



The ICFAI Foundation for Higher Education (IFHE),

Hyderabad

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Proceedings of National Conference

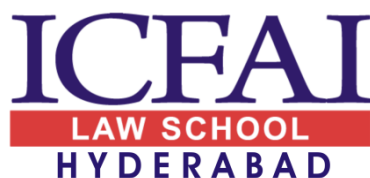
on

“Cyber Laws : New Challenges”

August, 27-28, 2021

Organized by:

Center for Excellence in Cyber Law and Data Protection



**A constituent of the ICFAI Foundation for Higher Education
(Deemed to be University u/s 3 of the UGC Act, 1956)**

Message from the Vice Chancellor



Greetings!

I am happy to know that ICFAI Law School is organizing a two-day National Conference on **Cyber Laws : New Challenges** to be held from August, 27-28, 2021. The Conference has four technical sessions with eminent speakers from academics and industry. Conferences such as these help in bringing together the academic knowledge of the Universities and the actual issues faced at the ground level. This will help the policymakers to understand and frame relevant legislations in the or in bringing the amendments to the existing legislations. The issues discussed during the conference on Cyber Laws: New Challenges shall open the doors for further research in the area. Such a conference will also provide an exposure to the students, some of whom will soon be working in the International, national or even in the Government and inter-governmental organisations.

I am happy that ICFAI Law School is hosting this conference and hope that the event will generate beneficial ideas and would help exchange of knowledge across academia and the industry. I congratulate the Director Prof. (Dr.) .A.V. Narasimha Rao, Dr. Md. Akbar Khan and the Organising Committee, faculty, supporting staff and students and wish the conference to be a grand success.

Prof. J. Mahender Reddy

The ICFAI Foundation for Higher Education, Hyderabad.

Message from the Director, ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad



Greetings!

ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad is proud to organize its conference on **Cyber Laws: New Challenges** on August, 27-28, 2021. ICFAI Law School Hyderabad is one of the most prominent and premier schools in India. Espoused to its mission that to carve the mediocre students joining the college into future generation advocates and legal professionals with world class expertise by providing rigorous course work, creating student centric and participative learning opportunities, to solve the complex problems resulting from the changing international business environment.

The Centre for Excellence on Cyber Law and Cyber Security have been constituted the year July, 2019 to understand the new arena of growth, problems and critical issues that are emerging with the growth of information technology and to promote research through updating of existing laws, policies, cases and materials, to develop technically skilled manpower in cyber law and to conduct seminars and workshops. The Centre was established with the objectives such as to enhance the awareness about the ever-increasing cybercrimes in the society and provide inputs to the students and general public about safe and efficient handling of the social media, and to provide inputs to use internet, mobile phones, ATM Cards and confidential information securely and to understand and enlighten the problems and critical issues that are emerging with the growth of information technology.

The conference has been organised around the theme of on Cyber Laws : New Challenges such as real estate market, International trade, empowering women through micro finance, recent trends on Consumer protection Bill, etc., Academic Research and Corporate insights have been collated into this conference proceedings.

I take immense pride and pleasure in inviting all of you to the conference on Cyber Laws : New Challenges and hope each participant will reap the maximum benefit from the event.

Dr. A.V. Narsimha Rao
Director, ICFAI Law School
ICFAI Foundation for Higher Education

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Contents

1	Artificial Intelligence and Law <i>Dr P L Jayanthi Reddy</i>	7
2	'e' Learning During Covid-19 <i>Prof Rakesh Suryadevara</i>	9
3	Personal Data Protection and Linkage <i>Dr PL Jayanthi Reddy</i>	10
4	Electronic Contract VIS A VIS Cloud Computing <i>Mrs. Farzana</i>	11
5	The Curious Case of Collusion by Algorithms <i>Richa Prateek Jain</i>	12
6	Cyber Crimes and Digital Signatures <i>Dr. Akbar Khan</i>	13
7	Right to Privacy and Techno-Legal Issues <i>K Sita Manikyam</i>	14
8	Invisible Kineticism in Visible Technology: A Brief Sketch on the Nexus Between Nanotechnology and Information Technology <i>Srinivas Borra</i>	15
9	Detecting and Preventing Click Fraud: The Economic and Legal Aspects <i>C P Nandini</i>	16
10	Sexual Violence Depicted Against Women in Video Games: The Effect of Virtual World on the Real World <i>Ahmar</i>	17
11	'Global Glow of Nano Universe- an Emerging Technology' <i>Dr. Geetanjali Chandra</i>	18
12	'E-Pharmacy - A new projectile of pharmaceutical industry' <i>Dr. Hamsika Moparty</i>	19
13	"Intellectual Waste - An Incendiary Against Innocent" (An Insight on E-Waste Management) <i>Dr. Abhijeet Rohi</i>	20
14	"Be it real or virtual - Dispute settlement is common" <i>Dr. Sunitha Adhay Jain</i>	21
15	'CYBER WORLD WAR - Emergency for addition of International Cyber Laws in International Humanitarian Law' <i>MS. Mangala Gajanan Hiwarale</i>	22

Artificial Intelligence and Law

Dr P L Jayanthi Reddy¹

Abstract

The artificial intelligence is extending its horizons and playing significant role in every walk of life. It is being used in the manufacturing, marketing, managerial, administrative and governance functions and more particularly where the precision is required. Various tasks are performed with the help of artificial intelligence software either in toto or partially. We are witnessing that online and 'e'commerce activities are entirely depending upon the artificial intelligence which is replacing the good number of human labour.

The artificial intelligence is nothing, but, the blend of science and engineering through which the machines, embedded with specially created algorithm codes, are designed and produced to do specific tasks as planned in advance. It is working of machines, with the help of intelligence artificially inducting into them in place human intelligence. The computers and other electronic gadgets facilitate the working of the machines and functions with the help of instructions received from internally instilled programs. Some of the machines may be totally autonomous and few of them work with the assistance of human beings.

The artificial intelligence has intruded into the legal field also. It is being used in legal analytics more specifically in conducting the legal research, creation of e documents, due diligence work, compliance management, court analysis, judge analysis, case analysis and so on. Use of AI for the aforesaid functions minimizes good amount work for the lawyers and legal professionals as it provides the predictive analysis, which may help in providing the required advices to the clients. The databases of cases decided by different courts across the world are already made available and accessed with the search engines empowered by the AI. Use of the AI helps the legal professionals in translation of documents, formatting, preparing the briefs of the cases, collecting the supporting case laws and also understanding the pattern of judge-wise and court decisions. It makes the profession comfortable and helps to predict the outcome. Thus, the high volume of the information available may be analysed fast and accurate, resulting in optimum utilization of the resources.

Use of the AI legal field has many challenges and constraints. Each case is unique and different from other, and cannot be verified with the existing decided cases as it is attached with many legal and human elements. The concept of liability and fixing of liability cannot be understood with the available big data. Many a times, the case has to be decided on various factors including real-time human sufferings. Frequently changing legal provisions, principles, legislations, regulations will be other constraints. Sometimes, the ethical issues, insufficient and controversial data also impact the final outcome of the cases resulting from AI.

Beijing Academy of AI in China has come with some AI principles, US has enacted the Algorithm Accountability Act 2019 and EU has notified the General Data Protection Rules (GDPR) in order to regulate the AI software. India, after good amount exercise, introduced the Data Protection Bill 2019 on December 11, 2019 in the Parliament and waiting for its clearance and consent from the President.

¹ Asst Professor, ICFAI Law School, IFHE Hyderabad

'e' Learning During Covid-19

Prof Rakesh Suryadevara²

Abstract

The Corona virus (Covid-19) originated from a city of China has engulfed the entire world and shackled all the activities irrespective of caste, creed, colour, race and nationality and reminded that in front of the pandemic, everyone is equal. The technologies developed, the intelligentsia augmented and cumulated researches are proved to be null before the unseen nano-protein microbe threatening the existing life evolved for centuries and centuries. An unknown and unidentified microscopic molecule has endangered the systems urbanized for years. The delivery of class room teaching is not an exception to the challenge thrown by the Covid-19.

The shutdown of the activities due to the declared health emergency to mitigate the epidemic disaster also locked down the educational institutions – schools, colleges, universities and other institutions engaged in the dissemination of knowledge from the middle of March 2020 till today and may be extended to unknown period. The class work, course work, examinations, evaluations and many related activities have stood at insignificant level. The Regulatory bodies like University Grants Commission, the All India Council for Technical Education, the Bar Council of India and others under the behest of Ministry of Human Resources Department, Government of India are encouraging the education institutions to opt for electronic platform to impart the educational programs to their students. Remote teaching using the electronic mode has gained momentum and institutions are registering partial success in this direction. The President of US also directed the Universities in US to conduct the online classes to the students admitted into various programs of their universities from different countries without entering into the country.

But, there are many public interest litigations filed against the conducting of 'e' classes, 'e' learning processes and evolution of students electronically with a plea that the students are not having the required infrastructure like the bandwidth/network and electronic gadgets to write the examinations and requesting the apex court to declare the results and promote the students based upon the marks of previous examinations taking cue from the promoting the students of high school education. There is a need to differentiate the conditions of student of high school education and with that of the graduating students of universities, more particularly the professional courses like law, engineering, architecture and medicine. The model of promoting the students based upon previous marks does not work because of the standards required for students of professional education. The students and other people concerned, instead of praying for exemption from the writing of the examinations, should try converting the challenge as an opportunity and try to move towards the e learning as the 'e' learning is going to be the style of the future education by augmenting required infrastructure. The software companies are coming with many alternative formats and platforms for efficient and effective conducting of the online classes and protected evaluations and examinations. The 'e' learning model not only provides unlimited admissions into colleges and universities but also minimise the investments on required physical infrastructure.

² Asst Professor, The ICFAI Law School, IFHE, Hyderabad

Personal Data Protection and Linkage

Dr PL Jayanthi Reddy³

Abstract

In the name of regulating the black money, money laundering and other financial irregularities, it is proposed to link the bank accounts, mobile connections and other activities with the Aadhar and PAN card numbers. The linkage will help in accessing the personal data of individual and identify the transactions. There is a wide range of opposition from intellectual forums with an argument that it breaches the privacy of an individual. A nine-judge Constitutional bench of the Supreme Court of India has categorically and unanimously declared that right to privacy is the fundamental right guaranteed under Article 21 of the Constitution of India. Many intellects have questioned the directions of linking of Aadhar (UID) with bank accounts, mobile operations in courts of law across the country and argued it is violation of fundamental right without any wanted outcome. Some of the courts responded positively. The long debates and arguments in the Supreme Court and in High Courts of other states have resulted in not making mandatory of Aadhar linkage. The recent direction giving the voluntary disclosure or linkage of the Aadhar by a person while filing the documents such as income tax returns, bank accounts and mobile phone connections have given a breath of sigh. However, it was permitted for using the Aadhar UID for availing the benefits of the welfare schemes announced by the government. It is a measure of check of misuse of the government schemes and subsidies. But, misuse of the information is a more grave problem than the above. The recent case of a British company which accessed more than two lakh users of facebook pages shows the issues inherited with the information leakage. There are many other social networks like whatsapp, tweeter etc which may also add fuel to the problem.

The Aadhar linkage is associated with variety of issues and risk factors resulting in the violation of privacy rights which is required to be examined seriously. In the name of curbing one problem, it will help to create much more problems than anticipated making the information vulnerable to misuse and manipulations. Not only it leads to the breach of fundamental rights, but also, poses various frauds and socio-economic risks to a citizen and the country. Disclosure of the Aadhar linkage by a citizen should be voluntarily and knowingly the risks attached to it.

³ Asst Professor, The ICFAI Law School, IFHE, Hyderabad

Electronic Contract VIS A VIS Cloud Computing

Mrs. Farzana⁴

Abstract:

This Paper discusses about cloud technology that allows hosting of applications and documents into a cloud consisting of thousands of computers and servers which are linked together and accessible through internet. Further everything done on a computer through cloud technology is web based and desktop based documents and applications are moving into cloud. Traditional desktop based documents are accessible to computers within their network and not outside their network whereas in cloud computing this barrier is removed. In this software programs are not run by personal computer instead they are stored and run by the cloud servers. Cloud computing encompasses multiple computers, multiple servers, multiple networks. Cloud is nothing but a collection of computers and servers which are accessible through internet. A web based application or service offered via the internet is cloud computing. Faculty tries to examine electronic contracts from the perspective of cloud computing. Further the meaning of electronic contracts and its validity as per the Information Technology Act 2000 and the relevant provisions are explained. Further the paper discusses about the importance of the compliance of pre-requisites under the Indian Contract Act and that the courts have given due regard to electronic contracts under the provisions of Indian Evidence Act. The modes of communication of e-contracts are explained and also mentions about the instruments to which IT Act does not apply. Further the evidentiary value of electronic records are discussed with the help of case laws. Further explains about click wrap and shrink wrap agreements and digital signatures. Also the paper discusses about stamp duty requirements in physical contracts which is not relevant in electronic contracts, but some states in India like Maharashtra, UP and Gujarat amended their respective stamp duty legislation to specifically include electronic record within the definition of instrument. The result is if stamp duty requirements not complied it will attract penalty ten times without impacting the validity of contracts. This paper tries to examine the provisions of electronic contracts validity by referring to various other laws associated with the concept since recent times and more of electronic contracts that are entered using the technology.

⁴ Assistant Professor, Icfai Law School, Hyderabad

The Curious Case of Collusion by Algorithms

Richa Prateek Jain⁵

Abstract:

The Curious Case of Collusion by Algorithms-"The widespread use and growth of artificial intelligence and algorithms as a phenomenon in businesses and economic activities, both online and offline cannot be denied. Though at one hand, it has been associated with increasing efficacy of services, improving business pricing models and enhancing consumer choices by arraying tailor made services and goods; on the other hand, it has also raised concerns over possible anti-competitive behaviour such as collusion/cartelization. The author through her research intends to evaluate whether algorithms have made it easier for the competitors to collude and whether the current Indian competition regime is equipped to deal with these challenges."

⁵ Assistant Professor, ICFAI Law School, Hyderabad

Cyber Crimes and Digital Signatures

Dr. Akbar Khan⁶

Abstract:

The emergence of new types of crime as well as the commission of traditional crimes by means of new technologies and committed on cyber space, a virtual reality that we call “Cybercrime”. The growing danger from cyber crimes where in a Computer is a tool as well as a target. The crimes are committed against computers or against information on computers. They are beginning to command attention across the globe. The Information Technology Act (Amended 2008) includes most of the offences under the category of bailable offences, except cyber terrorism for which life imprisonment is the punishment. The presentation highlights its strengths and weaknesses besides delineating the vulnerability of its provisions. The lack of legal protection means that businesses and governments must rely solely on technical measures to protect themselves from those who would steal, deny access to, or destroy valuable information. Moreover, the consequences of criminal behavior can be more far-reaching than before because they are not restricted by geographical limitations or national boundaries. The rule of law must also be enforced. The government should draw on best practices from other countries and work closely with industry to enact enforceable legal protections against these new crimes. The recent spread of detrimental computer viruses and Malwares all over the world has provided proof of this reality. Other than computer viruses, worms and Trojan horse, cybercrime also consists of specific crimes dealing with computers and networks such as hacking, Identity theft, Phishing, Vishing, Distributed Denial of Service Attack, cyber stalking, cybersquatting, Data Diddling, child pornography, hate crimes, telemarketing/Internet fraud, so on and so forth. The Introduction and working of digital signature and the related public key infrastructure helps in data integrity, authenticity and non-repudiation. It helps in maintaining secrecy and authenticity and the regulation required to be controlled by the controller of certifying authorities.

⁶ Associate Professor , ICFAI Law School,, Hyderabad

Right to Privacy and Techno-Legal Issues

K Sita Manikyam⁷

Abstract:

It is no secret that technology is becoming more integrated in our work lives, and since we are getting more comfortable with it, we are allowing technology to become more involved with our personal lives too. Human beings value their privacy and the protection of their personal sphere of life. They value some control over who knows what about them. They certainly do not want their personal information to be accessible to just anyone at any time. It is a fact that the scientific advancements and technological progressiveness have touched the pinnacle of the age. The explosion of information in the technological era is an outcome of technology and networked cyberspace spread across the four corners of the globe.

Globalization of communication in this era brings many advantages to the mankind. At the same time, it also brings certain unforeseen and unpredictable maladies. Privacy in technological era is one such issue that bothers all the nations, netizens and the citizens alike. Hence, the present paper focuses on the legality of technological issues, while dealing with various statutory provisions with regard to privacy law.

⁷ Assistant Professor, Dr. B R Ambedkar Law College, Andhra University, Visakhapatnam, Andhra Pradesh, India.

Invisible Kineticism in Visible Technology: A Brief Sketch on the Nexus Between Nanotechnology and Information Technology

Srinivas Borra⁸

Abstract:

The modern progressive world has been vibrant in transforming the ages of civilization, moving from agricultural revolution, industrial revolution, information technology revolution to nanotechnology revolution. 'Nano', the invisible potential of micro-miniature world, is found amazing in its evolution, dwarfing even the gigantic industrial and scientific revolution. Recent scientific expeditions – like control of kinetic and thermodynamic process in the self-assembly of the luminophor, a novel photo luminescent ink for rewritable media for creating long-lasting images and the Dance room Spectroscopy, fusing science, music and 3D imaging, and micro spectrophotometer system to monitor the full range spectra of a microscopic sample area over time and plot the results – testify to the efficacy of nanotechnology applications in diverse fields of human activity. Despite its invisible kineticism in many fields of technologies, there is no articulated nanotechnology law to control and regulate the consequences of nanotechnology operation. Companies that do not anticipate and embrace this change may find themselves sinking slowly in its wake.

The 21st century is riding on the accelerated exponential growth of nanotechnology, witnessing a paradigm shift. Nanotechnology is destined to redefine, reshape and eventually transform economies and societies on a global scale. This paper is an endeavor to sketch briefly the inevitability of nano applications in the future

⁸ Research Scholar, Department of Law, Andhra University, Visakhapatnam, Andhra Pradesh

Detecting and Preventing Click Fraud: The Economic and Legal Aspects

C P Nandini⁹

Abstract:

The recent development and growth of technology has forced the augmentation of e-commerce. This growth has encouraged the online businesses enormously, and one such business is online advertisements. The online businesses have built up various advertising models to increase their revenues. One such preferred model is the Pay-Per-Click model, considered to be one of the most efficient and effective models. The success of this model has also made it susceptible to click frauds, one of the underestimated frauds in the e-commerce-related frauds. The click spammers are active in committing such frauds either for commission, or it is used as a tool by the businesses to throw away the competitors from the business by artificially increasing the prices for advertising. The click fraud losses are estimated to be hundreds of billions of dollars, affecting the advertising industry in a huge way. Approximately, click frauds account for 10-40% of losses in the annual revenue loss to the industry. This paper examines the economic and legal aspects of the click fraud with special reference to the lacuna in law making to deal with the problem. It also highlights the challenges in regulating such frauds and the lack of seriousness on the part of the industry as well as the law makers.

⁹ Associate Professor, DSNLU, Visakhapatnam, Andhra Pradesh, India.

Sexual Violence Depicted Against Women in Video Games: The Effect of Virtual World on the Real World

Ahmar¹⁰

Abstract:

Video games have replaced many traditional childhood pastimes as the leisure activity of choice. A stroll through the halls of a college dormitory demonstrates the strong presence of these games among the youth. Children are spending more time and money on electronic entertainment than ever before. In fact, video game use has steadily increased over the years. Video games are popular social artefacts with the potential to shape the behavior, attitudes and identities of players. Violent video games produce aggressive behavior and emotions. Video graphics are becoming increasingly realistic portrayals of holistic worlds. California state passed a ban on the sale of violent games and sought "to plow new legal ground by equating violent video games with pornography." However, the Supreme Court of US by a 7-2 majority declared the law unconstitutional but hinted that the court might have ruled differently if there had been legislation banning video games containing sexual violence. The European Women's Lobby have rightly stated that the games containing sexual violence promote a hostile attitude towards women and girls and promote harmful and discriminatory gender stereotypes. This paper investigates how gender-based violence depicted in the video games influences youngsters. The paper has also made an analysis of the content, development, dynamics and possible effect on young minds based on the video graphic content. The results show that video games, which contain explicit incitement to violence, are widely available on internet for free. As Amnesty International claims, we are in breach of the convention on the elimination of all forms of discrimination against women. Hence, states need to take steps to remove such discrimination in all its manifestations.

¹⁰ Assistant Professor, Symbiosis Law School, Hyderabad, India.

‘Global Glow of Nano Universe- an Emerging Technology’

Dr. Geetanjali Chandra¹¹

Abstract:

Humanity, having crossed primitive stone age, agrarian age, industrial age and Information age, has been galloping into ‘Nano age’. Over the past few years, this little word ‘Nano’ with big potential has been rapidly insinuating itself into the world’s consciousness, and conjured up speculation about a seismic shift in almost every aspect of science and engineering.

The newly emerging science of nanotechnology, the first new field in the present century has a peculiar trait that this field is ambitious, at the outset, to patent the basic ideas in many of the most important fields of inventions over the past century like computer hardware, software, the internet and even biotechnology.

The opulence of Nanotechnology as a science is marked with the great inflow of abundant inputs from many disciplines like physics, chemistry, electronics, biology and engineering etc. It is construed to be a science with great magnitude and potential to create new materials with specific properties and devices with wide ranging applications in medicine, electronics and energy production. But it appears that nanotechnology is at a speculative early stage; only a few nanotech inventions have so far actually made it into commercial products. There are about more than 2000 consumer products in the market which are developed containing Nano-particles and using nanotechnology. But the expectations surrounding the field are immense, ranging from a utopia of free energy and abundant materials to astounding alarm of probable industrial and environmental hazards.

This Article comprehends the significance of the application of Patent rights in nanotechnology products and devices, and how private domain taking away the nanotech-regime from public regime, how distinct the nanotech patents are from other patents, and patentability exemptions and exclusions, examines critically whether the supposed Nano-world is becoming the paradise of privileged rich or penurious common people.

KEY WORDS: *Nanotechnology, Patent rights, engineering, National Institute of Standards and Technology*

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'E-Pharmacy – A New Projectile of Pharmaceutical Industry'

Dr. Hamsika Moparty¹²

Abstract:

Medicines in the service of the medical treatment to patients are the adhesive substance that binds firmly the humane affection between the doctors and the patients apart from the society and medical profession. Medicines are the life giving and life protecting substances forming part of medical service and medical profession.

The global revolution of Information Technology is studded with many stars, one prominent and promisingly progressive refulgence being E-Pharmacy. The hegemony of pharmaceutical industry in health care received substantial philip through on-line trading of medicines and drugs. Internationally reputed drug manufacturers like Pfizer, Hoffmann-La Roche, Johnson & Johnson forecast huge growth of bio-pharma market in the next few years, by presumably 2025.

GlaxoSmithKline and Novartis Ag too optimistically expect that the global drug delivery technology could reach from 508630 of 2019 to USD 589190 million by 2025. The global Pharma & Cosmetics market is valued at 1509500 million US\$ in 2017 and will reach 1952700 million US\$ by the end of 2025, growing at a CAGR of 3.3% during 2018-2025.

The growth of the e-pharmacy market is attributed to a rise in the number of internet consumers, increased access to web-based and online services, and rising implementation of e-prescriptions in hospitals and other healthcare services

¹² MBBS, Medical Researcher, Reach the author at hamsika1995@gmail.com

**“Intellectual Waste – An Incendiary Against Innocent”
(An Insight on E-Waste Management)**

Dr. Abhijeet Rohi¹³

“Nature shrinks as capital grows. The growth of the market cannot solve the very crisis it creates.”

— Vandana Shiva

Abstract:

Viewed through God's lens, there is no distinction between man and beast. But when we glance through man's lens, they are different. If a man thinks of other's hunger and pain, he is humane and so human, and when he does not think of others, he is beast. Of course, man is also an animal. When a person is totally divested of the humanity and human values, law is expected to reinforce the jurisprudence of 'Environmental protection.' Environment is always an envious ornament.

The world is advancing in technology and globe is reaping the fruits of advancement in technology. Due to the fact that the life span of computers has dropped in developed countries from six years in 1997 to just two years in 2005, the amount of generated e-waste per year grows rapidly, the amount of generated e-waste per year grows rapidly. but the same time mankind is facing problems of managing leftovers in the form of e-waste.

"Electronic waste" may be defined as discarded Electronic waste (Ex. Computers, office electronic equipment, entertainment device electronics, mobile phones, television sets and refrigerators). This definition includes use electronic which are destined for reuse, resale, salvage, recycling, or disposal. Others define the re-usable (working and repairable electronics) and secondary scrap (copper, steel, plastic, etc.) to be "commodities", and further the term "waste" for residue or material which is dumped by the buyer rather than recycled, including residue from reuse and recycling operations.

¹³ Assistant Professor, Maharashtra National Law University, Mumbai

“Be it real or virtual – Dispute settlement is common”

Dr. Sunitha Adhay Jain¹⁴

Abstract:

Today the global peace is mostly dependent on virtual world and relationships on line. A virtual world is an online community that takes the form of a computer-based simulated environment through which users can interact with one another and use and create objects. The term has become largely synonymous with interactive 3D virtual environments, where the users take the form of avatars visible to others.

The concept of virtual worlds significantly predates computers. The Roman naturalist, Pliny the Elder, expressed an interest in perceptual illusion. In the twentieth century, the cinematographer Morton Heilig explored the creation of the Sensorama, a theatre experience designed to stimulate the senses of the audience – vision, sound, balance, smell, even touch (via wind)--and so draw them more effectively into the productions

Among the earliest virtual worlds implemented by computers were virtual reality simulators, such as the work of Ivan Sutherland. Such devices are characterized by bulky headsets and other types of sensory input simulation. Contemporary virtual worlds, in particular the multi-user online environments, emerged mostly independently of this research, fueled instead by the gaming industry but drawing on similar inspiration. While classic sensory-imitating virtual reality relies on tricking the perceptual system into experiencing an immersive environment, virtual worlds typically rely on mentally and emotionally engaging content which gives rise to an immersive experience.

¹⁴ Associate Professor, School of Law, Christ University, Bangalore.

‘CYBER WORLD WAR - Emergency for addition of International Cyber Laws in International Humanitarian Law’

MS. Mangala Gajanan Hiwarale¹⁵

Abstract:

World development is parallel with much advancement in Information Technology consisting web technology, e-commerce, social networking etc. Information Technology has played and playing vital role Globalisation. Recent surveys revealed that 55% of world's market is occupied by Online Market witnessing greater share of Cyber Technologies in World Development in reaching faster and easier. We know that, world cyber technology has widely expanded and playing more than expected role in strengthening respective fields yielded to unboundaried businesses ex: Space, Defence, Science, Research, Software, Communications, Banking, Marketing, Shopping, Education, Entertainment, Gaming, Social Networking etc. Such a top widely used Cyber Technology is dead in means of its security and it's adverse effects victimising many innocent international cyber users. This is because, Cyber Technologies having great loop holes in designing, programming and functioning and more particularly utterly failing as neither it could prevent users from breach nor catch such breachers. It is shocking to know that world's best 10 softwares are under the list of this categorised victims US Department of Justice, LinkedIn, Democratic National Convention, Yahoo, World Anti-Doping Agency, Dyn, Adultfriendfinder together puts 2000 million victimisations suffering from their personal, private, official and confidential information. Then thinking about other millions of softwares, count of victims is behind imaginary. One has to take the responsibility.

Thus, this field is inviting it's evils like hacking, fraud, malware, cheating, privacy less, security less etc. Such victims losing their valuable information on other side countable loss of hard-earned valuable money, crime records, murders, suicides, mental disorders, disputes are noticed. Graphs of victimisation, and nature of victimisation with figures worldwide:

Innocence of a common man, lack of infrastructures, non-availability of suitable software, mere knowledge of laws, partial implementation of laws, gaps in international laws are becoming major investment free businesses for International Fraudulent Communities.

¹⁵ Joint Civil Judge Junior Division and Judicial Magistrate First Class, Akot, Akola, Maharashtra.