



## Unit-5

# Intro. to Security Policy and Law

Q2 what is an information security policy?  
 why is an information security policy important?

Ans Information security policy (Rules to keep things safe)

- \* Information security policy is a formal document that outlines an organization's approach to protecting its information assets.
- \* It defines the rules and procedure that employees must follow to ensure the confidentiality, integrity & availability of information.

An information security policy is important for several reasons are as -

① Protecting secrets -

An information security policy helps you set up rules to protect your digital treasure thing like - password, personal data & important document.

② Preventing accidents -

Think of your computer as a toy. you want to make sure





you don't accidentally break it while playing.

The policy gives guidelines to you on your computer & phones, reducing the chances of accidental damage or data loss.

### ③ Keeping order.

An information security policy creates order in the digital world, making it easier for organizations to manage and secure their information.

### ④ Legal Compliance.

Many places have rules about how information should be handled. An info. security policy helps organizations follow their rules, avoiding legal issues and penalties.

### ⑤ Trust and reputation.

Following an info. security policy helps build trust. People and organizations who handle info. responsibly gain a good reputation.



Q.2 What is Indian cyber law and what is its primary objective?

Ans Indian Cyber Law - Indian cyber law formally known as 'Information Technology Act 2008' (ITA 2008) along with its amendments, is the primary legal framework governing cyberspace and electronic transaction in India.

The main objective of Indian cyber law includes addressing issues related to electronic transaction, digital signatures, cybercrimes and also production of data and information in digital space.

[OR]

It is a generic term which denotes all aspects view of the legal consequence on the internet the worldwide web & cyberspace.

**CYBER LAW  
(ITA 2008 Act)**





## \* Primary objective of Indian cyber law -

Its primary objectives are as follows.

### ① Legal recognition <sup>(प्राप्ति)</sup>

The ITA 2008 provides legal recognition to electronic documents, digital signature, and electronic transaction.

### ② Cybercrimes and penalties

The law prescribes penalties for offences to deter cybercriminal activities such as theft, hacking and other cybercrimes.

### ③ Data protection & Privacy

The ITA Act 2008 addresses aspects of data protection and privacy. The law aims to protect sensitive personal information.

### ④ Digital Evidence

To recognize the admissibility of electronic records as evidence in legal proceedings.

### ⑤ Cyber Security



Q 3 what are the rights of individual and organization under indian cyber law?

Ans Rights of individuals -

① Right to privacy - Individuals have the right to keep their personal information private & secure.

② Right to Digital Security - Individuals have the right to an digital services & conduct transactions in a secure online environment.

③ Right to File complaints - if individuals are victims of cybercrimes, they have the right to file complaint with law enforcement agencies.

④ Right to access Electronic Records - Individuals have the right to access and use electronic records for various transaction. The law recognize electronic records and digital signature as legally valid.





## Right of Organization:

### ① Right to Cyber Security

Organization have the right to implement cybersecurity measures to protect their digital assets, data, and info. systems from cyber threats.

### ② Right to Digital Signature

Organization can use digital signatures for secure & legally recognized electronic transaction.

### ③ Right to protect their Intellectual Property.

Organization have the right to protect their intellectual property rights such as copyright and trademark etc.

### ④ Take action against Cybercriminals -

Organizations have the right to take legal action against cybercriminals who damage their business or reputation.



Q.4 What are the latest development in Indian cyber law?

Ans. The latest development in Indian cyber law includes

① The Digital Personal Data Protection Act (2023)

This act, which was passed in DEC 2022, is India's first comprehensive law on data protection.

The act establishes a number of rights and obligations for individuals and organizations in relation to the collection, use and disclosure of personal data.

② The Information Technology (Intermediary Guidelines and Digital Media Ethics Code) Rules, 2021

The rules, which were notified in FEB, 2021, impose a no. of new obligations on intermediaries, such as social media platform and search engines. The rules include requirements for intermediaries to take down illegal content, to provide information to law enforcement agencies and to appoint grievance officers.





### ③ The Indian Cybercrime Coordination Centre (IC3) -

The IC3 was established in FEB 2021, to improve coordination between law enforcement agencies in the investigation and prosecution of cyber crimes. The IC3 also provides a platform for victims of cyber crimes to report their complaints.

### ④ The National Cyber Security Strategy 2020

This strategy, which was unveiled in OCT 2020 outlines the government approach to cyber security for the next five years. The strategy focus on a number of areas, including capacity building awareness and education and international cooperation.

Q5 What is Digital Personal Data Protection (DPDP) Act 2023? what are its main objectives?

Ans

### DPDP Act 2023 -

The Digital personal data protection (DPDP) Act 2023, is law of the parliament of India to provide for the processing of digital personal data in 9



manner that recognizes both the right of individuals to protect their personal data and the need to process such personal data for lawful purposes.

\* The Act defines "Digital personal data" as any data about an individual who can be identified directly or indirectly, in that particular form or in combination with other information.

Example of digital personal data include name, address, date of Birth, email id, phony no. or address, location data & financial data.

### Main objectives -

- [1.] Protect the right of individuals to privacy and to protect their personal data from unauthorized access, disclosure, modification or destruction.
- [2.] Promote responsible data processing practices by organizations.
- [3.] Establish a framework for the governance of digital personal data.





Q6 What are the rights given to individuals by DPDP Act? Also mention the obligations imposed on organization by DPDP Act.

Ans.

### Rights given to individual -

The DPDP Act establishes a number of rights for individuals, including the right to -

- 1) Access their personal data.
- 2) Correct their personal data.
- 3) Erase their personal data.
- 4) Object to the processing of their personal data.
- 5) Port their personal data.

### Organizations

### Obligations imposed on organization -

The DPDP Act also imposes a no. of obligations on organizations, including the obligation to -

- 1) Obtain consent from individual before processing their personal data.
- 2) Implement reasonable security measures to protect personal data.
- 3) Notify individuals of data breaches.
- 4) Respond to individual requests regarding their personal data.



The Information Technology (Intermediary Guidelines and Digital Media Ethics Code) Rules, 2021 are regulations in India that govern how online platforms and digital media operate. In simple terms, these rules require social media platforms, messaging apps, and streaming services to follow certain guidelines.



The Indian Cyber Crime Coordination Centre (IC3) is like a hub that helps coordinate efforts against cybercrime in India. It acts as a central unit that connects various law enforcement agencies and organizations to work together in dealing with cyber threats and crimes. The goal is to improve the country's ability to prevent and respond to cyberattacks, ensuring a more effective and collaborative approach in tackling online criminal activities.



The National Cyber Security Strategy 2020 is a plan that outlines how a country aims to protect itself from cyber threats and ensure a secure online environment. In simple terms, it's like a roadmap that describes the measures a nation will take to safeguard its digital space. This includes strategies for preventing cyber attacks, responding to incidents, and enhancing overall cybersecurity capabilities, often involving a combination of technical, policy, and educational initiatives. The goal is to strengthen a country's resilience against online threats and promote a safer digital ecosystem.



If such an act has been introduced, its main objectives would likely revolve around safeguarding individuals' personal data in the digital realm. The primary goals might include:

1. **Privacy Protection:** Ensuring that individuals have control over their personal information online and that organizations handle this data responsibly.
2. **Data Security:** Implementing measures to protect personal data from unauthorized access, breaches, or misuse.
3. **Consent Mechanisms:** Establishing rules for how organizations collect, process, and use personal data, often requiring explicit consent from individuals.
4. **Accountability:** Holding organizations accountable for the proper handling of personal data and providing mechanisms for individuals to address privacy concerns.
5. **International Standards:** Aligning with global best practices and standards for data protection.





Q 7 / what is intellectual Property (IP)? what are the different types of intellectual property?

Ans - Intellectual Property (IP) - Creativity Protection

Intellectual Property refers to creations of the mind - innovation, invention and artistic works, design & symbol and image used in commerce.

Intellectual Property is protected by law through patents, copyrights, trademark, and trade secrets, allowing creators or owners to control the use of their creation.

Types of intellectual Property -

① Patents

Example - You invent a new gadget that nobody else has made.

Protection - Patents give you the exclusive right to make, use and sell your invention for a certain period.

② Copyright

Example - You write an amazing song or create beautiful artwork.



## Production

Copyright protects your creative works, giving you control over how they're used and distributed.

## ③ Trademark

Example - You design a special logo for your business.

Protection - Trademarks safeguard symbols, names and slogans that distinguish your product or service from others.

## ④ Trade Secrets

Example - You have a secret recipe for a popular dish.

Protection - Keeping certain info. confidential can be a trade secret, if includes things like formula, methods or business strategies.

Q8 Provide example of common intellectual property issues that individual or organizations may face.

Ans - Here are the some common IP issues are as -

→ P.T.O



① Copyright infringement - This can include unauthorized copying or distribution of copyrighted material such as - books, movies, music and software.

② Trademark infringement - This can include unauthorized use of trademark in a way that is likely to cause confusion among consumers. For example using a competitor's trademark in your own advertising or product packaging.

③ Trade Secret theft - This can include unauthorized access or use of a trade secret. Such as formula, recipe, or manufacturing process.

④ Patent infringement - This can include making, using or selling a product or process that is protected by a patent.

⑤ Counterfeiting - This can include manufacturing or selling goods that are designed to imitate a trademarked product.



to look or be passed off as the genuine product of another company.

### ⑧ Plagiarism

This can include copying someone else's work and passing it off as your own.

Ex - Someone use your written work like a blogpost without giving you credit.

Q. 9 What is a patent?

Ans - A patent is a legal protection granted by the govt to inventors, providing them exclusive rights to their inventions for a specific period usually 20 years.

Q. 10 What is copyright?

Ans - Copyright is a legal protection that grants exclusive rights to the creators of original works, such as books, music or art. It gives them control over the work.

Q. 11 What is a trademark? what are the requirements for registering a trademark?

Ans - A trademark is like a special ID badge for product or service. It's a unique sign, like a logo or a





name that helps consumers recognize & distinguish one brand from another.

## ✓ Requirements for Registering a Trademark -

✓ 1) Uniqueness - The trademark should be different from others, it can't be too similar to existing trademark.

✓ 2) Distinctiveness - The trademark should be special and not describe the product itself. For exp- "Supercold" or "Tastydrink" X

✓ 3) Not Generic - The trademark can't be too common or just a general term for the product. For instance, you can't trademark the word "computer" for a computer.

✓ 4) No Confusion - The trademark shouldn't confuse consumers with existing brands it should be clear & unique.

✓ 5) No offensive Content - The trademark shouldn't be rude or offensive, it's like having.



good manner for brands.

6) Use in Commerce -

You need to actually use your trademark in business, it's not just for show. It should be part of your brand's identity.

Q.12 What is patent? What are the requirements for obtaining a patent?

Ans - Requirements for obtaining a patent -

1) Novelty -

Your invention needs to be brand new. It's like being the first person to invent a fantastic gadget.

2) Non-obviousness -

Your invention shouldn't be something super obvious. It's more like solving a tricky puzzle that others haven't figured out yet.

3) Useful -

Your invention should actually do something useful. It's not just an idea, it's a practical process.

4) Not already known -

Nobody else should





have known about your invention ~~clearly~~ before you showed it. it's like surprising the world with awesome creation.

5) Non-infringing -

The invention should not borrow someone else's patent. it's like respecting other inventors.

6) Industrial applicability -

The invention should be something that can be used or made in real life.

Q.13 what is Copyright? what are the requirements for obtaining Copyright in easy ways?

Ans - Requirements for obtaining Copyright -

1) Originality -

This work needs to be your own, not copied from someone else. it's like creating a unique piece of art.

2) Fixation -

Your creative works should be "Fixed" in some form like written down, recorded or saved. it's a tangible creation.





### 3) Authorship

The author is the person who creates the work, and copyright is automatically granted upon the creation of the work.

### 4) Duration

Copyright protection lasts for the lifetime of the author plus an additional 60 years.

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