



FACULTY OF JURIDICAL SCIENCES

COURSE:BA.LL.B

Semester : VIII th

SUBJECT: Cyber Law

SUBJECT CODE: BAL-805

NAME OF FACULTY: Dr.Puja Paul Srivastava

Lecture-11



LECTURE 11: The Information Technology Act, 2000

The **Information Technology Act, 2000** (also known as **ITA-2000**, or the **IT Act**) is an Act of the Indian Parliament (No 21 of 2000) notified on 17 October 2000. It is the primary law in India dealing with cybercrime and electronic commerce.

The bill was passed in the budget session of 2000 and signed by President K. R. Narayanan on 9 June 2000. The bill was finalised by a group of officials headed by then Minister of Information Technology Pramod Mahajan.

The original Act contained 94 sections, divided into 13 chapters and 4 schedules. The laws apply to the whole of India. If a crime involves a computer or network located in India, persons of other nationalities can also be indicted under the law,

The Act provides a legal framework for electronic governance by giving recognition to electronic records and digital signatures. It also defines cyber crimes and prescribes penalties for them. The Act directed the formation of a Controller of Certifying Authorities to regulate the issuance of digital signatures. It also established a Cyber Appellate Tribunal to resolve disputes rising from this new law. The Act also amended various sections of the Indian Penal Code, 1860, the Indian Evidence Act, 1872, the Banker's Book Evidence Act, 1891, and the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 to make them compliant with new technologies.

Parliamentary debate

Discussion with Students

SELF-TEST QUESTIONS

S.NO	Question	Option (a)	Option (b)
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			

Answers: 1-(),2-(), 3-(),4-(),5-()