspects or issue concerning any activity of netizens. There are sudden, dynamic and continuous change in the field of cyber law, the reason behind this continuous evolution is that this law is directly proportional with scientific and technological development in Information and Communication Technology. This survey discusses the recent developments in cyber laws and its jurisdiction in India, particularly the contemporary case law passed by Indian courts to interpret and elucidate the extant cyber law.

# Concept of jurisdiction

The Internet and Communication Technology has several positive as well as negative aspects. It has made our live more convenient and smart but criminals more effective, as they can do anything sitting anonymously. The major challenge related with the jurisdiction and its enforceability in cyber law that it has no political limit, no geographical limit and no territorial limit. From beginning deciding the jurisdiction of any cyber case is the biggest challenge for any judicial or legal system.

The term Jurisdiction[[1]](#footnote-1) means ability or power of the court to decide the case. Jurisdiction is essential before deciding the case, as in a case if a court lacks the jurisdiction then the judgment passed by that court cannot be enforced.

Pre-requisites of Jurisdiction

1. Jurisdiction to Prescribe: It means legislative body has power of jurisdiction to prescribe proper legislation to govern the society. In India, the parliament has prescribed Information and Technology Act, 2000 to regulate all the cyber issues under section 75.
2. Jurisdiction to Adjudicate: It means the court which is having territorial jurisdiction over that issue. It is concluded on the basis of cause of action, formation of contract and in cyber law from the location of system and network.
3. Jurisdiction to enforce: It means the court which is having power to execute the judgment or to enforce the judgment.

# International Principles related to Jurisdiction

Information and communication technology has emerged globally due to Internet. It has made the cyber law as a part of International law. It has leaded the situation where we have to apply all the International Principles to decide the jurisdiction of these cyber issues.

1. Territorial principle

It is a concept of public international, which says that any sovereign nation or state can prosecute any crime within the territory of that nation. This concept originated from the land mark international case S.S. Lotus[[2]](#footnote-2) (France v. Turkey). Due to globalization, this principle has become relevant for deciding the jurisdiction issue related under Cyber law. It is sub classified into two parts.

1. Subjective territorial principle: where the target and criminal both are on same place or territory.
2. Objective territorial principle: when the Target or offence is committed inside the territory and criminal is performing the act from outside of territory.
3. Nationality principle

The nationality principle says that jurisdiction of the sovereign state is applicable to an act or activity of an individual of the state; it can be within the territory or outside the territory. Law of that sovereign nation will be applicable each and every individual of that national irrespective of the place.

1. Passive nationality principle

According to passive nationality principle a country may apply particular criminal law to an act or activity committed outside its territory by a person against its citizen in abroad. This principle recognizes and assures the safety of its citizens when they are outside the state boundary.

1. Protective principle

It is the rule of international law according to which a sovereign state can exercise its jurisdiction over a person whose conduct or act outside the boundary is about to threat the safety & security of that sovereign state. Situation like drug trafficking, sedition etc.

1. Universal principle

This principle gives jurisdiction to be exercised by any country to prosecute the offender for those act or activity which is universally declared as serious crime. These crimes are threat to whole society like crime against humanity, violation of human rights, cyber terrorism etc.

# Tests to decide the cyber Jurisdiction of a country

There is a thin line of demarcation in a case of cyber law with respect to other law. The courts have evolved various tests to determine the jurisdiction of cyber-cases.

Minimum Contact Test

It says that person should have certain minimum contact with the nation or territory a part from physical presence within that territory. In the US case International Shoe Co. v. Washington[[3]](#footnote-3), the supreme court of US has stated the concept of minimum contact and laid down certain guidelines

“(1) that the defendant has purposefully availed himself or herself of the benefits of the state so as to reasonably foresee being held into court in that state;

(2) that the forum state has sufficient interest in the dispute; and

(3) that haling the defendant into court does not offend "notions of fair play and substantial justice.”

Effect Test

This test determines the jurisdiction of a nation or state in the case, when an international object is involved. The concept of effect test has been evolved from a land mark US case Calder v Jones[[4]](#footnote-4), this test explains that “if effect is visible due to any internet activity within the territory or nation then that territory will be having jurisdiction to adjudicate”.

Zippo Test or Sliding Scale Test

This test is basically to determine the jurisdiction of any nation or territory in the case when a non-resident website or non-resident person comes into issue. In the US case Zippo Mfg. Co. v. Zippo Dot Com, Inc.[[5]](#footnote-5), court has prescribed certain steps to determine the jurisdiction of a state or nation.

Step 1- To identify the nature of the website or the interface used for the activity, whether it is a a) Active website: commercial based or commercial nature,

b) Passive website: Information based,

c) Interactive website: Exchange of information.

Mostly passive website is irrelevant because its only purpose is to share general information.

Step 2- To identify the creator of the website, server, domain name, network service provider, data base and purpose for which the web site was created.

Step 3- Choice of forum and place of litigation whether declared of the website or not.

Step 4- To determine the effect and consequence of the act or activity done by the website.

These certain steps where stated in the case to be followed by the court to determine the jurisdiction before adjudication the case.

# Acknowledgement by e-mail.

In Sudershan Cargo Pvt. Ltd. v. M/s Techvac Engineering Pvt Ltd,[[6]](#footnote-6) the High Court of Karnataka considered whether e-mail/s acknowledging debt would constitute a valid and legal acknowledgement of debt though not signed as required under section 18 of the Limitation Act,1963. The court held an email communication is legally recognized by section 4 of the Information Technology Act, 2000 (hereinafter IT Act). The court further held that section 18 does not provide that acknowledgement has to be in any particular form or to be express. According to the court, even a statement which amounts to an acknowledgement may be sufficient, if it implies an admission of liability and it can be made by an email. The court observed as follows:[[7]](#footnote-7)

A harmonious reading of Section 4 together with definition clauses of the Information Technology Act under sections 2(a), 2(r), 2(t), 2(v) and 2(za) would indicate that on account of digital and new communication systems having taken giant steps and the business community as well as individuals are undisputedly using computers to create, transmit and store information in the electronic form rather than using the traditional paper documents and as such the information so generated, transmitted and received are to be construed as meeting the requirement of section 18 of the Limitation Act, particularly in view of the fact that section 4 contains a non obstante clause.

In this case, the respondent did not dispute the information transmitted by email to the petitioner was actually sent by him, for this reason and the aforementioned reasons, the acknowledgement as contained in the e-mails dated 14.01.2010 and 06.04.2010 originating from the respondent to the addressee was held to be legally valid.

# Section 66A of Information Technology Act, 2000 held unconstitutional

In Shreya Singhal v. UOI, [[8]](#footnote-8)in a landmark ruling, the Supreme Court of India struck down section 66A of the IT Act, 2000 as unconstitutional. This public interest litigation (PIL) was filed to challenge the constitutionality of section 66A of IT Act as being arbitrary, ambiguous and violative of fundamental right to free speech guaranteed under article 19 of the Constitution of India. The court held that section 66A is clearly vague, ambiguous and is violative of right to freedom of speech and it takes within its sweep the speech that is innocent as well. The court took the view that no part of judgment was severable and section as a whole was struck down as unconstitutional.

Commenting on arbitrariness of section 66A, the court observed: [[9]](#footnote-9)

If one looks at Section [294](javascript:fnOpenGlobalPopUp('/ba/disp.asp','16112','1');), the annoyance that is spoken of is clearly defined-that is, it has to be caused by obscene utterances or acts. Equally, Under Section [510](javascript:fnOpenGlobalPopUp('/ba/disp.asp','16375','1');), the annoyance that is caused to a person must only be by another person who is in a state of intoxication and who annoys such person only in a public place or in a place for which it is a trespass for him to enter. Such narrowly and closely defined contours of offences made out under the Penal Code are conspicuous by their absence in Section [66A](javascript:fnOpenGlobalPopUp('/ba/disp.asp','108389','1');) which in stark contrast uses completely open ended, undefined and vague language.

Incidentally, none of the expressions used in Section [66A](javascript:fnOpenGlobalPopUp('/ba/disp.asp','108389','1');) are defined. Even “criminal intimidation” is not defined-and the definition clause of the Information Technology Act, Section [2](javascript:fnOpenGlobalPopUp('/ba/disp.asp','23483','1');) does not say that words and expressions that are defined in the Penal Code will apply to this Act.

Quite apart from this, as has been pointed out above, every expression used is nebulous in meaning. What may be offensive to one may not be offensive to another. What may cause annoyance or inconvenience to one may not cause annoyance or inconvenience to another. Even the expression "persistently" is completely imprecise-supposed a message is sent thrice, can it be said that it was sent "persistently"? Does a message have to be sent (say) at least eight times, before it can be said that such message is "persistently" sent? There is no demarcating line conveyed by any of these expressions-and that is what renders the Section unconstitutionally vague.

The court rightly held that section 66A is drafted so widely that any opinion on any subject would be covered by it. The court held regarded that if the section was not struck down as unconstitutional there would be a total chilling effect on free speech. The court further observed that if section 66A is otherwise invalid, it cannot be saved despite any assurance from the additional solicitor general that it will be administered only in a reasonable manner.

The court considered constitutionality of section 69A and the Information Technology (Procedure & Safeguards for Blocking for Access of Information by Public) Rules 2009 and held these are constitutionally valid. According to the court, section 69A is a ‘narrowly drawn provision with several safeguards’. Court reached this conclusion on basis that blocking can only be adopted where the Central Government is satisfied that it is necessary so to do and reason must be covered by the subjects set out in article 19(2). Also, reasons have to be recorded in writing in such blocking so that the order can be challenged if required in a writ petition under article 226 of the Constitution.

The court further observed that section79 of IT Act is valid subject to section 79(3) (b) being read down to mean that an intermediary upon receiving actual knowledge from a court order or on being notified by the appropriate government or its agency that unlawful acts relatable to article19 (2) are going to be committed then fails to expeditiously remove or disable access to such material.

This decision has removed an arbitrary provision from IT Act, 2000 and upheld citizens fundamental right to free speech in India. Though section 66A is struck down, provisions in Indian Penal Code, 1860 (IPC) continue to be applicable prohibiting racist speech, any speech that outrages modesty of a woman or speech aimed at promoting enmity, racism, abusive language, criminal intimidation etc.

# Cyber appellate tribunal is not functional

In M/s. Gujarat Petrosynthese Ltd. and Mr. Rajendra Prasad Yadav  
v. Union of India,[[10]](#footnote-10) petitioners had prayed for direction upon Respondent to appoint Chairperson to Cyber Appellate Tribunal (CAT), so as to ensure that proceedings of cyber appellate tribunal were held on regular basis. It was submitted before court that department would take all necessary steps for filling up post of chairperson within limit of six months and efforts would be made to appoint chairperson even earlier than expiry of that period, in public interest. Petition was disposed of on this basis. Despite the said ruling the fact remains that till date no appointment has been made to the cyber appellate tribunal which remains non- functional since 2011.

# Obscenity

Devidas Ramachandra Tuljapurkar v.  State of Maharashtra,[[11]](#footnote-11)the Supreme Court of India considered whether framing of charges be made for offence punishable under section 292 of IPC ode in relation to publication of a poem of historically respected personalities.

The issue for consideration was whether the poem titled “Gandhi Mala Bhetala” ('I met Gandhi') in the magazine named the ‘Bulletin’ published, in July-August, 1994 issue, which was privately circulated amongst the members of All India Bank Association Union, could give rise to framing of charge under section 292 IPC against the author, the publisher and the printer. The court held that considering the fact that appellant(publisher) had published the subject poem which had already been recited and earlier published by others and that on coming to know about reactions of certain employees, he tendered unconditional apology before inception of proceedings (since when more than two decades had passed), for these reasons, the court held that charge framed was liable to be quashed.

The court in Devidas Ramachandra case discussed meaning of ‘obscenity’ in Indian context. Also dealing with the concept of obscenity in Shreya Singhal [[12]](#footnote-12), case   wherein while dealing with the concept of obscenity, court has held that:[[13]](#footnote-13)

This Court in Ranjit Udeshi (supra) took a rather restrictive view of what would pass muster as not being obscene. The Court followed the test laid down in the old English judgment in Hicklin's case which was whether the tendency of the matter charged as obscene is to deprave and corrupt those whose minds are open to such immoral influences and into who hands a publication of this sort may fall. Great strides have been made since this decision in UK, United States, as well as in our country. Thus, in Director General of Doordarshan v. Anand Patwardhan [MANU/SC/3637/2006](javascript:fnOpenGlobalPopUp('/citation/crosscitations.asp','MANU/SC/3637/2006','1');) , this Court notice the law in the United States and said that a material may be regarded as obscene if the average person applying contemporary community standards would find that the subject matter taken as a whole appeals to the prurient interest and that taken as a whole it otherwise lacks serious literary artistic, political, educational or scientific value (see para 31).

Reliance was also placed on Aveek Sarkar v. State of West Bengal[[14]](#footnote-14)  wherein the court was dealing with the situation where Boris Becker, a world-renowned tennis player, had posed nude with his dark-skinned fiancée by name Barbara Feltus, a film actress. In the article, both of them spoke about their engagement and their lives. In Aveek Sarkar, the court referred to the pronouncement in Hicklin,[[15]](#footnote-15) the majority view in Brody v. R[[16]](#footnote-16)  and the pronouncement in R. v. Butler [[17]](#footnote-17) and opined thus:[[18]](#footnote-18)

. We are also of the view that Hicklin test (1868) LR 3 QB 360 is not the correct test to be applied to determine "what is obscenity". Section [292](javascript:fnOpenGlobalPopUp('/ba/disp.asp','16110','1');) of the Penal Code, of course, uses the expression "lascivious and prurient interests" or its effect. Later, it has also been indicated in the said section of the applicability of the effect and the necessity of taking the items as a whole and on that foundation where such items would tend to deprave and corrupt persons who are likely, having regard to all the relevant circumstances, to read, see or hear the matter contained or embodied in it. We have, therefore, to apply the "community standard test" rather than the "Hicklin test" to determine what is "obscenity". A bare reading of Sub-section (1) of Section [292](javascript:fnOpenGlobalPopUp('/ba/disp.asp','16110','1');), makes clear that a picture or article shall be deemed to be obscene

(i) if it is lascivious;

(ii) it appeals to the prurient interest; and

(iii) it tends to deprave and corrupt persons who are likely to read, see or hear the matter, alleged to be obscene.

Once the matter is found to be obscene, the question may arise as to whether the impugned matter falls within any of the exceptions contained in the section. A picture of a nude/semi-nude woman, as such, cannot per se be called obscene unless it has the tendency to arouse the feeling of or revealing an overt sexual desire. The picture should be suggestive of deprave mind and designed to excite sexual passion in persons who are likely to see it, which will depend on the particular posture and the background in which the nude/semi-nude woman is depicted. Only those sex-related materials which have a tendency of "exciting lustful thoughts" can be held to be obscene, but the obscenity has to be judged from the point of view of an average person, by applying contemporary community standards.

The court also referred to Bobby Art International,[[19]](#footnote-19) Ajay Goswami [[20]](#footnote-20) and held that applying the community tolerance test, the photograph was ‘not suggestive of deprave minds and designed to excite sexual passion in persons who are likely to look at them and see them’. The court ruled that:[[21]](#footnote-21)

The message, the photograph wants to convey is that the color of skin matters little and love champions over color. The picture promotes love affair, leading to a marriage, between a white-skinned man and a black-skinned woman. We should, therefore, appreciate the photograph and the article in the light of the message it wants to convey, that is to eradicate the evil of racism and apartheid in the society and to promote love and marriage between white-skinned man and a black-skinned woman.

The court thus rightly relied on the contemporary standards test and held that the picture or the article which was reproduced by sports world and the Ananda bazar Patrika cannot be said to be objectionable so as to initiate proceedings under section 292 IPC or under section 4 of the Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act, 1986.

# Admissibility of digital evidence

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| In Anwar v. P.V Basheer,[[22]](#footnote-22) the Supreme Court considered an appeal filed against an order wherein the high court dismissed an election petition wherein that the petitioner failed to prove corrupt practices pleaded in petition and, therefore election could not be set aside under section 100(1) (b) of Act. |
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Passing a landmark ruling on digital evidence, the court held in this case, that in case of electronic devices, such as CD, VCD, chip, when produced as digital evidence, the same shall is required to be accompanied by certificate in terms of section 65B of Evidence Act, 1872 at time of taking document. If that certificate is not produced, secondary evidence pertaining to electronic record is inadmissible. The court observed:[[23]](#footnote-23) –

Any documentary evidence by way of an electronic record under the Evidence Act, in view of Sections [59](javascript:fnOpenGlobalPopUp('/ba/disp.asp','15646','1');) and [65A](javascript:fnOpenGlobalPopUp('/ba/disp.asp','15724','1');), can be proved only in accordance with the procedure prescribed Under Section [65B](javascript:fnOpenGlobalPopUp('/ba/disp.asp','15723','1');). Section [65B](javascript:fnOpenGlobalPopUp('/ba/disp.asp','15723','1');) deals with the admissibility of the electronic record. The purpose of these provisions is to sanctify secondary evidence in electronic form, generated by a computer. It may be noted that the Section starts with a non-obstante clause. Thus, notwithstanding anything contained in the Evidence Act, any information contained in an electronic record which is printed on a paper, stored, recorded or copied in optical or magnetic media produced by a computer shall be deemed to be a document only if the conditions mentioned Under Sub-section (2) are satisfied, without further proof or production of the original. The very admissibility of such a document, i.e., electronic record which is called as computer output, depends on the satisfaction of the four conditions Under Section [65B (2)](javascript:fnOpenGlobalPopUp('/ba/disp.asp','15723','1');).

The court further held that the person only needs to state in the certificate that the same is to the best of his knowledge and belief but such a certificate must accompany the electronic record like computer printout, Compact Disc (CD), Video Compact Disc (VCD), pen drive, etc., pertaining to which a statement is sought to be given in evidence, when the same is produced in evidence.

As held by the court, these safeguards are taken to ensure the ‘source and authenticity’, which are ‘the two hallmarks pertaining to electronic record sought to be used as evidence’. The importance of following this procedure was emphasized by the fact that electronic records are more susceptible to tampering, alteration, transposition, excision, etc. and in absence of these safeguards, the whole trial based on proof of electronic records can lead to ‘travesty of justice’.

Based on this reasoning, the court held:[[24]](#footnote-24)

Only if the electronic record is duly produced in terms of Section [65B](javascript:fnOpenGlobalPopUp('/ba/disp.asp','15723','1');) of the Evidence Act, the question would arise as to the genuineness thereof and in that situation, resort can be made to Section[45A](javascript:fnOpenGlobalPopUp('/ba/disp.asp','108497','1');) - opinion of examiner of electronic evidence.

The Evidence Act does not contemplate or permit the proof of an electronic record by oral evidence if requirements Under Section [65B](javascript:fnOpenGlobalPopUp('/ba/disp.asp','15723','1');) of the Evidence Act are not complied with, as the law now stands in India.

The court held that sections 63 and 65of IT, Act have no application in the case of secondary evidence by way of electronic record as it is wholly governed by sections 65A and 65B. It thus overruled the statement of law on admissibility of secondary evidence pertaining to electronic record, as stated by this court in Navjot Sandhu case. [[25]](#footnote-25) Earlier, Navjot Sandhu case had held that there is no bar in adducing secondary evidence, under sections 63 and 65, of an electronic record even though compliance with the requirements of section 65B has been made or not. This was precisely overruled by the Anwar case.

# Indian Jurisdiction

In India the jurisdiction of cyber law is mainly governed by Information and technology Act, 2000 under section 75[[26]](#footnote-26). “It clearly states that any offence and contravention committed outside India by any person irrespective of his nationality if the act or conduct constituting the offence or contravention involves computer or computer system or computer network located in India.

In the case India Tv News vs India Broadcast Live Llc And Ors[[27]](#footnote-27), the main issue before the court was to decide the place of cause of action and the jurisdiction of the court. The Delhi high court while deciding the issue applied effect test and zippo test and concluded the registered place of business as a cause of action and decided the jurisdiction.

In World Wrestling Foundation v. Reshma Collection [[28]](#footnote-28) an appeal was filed against the order passed by a single judge, whereby the plaint filed by the appellant/ was directed to be returned to the appellant/ under order 7 rule10 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 so that it is filed before court of competent jurisdiction.

In this case, plaintiff was seeking permanent injunction on ground of infringement of its copyright, infringement of its trademarks, passing off, dilution, rendition of accounts, damages and delivery up etc. The appellant is a company incorporated under the laws of the State of Delaware, United States of America and that all the defendants reside in Mumbai and did not carry on business within the jurisdiction of the Delhi Court. The appellant/ contended that the Delhi Court has jurisdiction to entertain the said suit placing reliance on the provisions of section 134(2) of the Trademarks Act, 1999 and section 62(2) of the Copyright Act, 1957.

The specific plea on aspect of jurisdiction was made as under:[[29]](#footnote-29)-

It is submitted that this Hon'ble Court has territorial jurisdiction to entertain and try the present suit under Section [134(2)](javascript:fnOpenGlobalPopUp('/ba/disp.asp','24767','1');) of the Trade Marks Act, 1999 and Section [62(2)](javascript:fnOpenGlobalPopUp('/ba/disp.asp','720','1');) of the Copyright Act, 1957 on account of the fact the Plaintiff carries on business within the territorial limits of this Hon'ble court as briefly summarized below:

i. The Plaintiffs programs, consisting of its various characters including John Cena, Undertaker, Triple H, Randy Orton and Batista are broadcast at Delhi, within the territorial limits of this Hon'ble Court;

ii. The Plaintiffs products, such as its merchandising goods and books, are available within the territorial limits of this Hon'ble Court;

iii. The Plaintiffs goods and services are sold to consumers in Delhi through its websites which can be accessed and operated from all over the country, including from Delhi.

The court held if the contracts and/or transactions entered into between the appellant and its customers are being concluded in Delhi through internet, it can be said that as far as transactions with customers in Delhi are concerned, plaintiff carries on business in Delhi. Consequently, the court took the view single judge ought not to have returned the plaint under order 7 rule10 CPC.

The court also distinguished facts the of Banyan Tree case[[30]](#footnote-30) stating that it was based on plea of passing off and their plaintiff claimed jurisdiction on basis of ‘part of cause of action’ through a website (as different from ‘plaintiff carries on business’) having arisen under section 20 (c) of Code of Civil Procedure ,1908.

# Conclusion

The Paper tells us about the issues and challenges currently faced by the Indian Jurisdiction that how adversely Indian Courts have set their decisions related to Cyber Crime cases. Though the Laws related to cybercrime have been delineated by the Indian Courts or Indian Jurisdiction but still it is not followed consequently. Problems have come out but due to lack of awareness or no proper knowledge provided, the Indian Courts are having tough time to deal with the Cyber Crime Cases. Laws are being amended or made as per the current scenario but there is lack of strictly defined legislations and rules that would help out Indian Courts to deal with it.

1. Civil Procedure Code 1908 [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. P.C.I.J. (ser. A) No. 10 (1927) [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. 326 U.S. 310, 66 S. Ct. 154, 90 L. Ed. 95 (1945) [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
4. 465 U.S. 783 (1984). [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
5. 952 F. Supp. 1119 (W.D. Pa. 1996) [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
6. AIR 2014 Kant 13. [↑](#footnote-ref-6)
7. *Id.* at para 20. [↑](#footnote-ref-7)
8. AIR 2015 SC 1523. [↑](#footnote-ref-8)
9. *Id*. at para 74-76. [↑](#footnote-ref-9)
10. 2014(1) KarLJ 121. [↑](#footnote-ref-10)
11. II (2015) CCR 464 (SC). [↑](#footnote-ref-11)
12. *Supra* note 3. [↑](#footnote-ref-12)
13. *Id*. at para 45. [↑](#footnote-ref-13)
14. (2014) 4 SCC 257. [↑](#footnote-ref-14)
15. *Regina* v. *Hicklin*LR 1868 3 QB 360. [↑](#footnote-ref-15)
16. 1962 SCR 681. [↑](#footnote-ref-16)
17. (1992) 1 SCR 452. [↑](#footnote-ref-17)
18. *Supra* note 9 at para 23-24. [↑](#footnote-ref-18)
19. (1996) 4 SCC 1. [↑](#footnote-ref-19)
20. AIR 2007 SC 493. [↑](#footnote-ref-20)
21. *Supra* note 9 at para 29. [↑](#footnote-ref-21)
22. (2014)10 SCC 473. [↑](#footnote-ref-22)
23. *Id.* at 483. [↑](#footnote-ref-23)
24. *Id*. at 484. [↑](#footnote-ref-24)
25. (2005) 11 SCC 600. [↑](#footnote-ref-25)
26. Information & Technology Act, 2000 [↑](#footnote-ref-26)
27. MIPR 2007 (2) 396, 2007 (35) PTC 177 Del [↑](#footnote-ref-27)
28. 2014(60) PTC 452 (Del). [↑](#footnote-ref-28)
29. *Id*. at 454. [↑](#footnote-ref-29)
30. 2008 (38) PTC 288 (Del). [↑](#footnote-ref-30)