

MAJOR CYBER CRIME CASES IN INDIA

AFSAN GURU CASE/PARLIAMENT ATTACK CASE (2005 CRLJ 3950)

Details of the Intercepted calls made or received from the number of the Mobile calls are considered as evidence.

SYED ASIFUDDIN CASE (2005 CRLJ 4314)

The case wherein tampering of computer source document was detected on the basis of alteration of ESN. It was based on the specific number provided by the service provider. This case was reported in the year 2005.

ROHIT VEDPAL CASE (20074 CRIMES 405)

Sending vulgar and obscene SMS on Mobile Phones, which is an offence under section 67 IT Act.

ABHINAV GUPTA CASE (2008 CRLJ 4536)

Anticipatory bail in cyber crime was rejected holding that to investigate the matter in this particular case custodial interrogation by the police is required.

RITU KOHLI CASE

Ritu Kohli Case, being India's first case of cyber stalking, which is in fact a model case for cyber stalkers. In this case a young girl was cyber stalked by a former colleague of her husband. Thereafter it was cracked, however the said case occurred prior to the introduction of information technology Act therefore it was registered just as a minor offences under the Indian Penal Code.

STATE OF MAHARASHTRA V/S ANAND ASHOK KHARE

Attempts to hack the Mumbai police Cyber Cell website by a 23-year-old Telecom engineer by name Anand Ashok Khare from Mumbai who posed as the famous hacker Dr Neuker. He had in fact made several attempts and finally his identify was brought to light.

STATE OF UTTAR PRADESH V/S SAKET SANGHANIA

Saket Singhania an engineer was sent by his employer to America to develop a software program for the company. Singhania, instead of working for the company, allegedly sold the source code of the programme to an American client of his employer due to which the employer of Saketh suffered loss. This case which was registered under Section 65 of the IT Act, for theft of computer source code.

STATE V/S AMIT PRASAD

State v/s Amit Prasad, was India's first case of hacking registered under Section 66 of the Information Technology Act 2000. A case with unique facts, this case demonstrated how the provisions of the Indian Cyber law could be interpreted in any manner, depending on which side of the offence you were on.

STATE OF CHATTISGARH V/S PRAKASH YADAV AND MANOJ SINGHANIA

This was a case registered on the complaint of State Bank of India Raigarh branch. Clearly a case of Spyware and Malware, this case demonstrated in early days how the IT Act could be applicable to constantly different scenarios.

STATE OF DELHI V/S ANEESH CHOPRA

STATE OF DELHI V/S ANEESH CHOPRA this was a case of hacking of websites of corporate house.

THE ARZIKA CASE

Cases pertaining to online obscenity, although reported in media Pornography and obscene electronic content has continued to engage the attention of the Indian mind. This was the first case in this regard.

THE AIR FORCE BAL BHARTI SCHOOL CASE

The Air Force Bal Bharti School case demonstrated how Section 67 of the Information Technology Act 2000 could be applicable for obscene content created by a school going boy.

STATE OF TAMILNADU V/S DR L. PRAKASH

State of Tamilnadu v/s Dr L. Prakash was the landmark case in which Dr L. Prakash was sentenced to life imprisonment in a case pertaining to online obscenity. This case was also landmark in a variety of ways since it demonstrated the resolve of the law enforcement and the judiciary not to let off the hook one of the very educated and sophisticated professionals of India.

ARIF AZIM CASE

Arif Azim case was India's first convicted cyber crime case. A case pertaining to the mis-use of credit cards numbers by a Call Center employee, this case generated a lot of interest.

By

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