

by necessity
measures.
for cyber-
or Regulations

Information Technology Act 2000

The Information Technology Act of 2000 is the primary law that deals with cybercrime and electronic commerce in India.

The information Technology Act, 2000 is an Act of the Indian parliament notified on 17 Oct. 2000. This Act provides legal recognition for transactions carried out by means of electronic data interchange and other means of electronic communication.

Dr. S. S. KHANKA
cyber-
Regulations

October		2018	
Mon	1	8	15
Tue	2	9	16
Wed	3	10	17
Thu	4	11	18
		18	25
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		24	31

Information Technology Act 2008

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November		2018	
Mon	5	12	19
Tue	6	13	20
Wed	7	14	21
Thu	8	15	22
	9	16	23
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of public

Features of Information Technology Act 2008

1. Digital signature has been replaced with electronic act.
2. It elaborates offenses, penalties and breaches.
3. It outlines the justice dispensation system for cyber-crimes.
4. It provides for the constitution of the cyber Regulations Advisory Committee.

2. Securities and Exchange Act
3. Limited Liability Partners
4. Patent Act 1999.

Information Technology Act 2008

The Information Technology
many laws that dealt with

Commerce in India

The information Tech
the Indian parliament and
provides legal recognition to
key means of electronic

functioning of
operations of the
securities markets
efficient and
proper

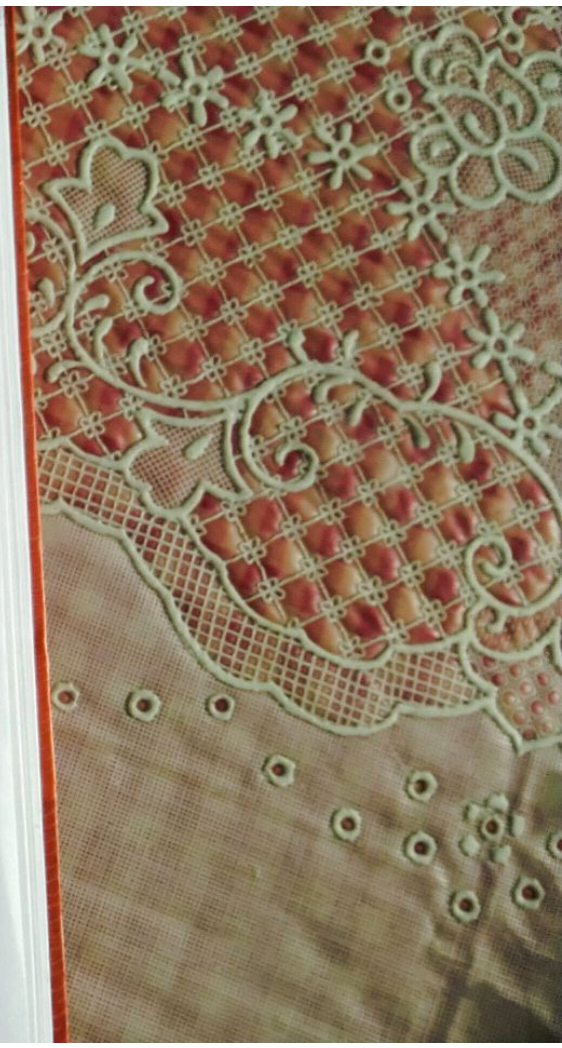
2) Securities and Exchange Board of India Act.

SEBI Act, 1992 is an act of the Parliament of India enacted for regulation and development of securities market in India.

An Act to provide for the establishment of a board to protect the interest of investors in securities and to protect promote the development of and to regulate, the securities market. Its headquarters in Mumbai.

Powers and Functions of SEBI

Being a regulatory body, SEBI has to perform various vital functions.



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a board to protect the interest of investors in securities and to protect promote the development of and to regulate, the securities market. ~~and~~ Its headquarters in Mumbai.

Powers and Functions of SEBI

Being a regulatory body, SEBI has several powers to perform vital functions.

Functions

1) To protect the interest of Indian investors in the securities market.

Sunday 14

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November

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8 15 22 29
9 16 23 30

Mon 5 12 19 26
Tue 6 13 20 27

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FRIDAY

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October

2. To promote the development functioning of the securities market.
3. To regulate the business operations of the securities market.
4. To educate investors about securities markets and their intermediaries.
5. To keep securities market efficient and up to date all the time through proper research and development.

2018
October

(2) Securities and Ex

SEBI Act, 1992
of India enacted for
securities market

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Powers and Fu